Co.

S.

the prices, but few of the same ma- 50% advance ur prices run:

rt, deep flounce ged $6.95

fin- $10.50

his admirable e the tight-fit- d gown. It is from the sell-

iety of $5.50

rge and 25 and up.

OST.

een soiled by w at less than

..... $2.50

..... $3.75

00 per doz.

35 per doz.

ced 15c

er cent higher.

S.

nter garment n carrying and arantee of the every day that

T S

box and fly-front balance $3.75 wn to..

nd brown kersey y silks and black s, being the bal- marked $6.75

ts, in tan, black, se are richly lined the remainders of wn to $9.75

s on ready-to- w some of the frugal shoppers. fur excellence. at other makers

RING

department at includes—

enamel, box calf, "mannish" effects trienne skirts.

o is a line of high- n put in with the

$2.30

NG

e long, satisfactory e been talking so

HOES—The bal- LES, fancy vesting ips, medium 98c sewhere at

ends of our $8.00 ici kid heavy $2.40

in patent leather, black and $2.95

ODS.

hese: etian just opened, wine, grey, castor, and $1.75

or skirts y spring; 95c

Henri- com- $1.25

OVES AMPLES. half year at the ousands of pairs l for double our ght defects were mills and after- s were used by he season's best es, men's gloves,

$1.15

MITTENS. gloves and mittens r men and women.

50c to 75c

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 34. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES. COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY TRIBUNE COMPANY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LONDON TIMES' NEWS OF WAR.

Late Advices from Mafeking Indicate That the Food Supplies Are Running Low.

BOER FIRING KEEPS UP.

Casualties Reported Every Day.—Natives Succeed in Raiding Transvaal Cattle.

RECRUITS AT DELAGOA BAY.

[COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY TRIBUNE COMPANY.]

The Times

LONDON.

SATURDAY (4 A. M.), FEBRUARY 3.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times prints the following from its special correspondents:

MAFEKING, Jan. 17.—There is no change in the situation here. The Boers during the week shifted the position of the Creusot gun from the southeast to a position due east of town. By the concentration of our rifle and Nordenfeldt fire upon the old emplacement we caused the Boers to take advantage of Sunday to withdraw the gun. The bombardment from the new position continues vigorously and casualties occur daily, some with fatal results. Great damage has been done to the buildings of the town.

Siege rations are now served the garrison, which is on short commons for bread and meat. All provisions have been commandeered for the purpose of economizing against the great protraction of the siege. Tea, milk, and matches are not permitted to be publicly sold.

The activity of the Boers has in no way abated, but they have not ventured to attack the town since our assault on Game Tree fort. Neither side approaches nearer than 1,200 yards, from which distance heavy sniping goes on. Great success has attended the attempts of the natives to raid the Boer cattle, and the stock they have seized has been of material assistance in supplying rations to the garrison.

From Spearman's Camp.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP (Tuesday)—A large force of mounted troops made a reconnoissance today toward Honger's Poort, twelve miles up the river, where the Boers destroyed a bridge on Jan. 13. A few Boers were seen in the distance. The force returned without coming in contact with the enemy. The field hospital is rapidly being emptied. The wounded are being carried on stretchers by two relays of bearers to Frere.

One Soldier Killed.

CAPE TOWN (Friday)—A military train going through Hex River Pass today was fired at by an unknown individual with a shotgun loaded with buckshot. One soldier was killed. This outrage so near Cape Town suggests the advisability of reconsidering the decision not to enforce martial law throughout the country.

Boer Recruits from Europe.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ (Friday)—If there has been any doubt that Transvaal agents are recruiting in Europe for the Boer army and mines it is dispelled by the crowds of men of military stamp landing at Delagoa Bay the last two days. Over 100, described as suspicious, have arrived on German boats. President Steyn, addressing the burghers of Natal, accused Great Britain of coercing the Boers into the war. The mingled blood of the Transvaalers and Free Staters, he said, had already been drunk by England in various places, but Great Britain's satiety required more Afrikander blood.

Let the burghers not imitate such barbarism as looting, of which the enemy is guilty, but struggle as Christians. If they did so, unitedly, the contest for the life and destiny of the race must end in victory.

Adelbert Hay, the American Consul, proceeded to Pretoria this morning. News comes from Swaziland to the effect that the natives are arming in case of emergency.

Inciting Basutos to Revolt.

STERKSTROM (Thursday)—Trustworthy information has reached us that the Boers are distributing pamphlets in the vernacular of Basutoland to the natives, exciting them to rise against the British, promising the restoration of their conquered territory as an inducement.

Terms of Russian Loan Uncertain.

TEHERAN (Friday)—The consideration promised for the Russian loan is not known, but it is believed it will take the form of railway and road concessions in northern and central Persia and probably permission for the passage of troops through Seistan. Advices from northern Persia state that telegrams from Baku to Europe are temporarily stopped pending large movements of troops towards Afghanistan.

SAVES THREE LIVES AT A FIRE.

Policeman J. A. Weber Rescues Mother and Children from a Halsted Street House.

Policeman John A. Weber rescued Mrs. Anthony Richardson and her two small children from the second story of a burning tenement at 3218 Halsted street yesterday morning. Mrs. Richardson was standing at a window with a child in her arms when Weber saw her. The fire had cut off egress by the stairs. Weber told her to throw the child from the window to him. Mrs. Richardson did so, and he caught it. Then he secured a ladder, which he placed against the window and brought down the mother and the younger child. The fire was extinguished before it gained much headway and the damage was slight.

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

DOMESTIC.

Provost marshal has taken charge of Frankfort at request of Republican Adjutant General. President refused Taylor's request for interference. Democratic legislators met at hotel and by formal yea and nay vote declared Goebel and Beckham elected. Both sworn in again. Blackburn will take charge of Democratic fight. Notice of injunction suit served on Taylor. Courts are Democratic and Goebelites count on their support.

Kenosha rector, after waiting ten months for a wedding fee, announces he will bring suit to get it.

"Before we return we will have been received by all the Goulds," said Count de Castellane.

Man accused of attempting to poison people in Memphis, Mo., by strychnine in beer.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt thinks a woman will be elected President before A. D. 2000.

Bill introduced in Massachusetts Legislature to require fenders on automobiles.

Head of an alleged gang of skillful counterfeiters arrested at Baltimore.

Seventy-five children injured in panic during fire in Trenton (N. J.) school.

New York woman had husband arrested for tickling soles of her feet.

Dr. Ashmead says New York has 100 lepers.

Peary relief expedition sails about July 15.

Evans' paintings realized $150,450.

WASHINGTON.

Bill placing Porto Rico tariff at 25 per cent of Dingley rates favorably reported and will probably pass. Law will be carried into courts to test constitutionality.

President sent Congress 264 pages of Philippine commission's report; it advises territorial government with Congressional veto and opposes protectorate.

Subsidy bill may be blocked by discovery that under treaties Japanese and English ships could demand bounties.

French government and Mr. Peck said to be opposed to appointment of women as commissioners to exposition.

Talbert [S. C.] kept his promise to block pension legislation at night session in House, quorum not being present.

Mann introduced bill to reimburse volunteers for expenses of sicknesses due to war.

Utah Republicans oppose enactment of anti-Mormon laws by Congress.

Point of order checked Pettigrew's attack on "the great newspapers."

Shafroth [Colo.] introduced bill to punish melting of gold coins.

Witness said he was offered $5,000 to testify against Clark.

Lawton funeral to be held on Friday.

FOREIGN.

Powers sent joint note warning Dowager Empress China must not inaugurate era of enmity towards foreigners.

General Torres reported killed by Yaquis. Battle in Guaymas desert, in which both sides lost heavily.

Hohenlohe's organ admits proposed German naval increase is intended as check against England.

Revolt of native troops in Soudan threatened. Few British soldiers left in Egypt.

Influenza epidemic in Italy increased by rain and floods.

Naples will erect statue to Garibaldi.

Monument to Notarbartelo unveiled.

France may seize Morocco.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Opposition amendment criticising conduct of war may be withdrawn, as vote might be misunderstood in Europe. Irish members of Parliament angered at remarks of Conservatives.

Montagu White, Boer delegate, said he came to America to disprove British misrepresentations and promote cause of peace.

London papers think Buller is about to attack again and expect news of important battle shortly.

British regular army to be increased by fifteen battalions.

Southampton welcomed 600 Transvaal refugees.

Boers said to be urging Basutos to revolt.

Mafeking garrison put on short rations.

War has cost England $150,000,000.

LOCAL.

Fire in spice and coffee department of Sprague, Warner & Co. did damage estimated by the company at $150,000. Two firemen hurt by falling from ladders. Albert Kruger, employé of grocery house, missing, and believed burned to death.

Judge Stein will decide this morning a motion to rule out of Hinman case evidence of justification of libel. He intimates that he may exclude it. Case will probably go to jury today.

Ice fields in canal at Joliet removed with dynamite. Drainage board will dredge South Fork at once and make necessary improvements in river later on if it has legal authority.

County employés paid in "scrip." They must wait till May 1 or pay at least 10 per cent discount for cash.

A. Van Vlissingen indicted on charge of embezzling $16,000 intrusted him by client.

Board of Education may allow G. A. R. veterans to sleep in the public schools.

Policeman Weber saved mother and two children from a burning building.

Authors' day at Arché club.

POLITICS.

"Give the people a chance" will be Carter's campaign cry. Haney received professions of loyalty from Perry County.

Maryland Legislature may reënact Eastern shore law to prevent Wellington's reëlection.

T. R. Bard nominated for Senate by rump caucus of California Republican legislators.

Henry L. Herts denied report he had deserted Judge Haney for Judge Carter.

Evanston's delegate to Republican State convention will be unpledged.

Emil Schaefer likely to abandon his candidacy for State Treasurer.

Non-partisan tickets likely in Cicero and Oak Park.

RELIGIOUS.

Delegate of German Protestants here to collect money for Luther memorial church.

The Rev. Anton Sundberg, Archbishop of Sweden, died.

Moody memorial service attended by 3,000.

Pope received 3,000 Piedmontese pilgrims.

United States Church Army disbanded.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Chicago shippers will meet to protest against Eastern railway discrimination in favor of St. Louis.

Banana jobbers formed an association to resist "exactions" of the banana trust.

Board of Trade men have several plans for improving wheat inspection system.

Building Trades Council again ignored contractors' rules and demands.

Decrease in new business, but factories are well supplied with work.

Suit to test constitutionality of stamp tax on saloon licenses.

Coal miners and operators agreed.

SPORTING.

Promoters of new baseball league adjourned to meet in Chicago on Feb. 12. Claim they have too much money.

Sure thing bettors lost heavily on report that Santry-McGovern fight was fixed.

Referee stopped Rauch-Hart fight in third round, former winning.

TORRES SLAIN BY YAQUIS.

REPORT THAT INDIANS HAVE KILLED MEXICAN GENERAL.

News Reaches Arizona Frontier That the Commander Lost His Life in the Mountains, but Verification Is Lacking—Battle on the Desert with the Redmen, Who Were Preparing to Attack the Town of Guaymas—Both Sides Suffer Heavily.

Bisbee, Ariz., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A dispatch is received here tonight from Guaymas conveying news that General Lorenzo Torres, commander of the Mexican forces in the Yaqui war, has been killed in the Bacatete Mountains. The report is lacking in detail and has not been confirmed.

Advices are also received that a battle was fought between the Yaquis and Mexicans on Jan. 27, the Mexicans then being under the command of General Torres. The fighting occurred on the Guaymas Desert, fifty miles east of Guaymas.

The Yaquis withdrew and were not pursued. The number engaged was 2,000 on the Mexican and 3,000 on the Yaqui side. Nine Yaquis, thirty-one Indian women, and twenty-six Indian children were taken captive by the Mexicans.

Loss to Mexicans Heavy.

General Torres lost 89 killed, 210 wounded, and 50 missing, while the Yaquis' loss is put at 90 killed and wounded.

The Yaquis still hold the mouth of the Yaqui and the line of steamers between the river and Guayamas is not in operation. Santa Tersa, who is with the Yaquis at that point, has with her 3,000 fully equipped men.

The Guaymas Desert, in which General Torres repulsed the Yaquis, is twenty-five miles wide, its western limit being within twenty-five miles of Guaymas. The desert consists mostly of bowlders, rounded and polished. There is no sand, vegetation, or water, and this is the only time in the year when the desert can be crossed with safety owing to the fierce heat. It is impossible to make progress by horseback on it owing to the slipperyness of the rocks.

The Yaquis, who expected to cross the desert before the Mexicans got a start and then fall on Guaymas, were handicapped by their horses and did not get far before the moon rose. The Mexicans were on the desert before the Yaquis had gone eight miles across it.

The Mexicans made good progress, as they had no horses to lead, coming up with the Yaquis in the middle of the desert, where the battle was fought at 8 o'clock in the morning of Jan. 27.

Battle on the Desert.

The Yaquis, under Tenebanto, stood their ground by presenting a regular front, extending from bowlder to bowlder, and placing parties on the projections. The horses were kept in a bunch away from the fire.

The Mexicans suffered heavily while advancing upon the Yaquis, and then came a hand-to-hand fight, for which the Mexicans were better equipped than their enemies. The conflict lasted three hours.

The horses of the Yaquis stampeded, but the Indians fought on. The Yaquis worked around the Mexicans, then withdrew and started back toward the Bacatete Mountains.

At Guaymas the Mexicans are expected to return to the Bacatetes after a rest and exterminate the Yaquis.

If the Yaquis had succeeded in crossing the desert Guaymas would have been at their mercy. Four hours' delay saved the town.

Indians Talk of Bonds.

The Yaqui Junta here is said to be maneuvering for the issue of bonds. Members of the provisional government believe that an issue of $2,000,000 would be successful in the United States and Sonora.

The Yaqui trouble has gone so far that "Yaqui buttons" have appeared. These buttons contain American colors, with the words "Yaqui must live" in Spanish printed on them.

American colors are used because the rebels have no flag.

YAQUIS APPEAL TO AMERICANS.

Indian Junta in Arizona Issues Circular and Recites Advantages to Be Offered Americans in Event of Success.

The following circular communication from the Yaqui India junta, located at Babispe, Ariz., has been received by THE TRIBUNE:

Yaqui Junta, Babispe, Ariz., Jan. 27.—To the American People:

The Yaqui nation has begun its struggle for independence because it is not natural that a superior race should submit to an inferior.

To a certain extent the friendliness of the Yaquis for the Americans has precipitated the present war, the inevitable result of which will be the independence of Sonora.

In May, 1896, when the Americans were fighting the Spaniards the Yaqui nation offered for the service of the United States 2,500 soldiers, fresh from the battlefield, sweet with liberty. The Mexican government in its hatred for the United States prevented the Yaqui soldiers from helping the United States and ever since has heaped injury and indignity upon the Yaquis.

The Yaqui nation will no longer tolerate the Mexican army in Sonora. That army is composed of criminals. Mexico, instead of improving her convicts, places them in the army that is meant to hold the Yaquis in subjection. Thus it is that Sonora is the dumping ground for the criminals of Mexico. The Yaquis will not have dishonest men among them, whether Mexican convict or official.

The Yaqui nation has established a provisional government, the offices of which are at Babispe. The Yaqui army headquarters are at Oposura in winter and Potam in summer. All Americans are welcome to enlist.

In the event of the success of the Yaqui people over the robber Mexicans, no foreigners, except native born Americans, will be allowed into Sonora for ten years.

The property and persons of Americans in Sonora will be protected by the Yaquis in every way. All Americans are warned against Mexicans who commit murders ascribed to Yaquis.

The Mexicans kill two birds with one stone by assassinating our friends, the Americans, and defaming us in the eyes of Americans.

THE JUNTA,

Manuel Saavedra, President; Teresa Duryea, Jesus Escalante, Harry Herbst, John Dwyer, Tenebanto, staff; Julian Villa, Secretary.

CHICAGO MEN GET BIG GRANT.

Concession in Mexico of One Million Acres of Land Fronting on the Gulf.

City of Mexico, Feb. 2.—The government has granted a concession to Chicago capitalists of 1,000,000 acres of land fronting on the Gluf of Mexico and lying in the State of Tamaulipas. The land is said to be rich in minerals and timber, besides encompassing plenty of grazing and agricultural territory. A line of schooners probably will be established with the principal gulf ports.

A. VAN VLISSINGEN INDICTED.

Grand Jury Returns a Bill Charging Him with Embezzling $16,000 from Mrs. Dora Dehn.

The jury returned an indictment yesterday against Arthur Van Vlissingen, accusing him of the embezzlement of sixteen notes of a total value of $16,000.

The notes belonged to Mrs. Dora Dehn. She told the jury she had intrusted her business to the management of Mr. Van Vlissingen for several years and that in settling with her he had given her some papers of no value.

Arthur Van Vlissingen is a brother of J. H. Van Vlissingen, recently a candidate for President of the Real Estate board, but they are not now in business together, though they both are real estate dealers.

Arthur Van Vlissingen came to Chicago from Holland in 1874. For a number of years he was in the abstract business, working for the firm that succeeded the Security Title and Trust company. Finally he went into business with his brother, handling the work of the firm among the Hollanders in the vicinity of Roseland. About six years ago J. H. Van Vlissingen withdrew from the firm and since has been in business for himself.

The indicted man's place of business is at 11108 Michigan avenue. A third brother, Arend Van Vlissingen, recently was charged with irregularity in engineering a land deal for the Pennsylvania road in the southern part of Chicago. He is now in New York.

The grand jury indicted four persons on charges of murder. They were:

Pauline Bechtol, accused of causing the death of Mrs. Ida J. Henry and Mrs. Barbara Shelgren.

Anton Ludwig, charged with murder of John Peter Kallenborn.

Frank Fellens, James F. Scanlon, and John Dooner, accused of the murder of Kallenborn.

Albert Plinska, charged with murder of John Downay.

There was no further discussion of the trust investigation, neither Forman Mills nor Juror Harding bringing up the subject. It was said the jury desired to finish its docket before either of the contending parties submitted the question to Judge Brentano, and as the jury had little time in which to do its regular work, the trust question was set aside. The jury expects to make its final report today.

INJURED IN SCHOOL PANIC.

One Hundred Children Jump from Second Story Windows When Fire Attacks Trenton Building.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—During a fire panic in the Livingston public school this afternoon 100 children on the second floor rushed to the windows and jumped for their lives. The distance to the ground is about thirty feet. Seventy-five of the children were more or less injured and it is feared that several will die. Lavetta Shaw, one of the victims, the physicians say cannot recover.

The other more seriously injured are:

Aul, Fred, 14 years old, leg broken.
Lanning, Bertha, 10 years old, right arm broken, head cut.
Naylor, Helen, 9 years old, thigh broken, jaw broken in two places, head and body cut.
Servise, Fred, 12 years old, right leg broken.
Sensky, 10 years old, head badly cut.

Many of the children were saved from injury by women of the neighborhood, who rushed out with quilts and blankets, which were employed as nets to catch the children as they jumped. The blankets were so coarse stitched that they were filled by the children, who came down on each other pell-mell.

Although the fire itself was not serious smoke filled the building and cut off escape for the children in the upper rooms.

The classes on the first floor were well drilled in fire tactics and escaped easily, but it was given out at the office of the Commissioner of Public Instruction that the teachers of the upper floor became excited and made no provisions for the escape of their children.

BLOCKS MEETING OF HOUSE.

Congressman Talbert Carried Out His Threat to Stop All Pension Laws at Night Session.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Representative Talbert of South Carolina, who promised to block all special pension legislation at Friday night sessions unless a quorum of members was present, carried out his threat at tonight's session.

"Now and henceforth," announced Mr. Talbert, "I shall insist upon a quorum of the House when pension bills are under consideration at the special Friday evening sessions. So long as I may be able to drag myself to the Capitol no pension bill (and there is no qualification to this ultimatum) shall pass the House without a quorum of its members present.

"Members cry aloud their love for the old soldier, but they will not give up their pink teas and poker parties and that sort of thing to vote pensions."

When it was moved to go into Committee of the Whole only eighty-nine members were present, and Mr. Talbert made the point of no quorum.

A motion to adjourn was voted down and the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to arrest absentees, but finally, at 10:30, without breaking the deadlock, the House was adjourned under the rule.

TROUBLE IN AUTHORS' CLUB.

Membership Committee of Boston Organization Criticises Works of Applicants and Returns Fees.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—There is trouble in the new Authors' club, which was organized in this city early in January. To become a member one must have written a book. When the Membership committee, comprised of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Judge Robert Grant, and Mary Wilkins, came to look over the volumes offered as a badge of membership they found some, it is said, of indifferent quality, and as the club was planned to include only authors who are authors, it was decided to return to every one the $5 membership fee.

Some of the literary lights, through misunderstanding or divining the real purpose, indignantly resigned. Nothing ruffled by this, the Membership committee then went to work to seriously pass on the literary efforts which were to determine whether the authors should be continued as members.

It is said that the names of a dozen or more of the eighty invited to the dinner at which the club was formed have not yet been acted on, and it is unlikely that they will be, according to Judge Grant.

MORE DEAD FROM PHILIPPINES.

Transport Ohio Arrives at San Francisco with the Bodies of One Hundred and Fifty Soldiers.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The United States transport [illegible] from Manila, arrived twenty-seven days today with 150 bodies and two [illegible] Manila says the [illegible]. A cable from Francisco on Jan. [illegible] sailed for San dead soldiers. The [illegible] the bodies of 462 200 bodies. [illegible] is now due with

TO SUE FOR WEDDING FEE.

KENOSHA RECTOR DECLARES HE WILL MAKE BRIDEGROOMS PAY.

The Rev. Harry Thompson Waits Ten Months for Payment from J. Keck Wheeler and Douglas Newell and Announces He Will Now Go to Court—Young Mr. Wheeler Says He Has Been Nagged and Is Disgusted—Has Sung in St. Matthew's Church.

The Rev. Harry Thompson, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church in Kenosha, announced yesterday that he would at once bring suit against two Kenosha bridegrooms to recover $4 worth of marriage fees allowed him by the Wisconsin statutes. Rector Thompson declares that, despite repeated efforts, he thus far has been unable to secure settlement of his $2 account against each of the young men.

The objects of the proposed suit are J. Keck Wheeler and Douglas Newell, leaders in Kenosha society and well known in Chicago. Mr. Wheeler said last night that in the flurry of his wedding arrangements he left payment of the minister to his best man, who overlooked the matter. He said he had been so nagged by the rector that now he was determined to fight the matter in the courts if Mr. Thompson carried it there.

Rector Thompson has been waiting ten months for his $4. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Newell married sisters, and, as the young women were both workers in St. Matthew's Church, it was natural that Mr. Thompson should be called on to pronounce the ceremonies. Mr. Wheeler married Miss Emma Stebbins, the affair being declared by all means the most brilliant wedding ever celebrated in the town. A short time afterward Mr. Newell was married to a sister of Mrs. Wheeler at the residence of the bride's parents.

Duns Them After Six Months.

According to the pastor, in each case, as if by coincidence, the young man overlooked an important part of the ceremony, that of paying the minister. Nothing was thought of the oversight at the time, however, and the minister returned to his home comforted by the thought that he had added a little to the happiness of the world.

But the young men returned from their honeymoon and still the payment of the fee was overlooked. When six months had passed and the money had not arrived the minister made out a statement and sent it to each of the young men making a formal demand for the fee allowed by law, $2. This mode of collection of wedding fees was novel and appealed to the humor of the young men, but still no money reached the purse of the parson. Having tried once or twice more, according to his statement, the minister decided to resort to law and consulted an attorney. Thus the matter stands.

Both of the young men declare they were ready and able to pay the money, but were outraged by the action of the minister. The opinion of the case among the society people of Kenosha is divided. No such a suit has been filed in the history of the courts of Wisconsin and the outcome of it probably will be watched with interest.

Statement of the Rector.

Mr. Thompson says he did not bring the suit on account of the money involved, as this was a trivial matter, but he desired to make a precedent for the action of young men in the future. He said:

"The wedding of Mr. Wheeler was an expensive one for the parish and much money and time were spent in fixing up the church for the event. I am determined to collect the fee allowed me by law for performing the ceremony at the two weddings. I have often married couples when they did not have the money to pay and I have never asked them for it."

Bridegroom's Side of It.

Mr. Wheeler said last night that he and Mrs. Wheeler were perfectly willing the story should be published, as were Mr. Newell and his wife.

"As a rule," said Mr. Wheeler, "a marriage fee is expected, and, while I know of no law governing the case, it is a well-founded custom and is proper. At the time of the marriage I left the whole matter in the hands of my best man, and the fee was overlooked. I did not know it had not been paid until a long while afterward, when I received a dunning letter from Mr. Thompson. Mr. Newell received a similar letter at the same time. I made no reply to the letter.

"A short time after our wedding Mr. Thompson rode his wheel up to the factory (the Badger brass works) and wanted to get a lamp. I fitted a lamp to his wheel and also supplied one for his wife. When he asked what he owed me I said not a cent, but asked him to accept them with my compliments. The minister went away, and a short time later I got the letter referred to, and you can see how it made me hot. For the last four years I have given up any amount of my time to the Episcopal Church. I haven't much of a voice, but the people seem to like to have me sing, and I have always been glad to help the church by appearing in all their entertainments, as well as at the services of the church. I have never received anything for my services and have always deemed it a pleasure to serve the church. On this account I was all the more enraged at the letter of Mr. Thompson, and I decided not to pay the bill. I considered it the rankest piece of hypocrisy I ever have seen, and I think a large proportion of the people of Kenosha will regard it in the same manner. Of course we shall fight the case in the courts if we are sued."

TWO EDGEWATER MEN TRICKED.

Rector J. M. D. Davidson and Dr. J. E. Beebe Lend Their Commutation Tickets to a Stranger.

The Rev. J. M. D. Davidson, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Atonement, Edgewater, and Dr. John E. Beebe, a member of his church, are looking for a well-dressed young man who swindled them out of their commutation railroad tickets recently by pretending to each that he was a relative of the other. The young man first appeared at the house of Mr. Davidson, announced that he was a relative of Dr. Beebe, and requested the loan of the former's twenty-five-ride ticket to bring his mother home from the theater. He received the ticket and kept it. A few days ago the same man got Dr. Beebe's ten-ride ticket in the same way.

FOUR CHILDREN DIE IN FIRE.

New York Parents Leave Little Ones Alone and They Perish in Their Absence.

New York, Feb. 2.—The house of George Winans, at Boutonville, Westchester County, was destroyed by fire in the absence of the parents last night, and four of Winans' children, whose ages ranged from 2 to 8 years, were burned to death.

CHECK PLOT TO COUNTERFEIT.

Canada Secret Service Officers Run Down Alleged Gang of Bogus Money Experts.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Anthony Decker, arrested late last night at Baltimore, Md., is declared by the secret service authorities to be the head of the most dangerous gang of counterfeiters that ever operated in the Dominion. Others of the same gang were today arrested at various points.

According to the secret service men Decker's intention was to print within a week $15,000 worth of $5 bills, which his confederates were to circulate in different parts of the country.

Decker is a German, as are nearly all of his associates. For seventeen years he was employed as stone engraver for the Montreal firm which did all the work for the Dominion government. He came here from Philadelphia. There is no doubt, the officers say, that he engraved part of the plates from which were printed the counterfeit $1 bills with which the country was flooded. These $1 bills were printed in New York by men whose names are known to Chief Wilkie.

Decker, with his wife and 20-year-old son, started work on the plates in June. They were shadowed from the beginning, and finding Montreal too dangerous a place Decker took the name of Rose and went to Toronto; later to Detroit and several other places in the United States. Finally Decker settled in London, Ontario, as a civil engineer. Every move was followed by the Canadian secret service. They were ready to start work in December, according to the officers, when Hans Kuntz, a Chicago printer, fell ill and the work was postponed. This week, when about to resume, the officers say they took alarm and scattered, each taking part of the implements.

When Decker was arrested in Baltimore he had with him a cypher code, from which the arrest of the others resulted by decoy telegrams. Paul Decker, with the press, paper, and two sets of plates for $5 Molson Bank bills, was caught at Woodstock, Ontario. Mrs. Decker was captured in Hamilton, Ontario, with a set of plates for a $2 bill, and Hans Kuntz was arrested in London, Ontario.

When arrested in Baltimore Decker had in his possession a counterfeit note of the Bank of Montreal.

STUDENTS TRY THEIR FELLOWS.

Nine Charged with Violating Honor System in Examinations at University of Vermont Get Hearing.

Burlington, Vt., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Nine University of Vermont students are charged with violating the honor system in their examinations. Three of these students are popular. One is a son of former Governor J. H. Grout of Vermont, and the other two, Joyner and Waddell, are on the varsity football team. Another is a young woman who is working her way through college.

Midyear examinations have been held, and as certain students were suspected of dishonesty plans for their exposure were laid. Many students were exposed instead of the few who were suspected. These now charged all protest their innocence.

Petitions were brought before the conference committee, composed of students, on Wednesday afternoon. A trial, open to the whole student body, was given three of the accused, all of whom pleaded not guilty. The others will be given a hearing tomorrow afternoon.

Should the student jury bring a verdict of guilty a formal report will be made to the faculty, who, by their agreement, will be compelled to expel the guilty ones.

TO ANNUL CHARTER OF COLLEGE

Ohio Attorney General Institutes Proceedings Against Mt. Hope Institution, Acting on Complaints.

Columbus, O., Feb. 2.—Attorney General Sheets today instituted quo warranto proceedings in the Supreme Court to annul the charter of Mount Hope College at Rogers, Columbiana County. The Attorney General states that the action was prompted by complaints which came to his office, especially from New York, alleging that the college sells its diplomas. He will ask the court for an order for a thorough investigation of the conduct of the institution.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1900.

Weather predictions for the next 24 hours:

Generally fair and somewhat warmer.

Sun rises at 7:12; sets at 5:17.

Moon sets at 10:16 p. m.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES

Page.
1 London Times' News of War.
General Torres Slain by Yaquis.
Suit for Wedding Fees Imminent.
Martial Law at Frankfort.
2 Address by Goebel Men.
Union Men Ignore Contractors.
3 England Plans Greater Army.
Home from Boer War.
French Move in Africa.
Joint Note to China.
Revolt in the Soudan.
Storm and Pest in Italy.
Debate on War Issues.
4 Roosevelt Aims at Trusts.
Carter Picks Campaign Cry.
May Block Subsidy Bill.
Agree on Mining Scale.
5 Outline Laws for Porto Rico.
Begin Clark's Defense.
6 Fire at the Lakeside Track.
Magnates at Philadelphia Adjourn.
7 Weekly Review of Trade.
Deal in Mining Properties.
8 May Rule Out Evidence for Hinman.
9 Fire in Sprague, Warner & Co.'s.
Millions Involved in Lawsuit.
Farnsworth Found Guilty.
Canal Board to Dredge South Fork.
10 County Employes Draw Scrip.
13 Plan to Rule Filipinos.
Foreign News and Gossip.
Grain Men Discuss Inspection.
16 Arche Club Has "Authors' Day."

Page.
7 Insurance.
7 Courts.
10 Literature.
11 Financial.
12 Editorial.
14 Railroads.
16 Society.
16 Fontenoy.
16 Short Story.
16 Amusements.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Germanic	
NEW YORK	Cluden	
NEW YORK	Menominee	
NEW YORK	Bremen	
NEW YORK	Sale	
QUEENSTOWN	Campania	
QUEENSTOWN	Belgenland	
SAN FRANCISCO	Ohio	

MARTIAL LAW IN FRANKFORT.

Civil Authorities Will Not Act and Provost Marshal Takes Charge of Guarding the City.

GOEBEL AGAIN SWORN IN.

First Difference Between Taylor and the Courts Results in Arrest by the Militia.

GOEBELITES RAISE TROOPS.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—William Goebel was for the second time sworn in as Governor of Kentucky today and the pretending government finally organized for immediate assumption of the executive duties of the State. The wounded claimant, by formal order, vested the powers of acting Governor in Lieutenant Governor Beckham, who also again took the oath.

John B. Castleman, though having once declined, hurried to Frankfort to accept the Adjutant Generalship. Steps toward an immediate organization of a Goebel State militia have been taken. Tomorrow injunctions against Governor Taylor and his Adjutant General, Daniel Collier, will be formally issued, and Sheriff Ben Suter of this county, a rabid Goebel man, will be instructed to deputize every man in Kentucky, if need be, to enforce the court's order.

Governor Taylor is intrenched in the State-House, and asserted tonight, pounding the table with his fists, that he "is there to stay." Martial law has been established, a provost guard taking charge of the streets tonight to insure order and protect citizens.

This order of affairs was instituted when an outbreak was threatened shortly before 8 o'clock by a Goebel shouter discharging his revolvers. Ten shots were fired in the street directly under the eyes of the soldiers in the State-House grounds. Militiamen refused to interfere, alleging that the city authorities should enforce good order. The Chief of Police and Mayor, on the other hand, are with the claimant majority and insist that the militia is here and must take all trouble in their own hands.

Every step taken on either side today indicates that a peaceable settling of the contest is no longer considered, and each is preparing resources and men for a fight by force for control.

May Ask Federal Injunction.

Word has been received from Louisville that as a result of the conference of Republican attorneys there tonight, it was decided to apply to Federal Judge Evans tomorrow for an injunction restraining Goebel and Beckham from assuming office.

First Clash with Courts.

There was a clash today between the executive and judiciary powers of the State, and no one can predict what may happen tomorrow. The clash of today came when Alonzo Walker, a stenographer employed by the Democratic attorneys, was placed under arrest in the Capitol grounds, charged with conduct tending to incite mutiny and riot. The conduct consisted in pinning to the door of the private office of Governor Taylor a notice that tomorrow morning the Democratic attorneys would appear before Judge Cantrill of the Circuit Court and ask for an injunction restraining Governor Taylor from all interference with the movements of the Legislature and from his announced attempt to remove it to London, in this State.

Walker was at once taken into custody by orders of Colonel Roger Williams, the commanding officer of the forces now gathered around the Capitol.

Injunction Practically Sure.

Tomorrow the injunction will be asked, and there is no doubt that it will be granted. Judge Cantrill has the reputation of being a man who will attempt by all means in his power to enforce the rulings handed down from his bench. He will certainly use all the power in his hands to secure the operation of his injunction. It is equally certain that the Republicans will pay no attention to Judge Cantrill or his writs. The Democrats claim that the action of the Republicans in arresting Walker while he was attempting to carry out the orders of the court has placed them in contempt of court, and they will make all of the point that is possible.

Plans of the Republicans.

The Republican members of the General Assembly are preparing to meet at London on Tuesday next, in accordance with Governor Taylor's proclamation adjourning the Legislature until that time. The executive announces that there will be no reconsideration of his order and that the Assembly must meet at this town in the mountain county of Laurel as called. A caucus call of the Taylor members of this legislative body has been issued, requesting a meeting at London on Monday, when full course of action will be outlined. Aside from possibilities of a Sheriff's posse encountering the militia in executing injunction orders, a conflict is in sight should the Assembly minority attempt to carry out present plans.

The State constitution states that when a quorum of members of the Legislature is not present a "smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized by law to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as may be prescribed by law."

When the minority is assembled at London, as plans now run, a new Sergeant-at-Arms will be appointed and he will be required to bring in enough of the Goebel majority to secure a quorum. The troops will be called on, and Adjutant General Collier says they will carry out this duty to the letter, with a request to bring the recalcitrants in at the point of the bayonet.

"That they will never be able to do," say directors of the fighting forces of the Goebel faction. "We will fight if they try to use force and bayonets. We can get 5,000 men to Frankfort within eight hours if the word is given."

Twenty-eight Sheriffs Volunteer.

That this statement is true was evidenced today when Sheriffs in twenty-eight different counties reported to Colonel "Jack" Chinn with the query as to whether or not "help was wanted." Telegrams and letters are coming in from dozens of points in the State offering companies of men for a Goebel militia and asking for certificates.

Down at the State penitentiary, where Eph Lillard of the claimant faction has control, an old cannon has been pressed into service and the Goebel volunteers

drilled there today, whirling the gun here and there and figuring out how best to protect the inclosure. Participants in the wrangle who were on the streets tonight made no effort to hide revolvers, many having the weapons strapped across their breasts in plain sight.

The militiamen at the Statehouse are getting uneasy and looking for trouble. The refusal of the penitentiary Warden to release Douglass Hays, the prisoner from Knox County, who was pardoned by Governor Taylor, has whetted their impatience.

"All we want to do right now," said a Captain tonight, "is to hold off that Sheriff's posse when it comes, if it does, and to go down to the 'pen' and make Lillard give up that man Hayes."

Goebel Again Elected.

Despite military precaution the Goebel members of both Houses of the State Legislature succeeded in holding meetings today, separate and jointly, in the Capital Hotel. Fearing that loopholes had been left by their action of stealth when Goebel was first given the oath of office formal sessions were held and an yea any nay vote taken to get under the requirements of the constitution. Nineteen members of the Senate gathered in the old Democratic headquarters on the second floor and again adopted the report of the Contest boards declaring Goebel and Beckham the rightfully elected candidates. Senator Carter, named President pro tem. yesterday, presided.

Into the same room fifty-six members of the Lower House squeezed themselves and with a chorus of "Ayes" declared the same resolutions adopted. A joint session, presided over by Speaker Trimble, was then held, the same action repeated, and entries made in the House journals. By this course the constitutional requirement that "the yeas and nays of the members on any question shall, at the desire of any two of the members elected, be entered on the journal," was complied with. Immediately after adjournment Judge Cantrill of the Circuit Court administered the oath of office to Mr. Goebel.

The wounded man, after a night of suffering during which his death was hourly expected, had improved considerably and repeated the answers to the questions in a steady voice.

Claimant Lieutenant Governor Beckham then assumed full control and a conference was held with the other State officials of this faction preparatory to entering on formal transaction of State business.

Arrest of Alonzo Walker.

The fight over the injunctions against Taylor and Adjutant General Collier, begun during the morning, and which ended in the arrest of Alonzo Walker, the Goebel representative who sought to secure process on the Acting Governor, was the result of Judge Cantrill's convening court and the presenting of a lengthy petition of the contestants, pleading the enjoinment of the officials now occupying the State House.

The petition for injunction filed in the Circuit Court recites, first, that all the plaintiffs are duly elected Senators and Representatives to the State Legislature excepting McKinney and Van Meter, who were seated by the Legislature after a contest.

On Jan. 30, 1900, the petition continues, the defendant, W. S. Taylor, without right or authority, with a regiment of the Kentucky State Guard, dispersed the General Assembly, forcibly took possession of the legislative chambers, and has ever since interfered with the plaintiffs in the discharge of their official duties.

The calling of the Legislature to meet in London, Laurel County, by Taylor is then recited and declared to be without justification in law or provocation in fact, and without the consent of the Legislature, which was peaceably discharging its duties when the order was made.

The petitioners assert that unless restrained by law Taylor will continue to prevent the Legislature from meeting at the properly appointed place, and try to force it to meet at London, described in the petition as a lawless portion of the State, without sufficient police or civil authority to protect the members.

After denying specifically the right of Taylor's adjourning the Legislature without its consent, the petition recites the efforts made to assemble at various places in Frankfort, and the armed interference encountered on each occasion.

The plaintiffs assert that there was no danger of the government except such as was engendered by the unlawful acts of the defendants, and that otherwise all was peaceful and quiet, and would have so continued except for such acts.

The petition says that it is the avowed intention of the defendant to continue to prevent a meeting of the Legislature anywhere except in Laurel County, and an injunction is, therefore, asked to restrain him from removing the Legislature to London or elsewhere and from interfering with its regular proceedings. The petition is signed by South Trimble for all the plaintiffs.

Notices to Be Served.

The following notice was entered at the same time:

"Franklin Circuit Court, South Trimble, etc., plaintiffs, vs. W. S. Taylor, etc., defendants.

"Notice—W. S. Taylor and Daniel Collier, you and each of you are hereby notified that on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1900, we will ask for an order of injunction restraining you, and each of you, and all others, from interfering with the meetings of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky in any manner whatever, or from assembling said Legislature at the City of London, Laurel County, Ky., upon petition this day filed in the Franklin Circuit Court, and from committing any of the wrongs or unlawful acts therein set forth.

"Said motion will be made before the Hon. James B. Cantrill of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Kentucky, in the Circuit Court room in the courthouse at Frankfort, Ky., at or about the hour of 11 o'clock a. m."

Mr. Walker was then deputized by the Sheriff and started for the Statehouse to serve the following summons on Governor Taylor and General Collier:

"To the Sheriff of Franklin County:

"You are commanded to summon W. S. Taylor and Daniel Collier to answer on the first day of next April term of the Franklin Circuit Court, on a petition in equity filed by South Trimble and others, and warn them that failure to answer the petition will be taken as confessed, or they will be proceeded against for contempt, and you will make due return of this summons the first day of next April term of said court.

"Witness: THOMAS S. FORD, Clerk."

Tacks Notice on Door.

He secured a pass and by this means passed the guards and secured admission to the ante-room to the Governor's office. Captain Davis, the veteran Capitol officer, had left his post of duty at the executive's door, and Private Secretary Todd was in charge. Walker asked admission to the Governor. He was told to wait a moment. While Todd was within Captain Davis returned, recognized the visitor, and lost no time in informing those inside what was up.

Taylor was closeted with Collier and he broke up their talk in a hurry with the information.

"Arrest him at once," said the Governor and Collier in one breath.

Walker had suspected what was going on and hurrying to the door before any one could interfere he pinned the summons to the door-jamb and took to his heels.

Collier was out in a moment and followed by the squad on guard caught his man in the corridor.

"Tear it down, tear it down" was the order which was passed by the executive secretaries in the ante-room, and by the time Collier had secured his man the process order was burning merrily in the grate and the officials were insisting that "service had not been secured after all."

Guarded by Entire Company.

"Send him up to the Senate Chamber. He can have room to exercise up there," commanded Collier gruffly, and Walker was taken to the hall which the Goebel legislators had sought to secure so often and left under guard of an entire company. His wife was assured that she would be allowed to visit him, and quiet again settled down, the Goebel leaders breaking into smiles when the news reached them.

"We wanted him to get in the lockup," they said. "That furnishes sure proof, you know, that he did get service."

The charge against Walker was not entered until some consultation was held, when it was considered that language he had used at one time or another during his handling of the paper would warrant a claim that he was guilty of aiding a conspiracy seeking to cause mutiny among the troops. With this incident came the drawing of lines more strictly about the State House. All passes were revoked, and entrance could be secured only by a call, under guard, on the officers in command.

There was activity in plenty in the State House military camp during the day, and a conference was held late tonight in General Collier's office, when plans for the moving of troops to London were considered. No companies were moved from here, but some men may be sent from this point.

Governor Taylor's friends make emphatic denial of the report that their leader will go to London, and there, backed by the mountain men and their rifles as another link of strength to the militia, set up a government seat.

"I'm right here to stay," the Executive says. "I presume the Legislature will meet there," he added. "They were so ordered, weren't they?"

Blackburn to Take Command.

The Democratic camp will spend the next two days in preparation for active war. Senator-elect Blackburn will reach here from Washington tomorrow to become the advisory head of the claimants. He will bring full report of the conference with the President, and so leaders who talked with him by long distance telephone today assert the positive assurance that the national Executive will not interfere in the Kentucky wrangle. Urgent calls for Blackburn were sent last night. "We need a man here," argued the Goebel men, "to whom the Democrats can go and get instructions. Then they will get out and do just what is ordered. The young fellows here are willing, but the older members are timid and don't plow ahead just right. There will be things doing when Blackburn comes."

To give full way to the outlining of future plans the Democratic legislators, after the second formal declaration of Goebel's election, adjourned until next Monday. They will do much missionary work, personally and by letter, for the contesting cause during the interval.

When the formal issuance of injunctions against Taylor and Collier is made tomorrow legal processes will be taken to prevent the Republicans from securing recourse in the courts, it is claimed, after once the order is entered. On the allowing of the writ by Judge Cantrill, a motion for dissolution, it is contemplated, will be made and entertained. Then the matter will be carried to the Appellate Court, and issuance of a permanent order is anticipated.

Goebelites Rely on Courts.

This step is expected to cause serious trouble. The courts, both Circuit and Appellate, are controlled by Goebel men, and, as has been seen, have been used to his advantage. Should Governor Taylor refuse to entertain their orders the power of force will be excusable, the Goebel chieftains argue, because it will be mere compliance with the law and its executing bodies.

The same judiciaries will be asked to see that State Treasurer Walter R. Day, who is now in control of finances at the State House, be prevented from drawing on State funds. All the State officers, however, backed by the fringe of bayonets and blue overcoats, express no worry over the piles of court orders which are threatening to topple on to them. Governor Taylor will ignore the Goebel injunction, declaring somewhat tartly tonight that "he knew nothing about the existence of any summonses or orders."

"Well, he will find that courts of law are not to be trifled with," is the threat which emanates from Democratic sources as an echo of this particular row. "We have a good many able bodied men in this State and they are ready to enlist under the Sheriff and do a little drilling of our own. If the Appellate Court turns over State property to the Goebel government we will see that it is turned over."

Militia Officers Puzzled.

Militia officers are wearing puzzled looks as a result of the existing complications and trying to solve the problem as to from which quarter charges of mutiny will come if they fail to carry out conflicting orders coming from the contesting heads of the dual government. They are sticking firmly by Governor Taylor, but the Goebel men have a satisfied way of talking about a "10 per cent desertion" to come when the pretenders are finally organized.

"Why more than three-quarters of the men in some of the companies are Democrats," says "Jack" Chinn. "The boys have come to me again and again asking what to do. I have told them to keep right ahead, that no blame for authorities at service attaches to them, but, when the time comes, I think there will be a large shaking up and a good many blue overcoats won't be marching in the State House column."

The acting Governor refuses to talk on the action taken by the federal authorities at Washington and denial of the plea that intervening steps be taken.

Search for Assailant.

The search for the man who shot Goebel has been taken up by his followers, who censure Taylor for not offering to take steps toward this end. Though several of the members of the Legislature are calling on that body to authorize a reward of $50,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the assassin, no formal consideration of this proposition has been entertained.

Taylor Offers Personal Reward.

Governor Taylor tonight personally offered a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the man who shot Governor Goebel. In making the offer of the reward Governor Taylor states that the authorities of Franklin County, in which the crime was committed, have never requested him to officially offer a reward, and he therefore offers $500 as an individual.

The improvement in Claimant Governor Goebel's condition has brought the claims from some of his opponents that his condition has never been as serious as given out by his medical attendants. They claim that alarming bulletins have been issued in order to secure sympathy from lukewarm oppositionists and give some allowance for the "in-the-saddle" methods which have been followed by the legislative majority. These statements are roundly denounced by his friends.

Goebel Growing Better.

The contesting Executive became stronger this morning. He talked briefly with his brother Arthur. "Don't worry," he said, "I'm going to get well all right."

There was a slight drop in his pulse and respiration during the afternoon. The pneumonia which had developed in the injured lung had been stubbornly fought by the doctors with good results and the kidney complications, which had caused much worry, showed a change for the better.

"I believe I'm hungry," he said tonight with an attempt to smile. "Can I have some ice cream?" "That's a splendid sign," said Dr. McCormick, "and his chances for living are much greater. His pulse has ranged about 120 since noon, his respiration has been near 38, and his temperature averages 101—a little higher than during the morning, but in no wise alarming."

The Goebel men are confident that the federal courts have no jurisdiction over present conditions. Consequently they refuse to see any possibilities of obstacles to their course through ex-Governor Bradley's departure for Louisville today to stir up this end of the legal machinery of the State.

Colonel "Jack" Chinn canvasses the situation tonight as follows:

"The Taylor crowd is in this fight to come out second best, and a poor, poor second at that. We have followed the law at every step. Look how quiet our fellows are. Provocation has been offered again and again, but we have gone steadily ahead, keeping in line with the law. The Democrats pay the taxes down here and they are going to run this State. If we have to fight we will fight, and we will show a militia that will cause a good deal of sprinting in the camp at the State House.

"We won't go down to London and they can't take our men down there at the point of the bayonet. There will be a mess of trouble if they try it. When Adjutant General Collier is asked to report to his successor of the Goebel government he will do so or we will bring him in. We want peace, but we are in here to stay."

Complications in Contest.

It is expected by the Republicans that they will have a good legal defense against the claim of the Democrats that Governor Goebel is Governor of Kentucky by the fact that the law provides that all joint sessions shall be held in the State Legislative Chamber.

Another complication that may arise is over the vote of the Senate upon the seating of Governor Goebel. Nineteen votes were cast, the number not being a quorum, as there are properly thirty-eight members of the Senate. One Senator, because of illness, has never qualified, and the Democrats before declaring Mr. Goebel to be Governor took the precaution to secure his resignation, reducing the total number of Senators to thirty-six, of which nineteen constitute a quorum.

The resignation was written out and Mr. Goebel affixed his signature before the session was called.

Weapons Are Everywhere.

While the Goebel directors and their following are always concluding their statements with pleas for peace, it is somewhat paradoxical to observe the bulging in the neighborhood of their hip pockets, serving notice that a moving armory is talking. The Capital Hotel is a fortress, every room having its quota of revolvers of the usual Kentucky bore, which means that many of the weapons displayed might be mounted on wheels with much resultant comfort to their owners. Firearms have been found in so many nooks of the various rooms that the hotel servants go about their daily duties with fear and trembling.

Some interest was occasioned by the statement of Davis Harrod, the constable who took Harland Whittaker, suspected of being Goebel's assassin, to Louisville. According to his story the prisoner offered $3,000 for a chance to escape. He also said, Harrod states, that he was on the third floor of the Executive Building when the shots were fired, while Captain Davis of the Capitol police has insisted that Whittaker was sitting in the anteroom to Governor Taylor's office.

Militia Sent to London.

Two companies of infantry left here today for London, where they will try to preserve the peace during the session of the Legislature that will, under the proclamation of Governor Taylor, begin in that place on Tuesday next. The troops are under the command of Captain Edward Parker of Louisville. A number of Republican Representatives also left today for London to arrange the preliminary matters incident to the meeting.

WARRANT FOR SHERIFF SUTTON.

Man Who Acted So Strangely in Louisville to Be Taken to Frankfort.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 2.—A warrant for the arrest of James L. Sutton, the Whitley County Sheriff, charging him with malicious shooting with intent to kill, reached here tonight from Frankfort. Sutton attracted attention on Wednesday night by his spectacular leap from the third story window of the Victoria Hotel in an attempt to escape arrest.

He is thought by the Frankfort authorities to have either been implicated in the attempted assassination of Governor Goebel or to have important information as to the identity of the real culprits.

Sutton has acted queerly since his arrest on Wednesday, and many people here believe him to be mentally unbalanced.

Sutton will probably be taken to Frankfort tomorrow.

Whittaker, in jail here, positively denies the report circulating in Frankfort that he offered a bribe to the officer who brought him here from Frankfort. He says he is not worth $30 and did not make the statement that he had $3,000 at home.

TO ELECT GOEBEL'S SUCCESSOR

Report in Covington That Election for State Senate Will Be Held Shortly.

Covington, Ky., Feb. 2.—There have been reports of public meetings being held at Goebel's home during the week to adopt resolutions and take other action, especially that of offering a reward for the would-be assassin, but some thought it not advisable at the present time.

There was much excitement in the city tonight over the information brought from Frankfort by Goebel's friends that there would be a special election called for Kenton County to select a successor to Goebel as Senator.

It is stated that acting Governor Beckham will at once announce the resignation of Goebel as Senator to become Governor and have the usual call issued for a special election. It is conceded that Mayor Rhinock, the close friend of Goebel, will secure the Democratic nomination, which is equivalent to election.

SUGGESTS A PEACE COMMISSION

Board of Feud Arbitration in Kentucky Proposed as Means to Lessen Shooting Affairs.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The shooting of Senator Goebel receives the condemnation of all right thinking citizens; it was a cruel act. I am not aware of the circumstances attending the shooting of the bank President by Goebel, but am told that it was a cowardly act also.

It has become a saying that to shoot a Kentuckian, the shooter must be prepared to clean out the entire family and relatives of the shootee, and I would suggest that the assassin of Goebel may be an avenger of the deceased bank President.

The shooting affrays have become so frequent in Kentucky of late that it would seem a proper thing to have a board of conciliation chosen, composed of the best class of citizens, so that when the first shot is fired in any trouble that the board deputise two or three of its members to proceed to the place of trouble and try to fix it up at once.

CHARLES HEMPSTEAD.

M'KINLEY WILL NOT INTERFERE

Appeal from Governor Taylor for Federal Assistance Is Promptly Refused.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—President McKinley and his Cabinet promptly refused to comply with the appeal of Governor Taylor for federal interference in Kentucky. This adverse action was taken entirely on constitutional grounds and had nothing to do with the merits of the question. In fact, the action of the administration is directly at variance with its sympathies.

It has been believed here all along that Taylor was fairly elected and that Goebel had been beaten before the people and was simply intending to steal the office of Governor. There was every reason, therefore, from a political standpoint, why the President should interfere in Kentucky, but after careful consideration the Cabinet could find no legal grounds on which to base such intervention.

The President merely declined to interfere, but during the debate in the Cabinet meeting the fact seemed to be clearly brought forward that under the law and the constitution the request for interference on the part of the federal government should come from the Legislature if that is in session or can be convened, but otherwise from the Governor.

The ground was therefore taken by the Cabinet that if there was danger of riot or insurrection the request for federal troops must come from the Legislature, and the Governor could not acquire such a right by arbitrarily taking the matter out of the hands of the Legislature itself.

Not Sufficient Reason Given.

The action of the President today, with the harmonious advice of the Cabinet, relates merely to federal interference under present conditions. If there is continued rioting in Frankfort or elsewhere, which the State authorities are manifestly unable or unwilling to control, or if there is serious interference with the United States mail or interstate commerce then the President might, and probably would, interfere to maintain order, whether the Legislature or Governor wanted him to or not.

Before the meeting of the Cabinet today the President heard from Mr. Blackburn, the Senator-elect, who declared there was no rioting, that there would be none, and that the people of Kentucky generally were law-abiding citizens. The President and Blackburn were friends in Congress, and President McKinley knew about how much dependence to put upon Blackburn's statement on any subject. He listened to him, however, with the utmost gravity, and promised careful consideration of the arguments advanced.

Lindsay Advises President.

The man who really decided the situation, probably, was Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, who also saw the President before the Cabinet met, and whose conference, in fact, ran over the time allotted to the regular administration council. Senator Lindsay is a gold Democrat of an uncompromising type and was bitterly opposed to Goebel. He is recognized as one of the best lawyers in the State of Kentucky, and his view of the situation was entirely adverse to that taken by Governor Taylor. He asserted that the Legislature could not possibly be adjourned by the Governor after it was once in session, except in case of disagreement between the two Houses. He further held that the Legislature would be in session wherever it chose to meet with a quorum, regardless of the Governor's declaration. He also explained to the President that the Legislature of Kentucky had a clear constitutional right to sit as a court of last resort in a contest for the Governorship. Under these circumstances Senator Lindsay, as an anti-Goebel man, strongly urged that the federal government should not interfere unless requested to do so by the Legislature, which was technically in session all the time.

All Take Same View.

The President and the Cabinet took this view of the situation, and in default of actual rioting of a character which interferes with some of the attributes of the federal government there will be no intervention by the United States authorities. After the decision of the President and his Cabinet was announced it was generally commended, not only by the Democrats, but by Republicans as well.

Most of the comment heard in regard to the Kentucky situation seems to show that Governor Taylor has distinctly lost ground in the estimation of public men in Washington. He had the sympathy of a great many Democrats, as well as Republicans, until after the shooting of Goebel.

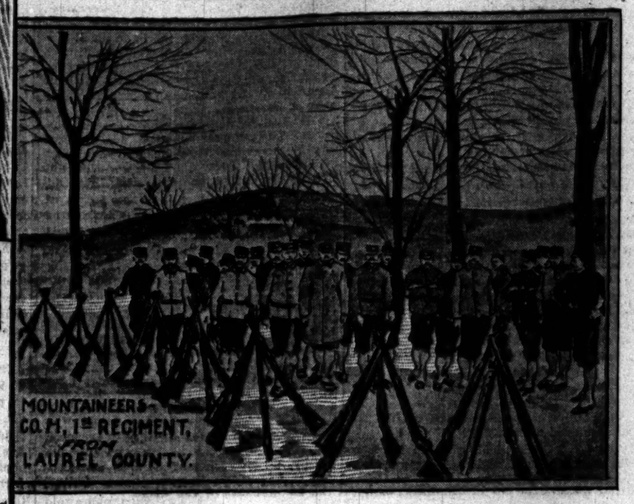
Taylor Makes Wrong Move.

Then it was expected the de facto Governor, in order to clear his own record, would at once proclaim a reward for the arrest of the assassin, and would follow this with vigorous measures to secure his capture. Instead of this came the declaration of martial law and the dissolution of the Legislature, which the lawyers in the Cabinet, the political sympathisers of Governor Taylor, declare to have been wholly unjustifiable. The result of all this talk has been a decided reaction against Taylor, and if there ever was any hope of federal interference it has been dissipated, unless the situation should change in a remarkable manner.

Some of the lawyers here say that there might be half a dozen contesting Governors in Kentucky, and two or three Legislatures, and yet so long as the business of the federal government was not interfered with there would be no excuse for the exercise of authority on the part of the United States.

It is also asserted, and this is believed to be the view of the Cabinet as well, that in case interference by the President became necessary his authority could be authorized only to maintain order, and not to recognise or support one of two parties to a dispute.

JOHN MORGAN
A FAMOUS LONDON, KY. CHARACTER.



ADDRESS BY GOEBEL MEN

COMMITTEE APPOINTED FOR PURPOSE DEFENDS COURSE TAKEN.

Assert That Every Step by Democratic Side Has Been in Strict Conformity to Law and in Good Order—First Trouble Declared to Have Been Caused by Taylor to Prevent Regular Proceedings of the Legislature.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 2.—The Democratic committee composed of Representatives Finn, Cafferty, and Cochran, appointed at the afternoon session of the Legislature held in the Capital Hotel, to prepare an address to the public, has issued the following statement on behalf of the Democratic members of the Legislature:

"The present crisis in Kentucky is without parallel in the history of our republic. The best efforts of those who love law and order, peace and justice, are demanded in these deplorable and perilous times. Democratic representatives have used legal methods and followed the plain provisions of the law under unprecedent and exciting circumstances, when the capital of our commonwealth was filled with armed soldiers and embittered Republican partisans, and their right to occupy their seats in the House of Representatives was denied and their chosen leader stricken down by the hands of an assassin.

Claim to Be Law Abiding.

"At the beginning of the present session of the General Assembly the contest for Governor and Lieutenant Governor was commenced by the command of the Democratic authorities. There was no other way to appeal to the tribunal designated by the constitution and statutes to decide who was legally elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor. No action has been taken by Democrats inconsistent with lawful, honorable, and just methods.

"It has been deemed proper, therefore, that a brief address be issued to the people of Kentucky, reciting plainly and concisely the exact steps that have been taken.

"A board of contest had been chosen, according to the provisions of the law, to hear evidence and report to the General Assembly its conclusions—for ratification or rejection.

Desperadoes Brought In.

"While the trial was progressing before the Contest board hundreds of armed mountain desperadoes were brought to the seat of government for the purpose of intimidation and for the further purpose of inciting a state of lawlessness, which would excuse the calling out of the militia.

"The Democrats suffered this indignity calmly and with coolness—determined that the law, in so far as they were concerned, should not be superseded by brute force.

"The Republicans, even with their armed intimidators, were unable to provoke the Democrats to violence.

Tell of Attack on Goebel.

"Upon the morning after all the testimony upon both sides had been heard by the contest boards, at about the hour of 11 o'clock, the Hon. William Goebel, then a State Senator, and the contestant for Governor, was fired upon and dangerously, if not fatally wounded, by a band of assassins concealed in the building occupied by William S. Taylor as Governor, whose seat Mr. Goebel was contesting.

"Immediately the militia was summoned and the executive building was surrounded and the civil authorities were denied the right to search the building for the culprits.

"The House and Senate, upon being notified of Senator Goebel's attempted assassination, immediately adjourned until the next day. Upon the next day, when the Senate and House attempted to meet, as usual, at the State Capitol, they were confronted with three gatling guns and several companies of soldiers and denied admission to the legislative hall.

"Mr. Taylor's Adjutant General, Daniel Collier, read a proclamation from Mr. Taylor stating that there was an insurrection in Frankfort and declaring the General Assembly adjourned to meet Tuesday, Feb. 6, at London, Laurel County, Ky.

What Democrats Contend.

"We state that there was no insurrection in Frankfort. That after the General Assembly once convenes it, and not the Governor, is the sole power under the constitution to fix the time and place of meeting; that the Governor has no power, except in case the House and Senate cannot agree, to adjourn them; that even had he the power, to adjourn the General Assembly to Laurel County is a gross abuse of the same, and evinces an utter disregard for the safety of the Democratic members of the General Assembly. Laurel County is in the heart of the mountain section of Kentucky, where feuds flourish and lawlessness prevails, and in that portion of the State where the courts are unable to enforce the law, even with the aid of the militia, and where assassination and murder reign supreme.

"After the House and Senate had been denied entrance by the soldiers to the State House they adjourned to meet forthwith at the Opera-House in Frankfort. There they were dispersed by the soldiers, and they adjourned again to meet at the Courthouse, where they were again dispersed at point of bayonet by blue-coated militia.

"Notice was served upon the General Assembly that the Adjutant General had orders from the Governor to regard as an unlawful assembly all meetings of the General Assembly and to forcibly break up the same.

"Under these conditions a majority of the Senate and House upon the evening of Jan. 31, 1900, at the Capitol Hotel, after having repeatedly been denied a public meeting, in joint assembly declared William Goebel Governor and J. C. W. Beckham Lieutenant Governor.

"Upon the next day, Feb. 1, 1900, the House and Senate again applied at the State House for admission and were turned back by soldiers.

Ratify Former Work.

"Thereupon, on Feb. 2, 1900, the House and Senate each held a regular session in the Capitol Hotel, in the City of Frankfort. A quorum was present in each body.

"Among other business transacted, they again, both in separate and joint session, ratified their former action—received and adopted the report of the Contest board deciding in favor of William Goebel and J. C. W. Beckham, and passed resolutions declaring William Goebel the Governor and J. C. W. Beckham, Lieutenant Governor.

"This latter meeting was held so that there could not possibly be any legal complications—and today, in law, Governor Goebel's title to the Governorship is as free from a cloud as any Governor Kentucky ever had.

"Notwithstanding all this the City of Frankfort is still dominated by militia.

"Today the Democrats, endeavoring to avoid a conflict by force, instituted a civil suit against William S. Taylor.

"The peace officer who attempted to serve process was forcibly seized by the militia and is now a prisoner.

"With all this disregard for the constitution, the law, and for justice absolute peace still reigns in Frankfort, and Democrats have kept their friends away, although thousands have proffered their service.

"In this awful crisis the representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky present this memorial to the citizens of the State and the union and ask their earnest cooperation in a peaceful settlement of this conflict by law and through the lawful and constitutional channel—the courts of the State.

"We call upon the people of this State without regard to party affiliation to assemble in their various county seats in mass convention and announce whether this conflict shall be settled by law or force."

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT IS SHOT.

William S. Wright Reported Assassinated at Boone Fork, on Kentucky River.

Middlesboro, Ky., Feb. 2.—William S. Wright, ex-member of the Kentucky Legislature, for Knott and Letcher Counties, was assassinated at Boone Fork, on the Kentucky River, last night. During the campaign last fall Wright was an enthusiastic stumper for John Young Brown for Governor. He was a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician, and had made many enemies among the mountaineers in defending cases for the coal companies. There were five shots, and two took effect. He was shot with a rifle.

RUMP CAUCUS NOMINATES BARD

Majority of California Republican Legislators Choose Senatorial Candidate.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Thomas R. Bard, a millionaire land owner of Ventura County, was tonight nominated in caucus by the Republicans as their candidate for United States Senator.

But for all that the situation has now reached a most complex state, and the hope that a United States Senator would be speedily chosen seems to have been dashed again. This afternoon forty-one Republican members who have been voting against Colonel Daniel M. Burns in the caucus agreed to vote for Bard in the caucus this evening. When the caucus convened none of Burns' supporters were present. Instead they sent a committee which protested against the caucus being held unless sixty-one members, a majority of the Legislature, were present.

Senator Flint, chairman of the caucus, ruled a majority of the eighty-five Republican legislators who had signed the caucus call constituted a quorum and that all would be bound by its decision. A vote was taken, resulting Bard 50, Grant 21. Bard was declared the nominee.

The Burns faction will not recognize the nomination. Unless Burns withdraws from the race or the Democrats vote for Bard there will be another deadlock.

BABE DIES FROM THE COLD.

Coroner's Physician Springer Finds Mother Ill and Without Fuel or Food for Her Five Children.

Coroner's Physician Springer yesterday found a mother and five children in destitution and a babe 4 days old dead from the cold at 1024 Girard street.

The mother, Mrs. Frank Zielinski, was too ill to move. There was no food in the house and there had been no fire in the stove for a week. The woman had no money with which to pay for medicine or medical attendance. The neighbors, almost as poor as herself, have contributed a little food within the last week, but the mother and children were suffering from hunger. The woman begged Dr. Springer to bury the dead baby. He took charge of the body.

The husband, Frank Zielinski, died two months ago of pneumonia. The family was without funds then and he had no medical attendance.

BESIEGED BY HER CREDITORS.

Mrs. Alfreda Follette of New York, After Securing Divorce in South Dakota, Is in Trouble.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 2.—The granting of a divorce at Watertown on Wednesday to Mrs. Alfreda Follette, a New York society woman, who for the last eight or nine months has resided in Sioux Falls, pending action on her application for divorce, had an interesting sequel here today when her creditors, learning she was about to leave town, placed summons in the hands of officers, who have been unable to effect an entrance to the dwelling which she has been occupying.

Mrs. Follette is prominently connected in New York City, being the niece of J. J. Van Alen, the man whose appointment by President Cleveland as Minister to Rome was rejected by the United States Senate on the allegation that the office was given in return for a $50,000 contribution to the Democratic campaign fund.

Mrs. Follette's father is a New York manufacturer of printing presses.

WOOD RESIGNS BY REQUEST.

Governor Tanner Asks Lincoln Asylum Trustee to Quit—Charges Use of Intemperate Language.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.—Governor Tanner today called for and received the resignation of Zino K. Wood as trustee of the Asylum for Feeble Minded at Lincoln. Mr. Wood is a Republican and lives at Mount Pulaski.

Colonel Mack Tanner, private secretary to Governor Tanner, tonight stated Mr. Wood had been asked for his resignation by the Governor because of intemperate language in regard to the Governor which Mr. Wood had used in the hearing of the employes of the institution.

Governor Tanner had prepared a written statement tonight in regard to the request for Mr. Wood's resignation, but later decided not to give it out.

Without a struggle you can own a diamond on our liberal terms. Loftis Bros. & Co., 168 State.

LABOR REFUSES TO YIELD

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL AGAIN IGNORES CONTRACTORS.

Majority of the Meeting Thinks Non-Action Will Provoke a Crisis—President Carroll Outlines the Policy to Be Pursued—Plans of the Employers—Intention of a Lockout Denied—Mantzel Out on Bonds—Hiring Railroad Men.

The Building Trades council ignored the demands of the Contractors' association at its meeting last night. Several delegates attempted to have the council take some action in regard to the rules recently drawn up by the association, but their attempts were futile, and they were compelled to take their seats amid shouts of derision and cries of "Coward."

When the delegates filed from the hall after the meeting adjourned they all seemed to believe that in ignoring the contractors they had brought matters to a crisis. While the more optimistic of the laboring men declared there would be no trouble, the majority seemed to believe their conduct would precipitate a lockout.

Contractors declare that there will be no lockout, that they will enforce their rules, and if the men object they need not work for them. The men declare, however, that the contractors will declare a lockout. Union men employed by the Falkenau Construction company reported to their business agents that they had been notified during the day that unless the Building Trades council voted to accept the rules drawn up by the Contractors' association they need not return to work on Monday. Similar announcements had been made previously by sheet metal workers' employers.

Carroll Outlines Policy.

At the present juncture both employes and employers are waiting for the other side to make a move. The policy of the Building Trades Council, as outlined by President Carroll, is as follows:

"The Building Trades Council will not call any general strike or recognize in any way the demands of the contractors. Our members will continue to work as usual and until the contractors break the terms of our agreements with them there will be no trouble. If they lock us out we will fight to the bitter end. We have a defense fund from outside sources amounting to over $25,000 a week. The treasuries of the various unions are full and there is no danger that the contractors will be able to starve us out.

"Ever since the first talk of a lockout two months ago we have been receiving letters from contractors in New York, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Milwaukee telling us that in case of a lockout they will come to Chicago, take contracts, and employ union workmen. All they ask in return is that we will stick to them, regardless of the offers of Chicago contractors, until they complete their contracts."

Thomas Preece of the Bricklayers' union talked along the same lines as President Carroll. He called attention to the fact that the contractors had signed agreements with many of the unions, and that if they violated these agreements by locking out their men their employés could seek legal redress.

Meeting of Contractors' Council.

At the daily meeting of the Building Contractors' Council in the morning a policy similar to that of the Building Trades Council was outlined. On their part the contractors say they will call no general lockout. The rules adopted by the various associations on Monday will be enforced. Committees have been appointed to see that the rules are enforced, and any violations on the part of the contractors themselves or on the part of the laboring men will be taken up by the committees. In enforcing the rules the contractors are certain to come into conflict with the rules of the labor organizations. When the rules clash the contractors will insist simply on conducting their business in accordance with the rules of their associations. If the men are unwilling to abide by the rules they will have to seek employment elsewhere.

The master plumbers of the Town of Lake, at a meeting last night at Halsted and Sixty-third streets, resolved to concur in the action of the builders in regard to all matters pertaining to a possible strike.

Building Industries Lag.

Anticipating the trouble in the enforcement of the rules the building industries of Chicago are practically tied up at the present time. In the last three days but three building permits have been taken out, and these are all for buildings to be erected in Pullman, where the labor unions have little strength.

The ratification of the Madden agreement plan is still in abeyance. No vote has been taken on the plan by the Building Trades Council. At last night's meeting Secretary Davis announced that the two unions whose votes are needed to make the referendum vote complete have yet to be heard from.

Mantzel Out on Bonds.

Julius Mantzel, who was recently held to the grand jury by a Coroner's jury on a charge of murder, was released by Judge Waterman on bonds of $2,500 during the day. Mantzel is accused of killing Edward A. O'Connor, secretary of the Metal Workers' union, during a strike at Winslow Bros.' factory, on the Northwest Side, two weeks ago. After reading over the evidence taken by the Coroner Assistant State's Attorney McEwen was of the opinion that a charge of murder could not be based upon it, and the motion to admit the prisoner to bail was not opposed.

Hiring Railroad Men.

The Great Northern railroad for several days has had an agent, H. M. Westcott, in Chicago hiring non-union men to take the places of those expected to go out as the result of the differences between the men and the management of the road. He has hired over 800 men, mostly brakemen and conductors.

During the day, however, he thought he discovered a plot on the part of brotherhood men to get in among these employés, and late in the afternoon paid off a large number of suspects, saying their services would not be needed. He is said, however, to have told the others to report early this morning.

"Never Quit Certainty For Hope."

"You may take Hood's Sarsaparilla for all diseases arising from or promoted by impure blood with perfect confidence that it will do you good. Never take any substitute. In Hood's Sarsaparilla you have the best medicine money can buy. It cures,—completely and permanently,—when others fail to do any good.

Scrofulous Humor—"I was in terrible condition from the itching and burning of scrofulous humor. Grew worse under treatment of several doctors. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills. These cured me thoroughly." J. J. LITTLE, Fulton, N. Y.

Nausea—Vomiting spells, dizziness and prostration troubled me for years. Had neuralgia, grew weak and could not sleep. My age was against me, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me thoroughly. My weight increased from 125 to 148 pounds. I am the mother of nine children. Never felt so well and strong since I was married as I do now." MRS. M. A. WATERS, 1329 32d St., Washington, D. C.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ENGLAND PLANS GREATER ARMY.

War Office to Ask Parliament to Add Fifteen New Battalions.

WAIT NEWS FROM BULLER

London Believes Another Battle Is in Progress Along the Tugela.

REFUGEES FROM TRANSVAAL

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 3, 3 a. m.—Following the preliminary move of the Admiralty looking toward the mobilization of the navy, it is now announced that the War office has decided to increase the regular army by fifteen battalions of infantry of the line. The method will not be to raise new regiments, but to add the battalions to the various existing regiments. The war office is engaged in drawing up the scheme which, it is understood, will be submitted to Parliament by the Under Secretary for War in a few days.

Expect Battle from Buller.

The War office had no news to issue yesterday, but the London press seems to be taking it for granted that General Buller is on the move again, and that another important engagement is probable shortly.

Advices from Pietermaritzburg under Wednesday's date report that frequent reconnoisances have been made from Chieveley recently, with a view of taking more offensive tactics in the event of the Boer defenses being found weakened by the withdrawal of men.

The Boer positions have been shelled daily from different points. Reports on the same date from Spearman's Camp declare that everything is quiet. The troops are resting and receiving special rations. Bethune's horse, which had eleven men captured on the 23d inst., was stationed along the Tugela to harass the Boers passing on the main road. It is claimed they have killed twenty-five Boers so far without losing a man.

Refugees from the Transvaal.

The Transport Cheshire arrived at Southampton yesterday with 600 of the so-called refugees from the Transvaal aboard. All had their fares paid outof the Lord Mayor's fund, but, according to the Daily Mail, only 100 were Englishmen entitled to charity. The rest were Jews of several nationalities. The Mail claims that the Jews behaved shamefully. When the Cheshire reached the docks they brushed women and children rudely aside, broke like stampeded cattle for the free refreshments served by the Mayor of Southampton, and later seized all the good seats in the train, causing women and children to stand. They put in the trip to London playing cards, using sovereigns for chips.

The English refugees claim that the Jews prevented many destitute women and children from coming, and on the voyage became so unruly that the Englishmen had to form a police force, arm with clubs, put the ringleaders in irons, and threaten to hang the first man starting a rumpus. Watch was kept night and day to prevent mutiny.

Experts Expect a Battle.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Morning Leader's expert says:

"Once more we are able to anticipate the correspondents on the spot and say that Buller has begun a new movement towards Ladysmith. He was probably engaged soon after noon yesterday, if all his artillery munitions had come up. In any case his orders were definite for an advance at the latest this morning.

"At the time of his last move we were able to say it was by the left from Chieveley Camp. On the present occasion Buller has not informed his personal friends the precise first step which he has taken, but there is no reason to suppose the direction is that of Lord Dundonald's reconnoissance of last Monday towards Honger's Poort, close by Bethany, on the Upper Tugela, though some of the cavalry and horse artillery may well go that way so as to operate once more on and perhaps beyond the Acton Homes road. This seems likely enough, as the passage of the Tugela is quite practicable and there is no sign of an enemy in the neighborhood."

Colonials in Zululand.

Reports here show that detachments of mounted colonials have reached northern Zululand and are in a position to guard the frontier, and it may be possible for them to move against the Boer forces across the border at Vryheid, where a thousand Boers and three guns are encamped.

Lord Roberts' Hands Seen.

A dispatch dated at Cape Town, Jan. 31, says:

"General Tucker, the Seventh Division commander, has left for the Modder River, and Sir Howard Vincent, advance agent of the London Imperial Volunteers, has gone with him.

"Lord Kitchener has returned to Cape Town.

"One battery of artillery reinforcement has reached Modder River and it is said here more naval guns are to be sent up.

"General French is here in consultation with Lord Roberts.

"Methuen ranks Tucker, and it is supposed the latter's movement means that a portion of his division will be sent to the Modder River with the idea of inaugurating the movement into the Orange Free State by way of Jacobsdal."

Campaign Hinges on Natal.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Spencer Wilkinson, who devotes his article in the Morning Post today to the principles upon which war should be conducted as applicable to south Africa, says:

"The Boers have no great cities. Pretoria and Bloemfontein are not centers of national life, like Paris and London. To occupy them, therefore, would have little effect unless after the defeat of the Boer army.

"The Boer power is the body of citizens constituting the army. It is, therefore, our first business to crush the biggest army—namely: that in the vicinity of Ladysmith. Though there have been apparently troops enough in south Africa, General Buller has never had sufficient number for this purpose. Accordingly the outlines of the war reveal no bold and clear conception.

"Until the strategical idea emerges and controls the whole operation there can be no decided turn in the tide."

Heliograms flashed from Ladysmith three days ago say that the Boer investment lines then were thinning, and that the besiegers were moving in force toward the Tugela, indicating that a collision was expected there. This intelligence bears out other signs that General Buller purposes a fresh attack.

The War office continues to reveal nothing of what has happened in Natal. Without exception, the military critics regard with dismay the prospect of a renewal of the assaults unless General Buller has been heavily reinforced, and there is nothing to indicate that this is the case.

Next Move at Modder.

Lord Kitchener has been traveling from army to army in northern Cape Colony and General French, by instructions, is now in Cape Town consulting with Lord Roberts. Large engineering constructions are proceeding at Modder River, suggesting that Lord Methuen's fortified camp has been selected as the base from which to invade the Free State. Numerous sidings, platforms, and warehouses are being built and a permanent railway bridge is well advanced.

German strategists assert that the topography of the country would make invasion easier from Kimberley and the district northward than from the more rugged region of Sterkstroom or Colesberg.

Therefore they infer that the combined British forces will overwhelm the Boers at Magersfontein and first relieve Kimberley as an incident of the invasion.

Dutch Resentment Grows.

"General Buller's retreat," says the Cape Town correspondent of the Standard, "has resulted in a recrudescence of treasonable talk here."

The bitter feeling of the Dutch against the British has possibly suggested the opportuneness of an organized attack on Sir Alfred Milner by the ministerialist press, which has published an article, believed to have been written by Mr. Merriman, Secretary of the Cape Treasury, demanding Sir Alfred Milner's recall.

The coming Congress of the Afrikander Bund is expected to consider a resolution expressing disapproval of "the policy which led up to the war" and urging "peace on fair terms."

Cost of War to Date.

The cost of the war to the end of the fiscal year, March 31, is estimated at £30,000,000 ($150,000,000). The House of Commons has already granted £10,000,000, and the Times says another £20,000,000 will be asked.

Lord Wolseley dined last evening with the Queen at Osborne.

May Enforce Militia Ballot.

Sensational rumors are current that the militia ballot act will be put in force Feb. 14 and that General Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in south Africa, has cabled for 90,000 additional men, which, it is added, the government has promised to give him, sending 50,000 militia and volunteers and 40,000 militia reserves.

It is also said that the volunteers will be mobilized forthwith. It is even asserted today that the Cabinet has specially dealt with these matters.

The militia ballot act makes every unmarried man between 18 and 30 years of age liable to serve for five years.

NEWS OF EUROPE BY TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

HOME FROM BOER WAR.

WAR CORRESPONDENT KNIGHT RETURNS A PHYSICAL WRECK.

Veteran Newspaper Writer Describes How He Was Wounded While Walking to Meet a Party of Boers Who Had Raised the White Flag as a Decoy—Piquant Incident at a War Charity Concert—Charles Frohman Makes a New Deal.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 3, 3 a. m.—Edward F. Knight, the veteran war correspondent of the Morning Post, and who was wounded at the battle of Belmont, returned yesterday minus an arm, and a physical wreck. He says Julian Ralph was also wounded at Belmont, being hit in the stomach by a piece of a shell, but not seriously hurt. This is the first news received in London that Ralph was wounded. He forms a strange contrast to the English correspondents, who never fail to write fulsome stories of their own hurts and adventures.

Mr. Knight says emphatically that the Boers abused the use of the white flag at Belmont shamefully.

"Just at the close of the battle," relates Knight, "a small party of Boers making a last stand hoisted the white flag. We marched forward and were fired on. I dropped with a bullet through my arm. The private next to me said grimly, 'All right, sir, I'll come back and see to you in a few minutes, when we've finished these gentlemen.' Then he went with the rest, and five minutes later, the last Boer bayoneted, Tommy came back grinning all over, his bayonet dripping with the blood of the Boers he had killed. Dripping with blood as he was he promptly set to work to dress my wound with his first aid for the wounded package."

Kiss for War Charity.

A piquant incident closed the matinee in aid of the yeomanry at the Lyric Theater in Bath yesterday. Mrs. Brown Potter, after reciting the "Absent-Minded Beggar," put up at auction the tambourine which she used in making the collection during the performance. The bidding stopped at seventeen guineas. Mrs. Potter announced she would kiss the buyer if the price reached twenty guineas. The offer was immediately seized by Dhunjidhoy Bomanji, a Parsee merchant, and the actress fulfilled her contract.

Hospital Ship at Durban.

The hospital ship Maine, according to a cablegram from Lady Randolph Churchill, has arrived at Durban. For the present the vessel will remain there. The wounded from the front are already being cared for and the nurses and doctors are fully occupied.

Frohman's New Deal.

Charles Frohman is about perfecting a deal with George Musgrove for the joint control of Shaftesbury Theater, in London, and several playhouses in Australia.

Brokers' Failure at Mannheim.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Herren Gebrueder and Dietz, grain and oil commission merchants at Mannheim, have failed for 400,000 marks. Several Mannheim and English speculative houses are affected.

Arrested for Lese Majesty.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Gustav Dahle, a former Captain of cavalry, has just been arrested at Charlottenburg for lese majesty, swindling, and other offenses.

FRENCH MOVE IN AFRICA.

MOROCCO MAY BE SEIZED TO ANNOY GREAT BRITAIN.

Signs Point to the Confirmation of a Treaty with Spain by Which the Latter Is Given Control of the Territory Commanding the Entrance to the Mediterranean—Army Officer Accused of Causing Death of a Young Soldier.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The latest French move in Southern Tunis and Algeria is likely to prove disquieting for England. The fact that the Governor General of Algeria has gone to the frontier to consult with the Sultan of Morocco is taken here as confirmation of a story that France and Spain have signed a secret treaty by which France will allow the latter to get control of Morocco. M. Laferriere, the Governor General, makes the visit to Sud on a pretext that he is to visit the borders of Morocco.

Officer Accused of Cruelty.

Paris was treated to a sensational trial today, the case being that of Officer Solanges against the editor of Aurore for defamation. Aurore accused Solanges of having been criminally responsible for the death of a young Jewish soldier of the name of Bernard. The soldier died of infectious pneumonia brought on, so his mother declared to the army chiefs, by mistreatment and neglect. The mother of the boy in court today told of hurrying to her son's deathbed to hear his dying tale of misery. She testified that Officer Solanges always persecuted her son, swore he would be his ruin, called him a "dirty Jew," a "Dreyfus pig," and other vile names; that when wounded while exercising he was not cared for; that he was kicked and cuffed and punished. Colonel Lestapis, commanding the regiment in which Bernard served, testified in Solanges' favor. The attorney for Aurore asked for the confrontation of the dead boy's mother and the accused officer. This the Judge refused and the trial will be continued.

Concerning National Defense.

In the Chamber of Deputies today M. Mezieres, Republican, questioned the Minister of War concerning the troubles between the War and Colonial office and concerning the army. The Minister of War, the Marquis de Gallifet, replied that he would be ready to answer any interpellation connected with the national defense immediately after the budget question had been closed.

Negotiations with China.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, has published a yellow book upon the delimitation of the frontier between China and the French provinces in the Orient. It traces the history of diplomatic relations with China since the opening of the question in May, 1898, when the French Ambassador commenced the negotiations, and gives a full account of English intervention in the Chinese question concerning France. The book winds up by expressing satisfaction over the triumph of French policy, which gained both territory and the Shanghai concessions.

Italian Bark Is Wrecked.

CETTE, Feb. 2.—The Italian bark Quirinale, from Carthagena, has been wrecked near Villerol. Captain Calde and six men of the crew were drowned.

JOINT NOTE TO CHINA.

EUROPEAN POWERS SEND WARNING TO DOWAGER EMPRESS.

Government at Peking Notified That Any Change in Emperors Must Not Inaugurate an Era of Enmity to Foreigners—French Efforts to Provoke Hostility Between Germany and Austria—German Quarantine of Cattle Described as Ineffective.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Without mentioning dynastic questions the powers have given China to understand that the change of Emperors must not inaugurate an era of enmity to foreigners. They have sent a joint note reminding the Dowager Empress that it is the duty of the central government to preserve order in all provinces and to protect missionaries and foreigners generally. The note was occasioned partly by the murder of an English missionary, but mainly, however, by the Empress' warlike proclamation to the provincial authorities.

Why Germany Is Neutral.

The French and Russian efforts to sow discord between Germany and Austria and to provoke Germany against England are not escaping the attention of the German Cabinet. Well-informed circles here believe that France regards the present as a capital opportunity for embroiling Germany with one or another of her neighbors and then striking for revanche and Alsace-Lorraine. This largely explains Germany's persistence in scrupulous neutrality. A semi-official writer puts the matter thus:

"While at present Franco-German relations are correct and outwardly friendly, no German patriot dare advocate reliance upon France for more than temporary coöperation in isolated affairs. German statesmen do not like the tone the English politicians assume toward Germany, but the Ministers dare not act under the impulse of the moment. Sooner or later, however, there will be a reckoning with England."

The paper wherein this candid admission that Germany's navy is intended for use mainly against England is the Munich Allgemeine Zeitung, commonly accounted Chancellor Hohenlohe's organ.

Condemns Cattle Inspection.

An agriculturist, often serving as a government expert, writing in Flejscher Zeitung, the butchers' journal, condemns the domestic cattle quarantines as useless, vexatious, and ineffective, and recommends the removal of the embargo on live stock importations, as effective inspection, he says, will easily prevent imported cattle from spreading disease.

Plea for the Naval Bill.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Dr. Barth, the Freisinnige leader, will make in tomorrow's Nation a strong argument for the naval bill. He thinks it probable that the increased expense will be met through the growth of revenues and without new taxation. He will emphasize the rapid increase of the population—more than 800,000 annually—and of the wealth of the empire, of which Prussia alone shows an increase of more than 400,000,000 marks during 1899.

Coal Strike in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—A partial strike of coal miners has broken out in the Wurm district, and it is thought this may become general in that locality.

REVOLT IN THE SOUDAN.

DISORDERS IN EGYPTIAN ARMY RAPIDLY INCREASING.

Dispatches from the French Consul at Cairo to the Foreign Office in Paris That the Removal of Practically All the British Officers and Troops to Africa Has Encouraged the Native Soldiers — Government Asks Khedive to Interfere.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A diplomatic dispatch from Cairo announces that the disorders in the Egyptian army are rapidly increasing. Scarcely any British troops and officers are left in Egypt, and the government is uneasy and has asked the Khedive to interfere. The latter sent a letter to the natives, but it proved ineffective.

A Havas agency dispatch corroborates the news sent by the French Consul at Cairo. It says:

"There is much anxiety here. There have been a number of grave incidents, notably the growing discontent in the Egyptian army, which has attained to a mutiny in two Soudanese battalions. The government has sent Colonel Wingate to parley with them.

"The army complains of bad treatment and the secret dispatch of Egyptian troops to south Africa. It appears certain that ten Maxims and a large assignment of saddles have gone to Durban, and a number of English officers and civil functionaries have obtained an unlimited furlough to go to south Africa, which is believed to be a breach of Egypt's neutrality.

"The government is alarmed at the attitude of the black troops and has asked the Khedive to intervene. The latter has sent a letter urging obedience, but the anxiety nevertheless continues. Egypt is almost denuded of European soldiers."

Comment of Paris Press.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Figaro, referring to the reported revolt of the Soudanese troops, says:

"Unfortunately for Great Britain the Egyptian troops know what to think of the private feelings of the Khedive and of declarations dragged from him. Without attaching too great importance to them, the first symptoms of revolt are worthy of note."

CHANCE FOR AMERICAN COAL.

Silesian Miners May Join Bohemian Strikers and Add to the Present Serious Shortage.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY HENRY R. KABITZ.]

BRESLAU, Feb. 2.—The Bohemian coal strike has caused an enormous rise in the price of Silesian coals. Many factories are idle on account of lack of fuel. It is feared the Silesian miners will join the strike. If this happens American coal would find a ready sale, particularly in the Baltic provinces.

An industrial crisis on account of overspeculation prevails in Locz, Baku, Bielostok, Zarizyn, Iwanono, and, indeed, in all Russian industrial centers. The banks are discounting and loaning little or not at all, and money has almost entirely vanished. There have been numerous bankruptcies already.

STORM AND PEST IN ITALY

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC INCREASED BY RAIN AND FLOODS.

Physicians Unable to Cope With or Check the Progress of the Disease—Families Made Homeless by Floods—Deaths from the Black Smallpox—Pope Leo Expresses His Profound Regret Over the Death of Cardinal Jacobini.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Feb. 2.—The continued rainstorms and hail-storms throughout the peninsula during the last fortnight are spreading the epidemic of influenza to every part of the kingdom, and the death roll is assuming appalling proportions. Many of the victims are men of prominence in the world of politics, literature, and art.

Physicians everywhere are baffled by the progress of the epidemic and declare that there is nothing to do but let it run its course, as it appears to have done in England.

In addition to the influenza, the rains which have now been falling in unprecedented quantities all over the kingdom for weeks, are causing distress in all quarters. The floods wrecked nineteen houses, leaving sixty people homeless in Lavello, Province of Basilicata.

Eight deaths from the black smallpox are reported in Parma today.

A violent undulatory earthquake is reported from Bologna, the shocks lasting several seconds.

Senator Larussa died today at Catanzaro from the influenza.

Queen Margherita, who is suffering from the influenza, is still confined to her bed.

Pope Regrets Jacobini.

The Pope has expressed deep regret over the death of Cardinal Jacobini. The body lies in state in the death-chamber, dressed in the purple robes of a Cardinal. The funeral takes place on Sunday, and burial on Monday. Jacobini was the 132d Cardinal who has died during the Leo pontificate.

The Pope today received 3,000 Piedmontese pilgrims in the Hall of Beatifications. He chatted affably with a number of them, and concluded by granting them the Apostolic benediction.

Monument to Notarbartolo.

At Palermo today was unveiled a monument to Notarbartolo, being the seventh anniversary of the assassination of the banker, for which crime Palizzola and his associates are undergoing trial.

Statue to Garibaldi.

Naples will erect an equestrian statue to the memory of General Garibaldi.

To Aid the Transvaal.

A Russian naval officer left Naples today in the steamship Kaiser for the Transvaal, where he will enlist in the Boer army.

Abolishes Copyright Treaty.

Italy has granted the request of Switzerland for the abolition of the copyright treaty.

Kaiser Thanks Chancellor.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Emperor William has addressed a rescript to the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, expressing his Majesty's thanks for his birthday congratulations, referring especially to those received from German colonists and other subjects abroad.

FREE-STATERS TIRED OF WAR.

Cape Town Again Hears Stories of Dissension in the Ranks of the Dutch Allies.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 2.—It appears beyond doubt that the Free State burghers are becoming tired of the war and it is rumored that some influential Free State leaders have entered into secret negotiations with the military authorities with a view of ascertaining what terms Great Britain would be disposed to offer should they leave their Transvaal allies.

IN DEFENSE OF COLONEL LONG.

Artillery Officer, Wounded at Colenso, in a Critical Condition from an Operation.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY WINSTON CHURCHILL.]

PIETERMARITZBURG, Jan. 31 (Wednesday, delayed)—Concerning Colonel Long, although doubtless he committed an error in judgment in the engagement at Colenso by pushing his batteries too near the river, yet it should be remembered, first, that it was believed no Boers were on this side of the Tugela; second, that the batteries, thus advised to go underneath the fire of the enemy's great guns and into a position where their own fire was most effective, silenced Fort Wylie completely and remained successfully in action over an hour.

He was terribly wounded at Colenso and his condition is now serious, as a grave operation was performed on the 25th. His internal injuries are also severe.

The public and press, while recognizing where the mistake lay, must judge generously and moderately with the officer, whose health and reputation were stricken in an hour through an error in judgment, not the only nor the greatest which this war records.

BOERS STILL AROUND MAFEKING

Belated Dispatch Shows That Baden-Powell's Army Was Held Last on Jan. 17.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

GABERONES, Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Mafeking, dated Jan. 17, says: The Boers' big gun has been driven from the former position to a more remote one. This position is not so advantageous to them. British casualties are few. All well. Postal communication is possible via Beira, but uncertain."

Narrowly Escape Capture.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Feb. 1.—The following, dated Geberones, Jan. 20, has been received here:

"A Boer scout was captured yesterday by Colonel Plumer's outposts and a small party was sent out to reconnoiter certain hills. They ascended the wrong kopje and blundered upon a Boer fortress armed with a Maxim. Fortunately they managed to escape without casualties."

A later dispatch from Gaberones, dated Jan. 26, says:

"Colonel Plumer used his 12½-pounder on the Boer position for the first time today. The Boers responded speedily and accurately, but did no damage."

Saving Oats for Food.

MAFEKING, Jan. 17.—Siege rations of bread and meat have only now been enforced. Oats intended for horses are now saved to supply the troopers if needed. Tinned milk and matches are commandeered. Liquor is scarce. Lady Sarah Wilson is pluckily attending to hospital work, and constantly passing to and fro under shell fire.

AMERICAN AID FOR THE BOERS.

Secretary Hay Forwards $750 Raised by St. Louis for Transvaal Soldiers, Widows, and Children.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Secretary Hay has received the subscription taken up by Dr. Pretorius, editor of the Westliche Post, St. Louis, amounting to about $750, and has farwarded it to Consul Hay at Pretoria, to be delivered to President Kruger.

The money was sent with the understanding that it is to be distributed for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Boer soldiers.

It was said at the State department today no objection could be offered to the forwarding of money for a charitable purpose or in the interest of humanity.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Hollanders, Belgians, Poles, and other Boer sympathizers held a mass-meeting tonight in Harmonie Hall, which was packed. Many Irish societies of Detroit attended the meeting in a body and visitors from nearby cities were present. The meeting was presided over by Mayor William C. Maybury in his capacity as a private citizen.

The speakers were: Ex-Railroad Commissioner Sybrant Wesselius of Grand Rapids, the Rev. C. O'Reilly of Adrian, and Editor Eugene Heiber of Ann Arbor.

The usual resolutions were passed condemning the attempt of the English to coerce the south African republic and asking for the mediation of the United States government. A substantial sum was raised to aid the Boer Red Cross fund.

COMES TO AMERICA FOR PEACE.

Montagu White, Representative of the Transvaal, Issues a Statement Concerning Visit to United States.

New York, Feb. 2.—Montagu White, who represents the Boers in this country, though not in an official capacity, and who, since his arrival in this country, has refused interviews, gave out the following statement tonight:

"As I have been frequently asked to explain the object of my visit to the United States, I may at the outset clearly state that I have come here in the interests of peace. I was strongly urged to do so by American and English friends instead of going to Pretoria, as was my original intention.

"It was contended that sympathy for the two republics was rapidly growing in America and that it could be deepened and strengthened by true information as to the character of the Boers and the causes of the war. I was given to understand that the citizens of the United States had been at first misled by the distortions of fact put forward by the Rhodesian or capitalistic jingo press in England, as well as by the misrepresentations of a few interested and irresponsible individuals in America. I was urged to second the efforts of local sympathizers in the direction of conciliation and mediation, for which I had vainly striven before the outbreak of hostilities.

"Dr. Leyds, whom I consulted, approved of my visit and further commissioned me to inquire into and report upon the trend of public feeing in the States on the south African question.

Is Without Credentials.

"Cable communication being entirely in the hands of the British government, it was not possible to obtain credentials from the government of Pretoria. I have therefore no diplomatic status vis-a-vis with the Americans at Washington. At the same time I am convinced that I am better able to further my cause in an unofficial position than if I were hampered by the restrictions of diplomatic etiquette.

"I am a citizen of the South African Republic, as well as a head official of that state, and every American will recognize that I owe no apology or explanation for warmly identifying myself to the country to which I owe allegiance.

"I repeat I have come here in the interests of peace, not to stir up strife or to stimulate bitter recriminations, though at times it is impossible in stating the case of the republic to avoid expressing one's self warmly and strongly when criticising the stupid and blundering policy of 'bluff' which ended in what Mr. Chamberlain justly described as an 'immoral' war.

"The fact that I have not been able to attend and speak at the various pro-Boer meetings will, I trust, not be misconstrued. It is not because I lack the courage of my convictions, for I conscientiously believe the two republics to be absolutely in the right; this war was forced upon them and the burghers are fighting to retain their freedom and independence.

"Above all, my abstention is not due to my depreciation or disapproval of the efforts of sympathizers to promote the cause of the south African states, but every one will recognize that it would be unwise, as well as improper, for me to identify myself with any meeting where the administration is liable to be attacked.

"It is also of importance for me to avoid party politics—in fact, my strong hope is that Republicans, Democrats, and other political parties in the United States will sink their differences in regard to the south African situation and simply voice the sentiment of the true American in promoting the cause of peace."

VILLALON REPEALS HIS ORDER.

At Request of Governor General Wood Cuban Official Withdraws Act Annulling Express Contract.

HAVANA, Feb. 2.—Señor José Villalon, Secretary of Public Works, issued an order annulling a contract entered into between the Pan-American Express company and two railway companies in Cuba granting the express company the exclusive right to carry parcels over the two lines. He annulled the contract on the ground that the Pan-American Express company charged 50 per cent more to carry parcels than the railroads were allowed to charge by law.

It is generally thought he believed the late decree of General Wood directing that civil affairs should go through civil channels enabled him to issue the order without appealing to the Governor General.

The Pan-American Express company appealed to Adjutant General Richards, who telegraphed for instructions to General Wood and the latter replied directing Señor Villalon to repeal the annulling order, which he did. The order was popular.

MAY GIVE UP A THRONE.

Reported That Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria Will Give Way to the Archduke Otto.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Post prints a telegram from Vienna, which asserts that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand married the Comtesse Chotek in January, and will soon renounce his rights of succession to the throne in favor of the Archduke Otto or the latter's 12-year-old son, Carl Franz Josef.

TO WEAKEN THE DREIBUND.

Noted Pan-Slavist Agitator Now Seeking to Embroil Germany and England.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The German government has information that Vesseolitsky, the pan-Slavist agitator, now in London, is supplying the press associations and the continental papers with matter designed to embitter the relations of England and Germany and to weaken the dreibund.

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold.
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

Garibaldi Offers Aid to England.

ROME, Feb. 2.—Ricciotti Garibaldi, one of the sons of the famous Italian patriot, in consideration of the services rendered by England to the cause of Italian independence, has offered his services to the British government to command a corps of Italian volunteers in south Africa.

Archbishop of Sweden Dead.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2.—The Archbishop of Sweden, the most Rev. Anton Sundberg, who was believed to have recovered from appendicitis, is dead. He was born in 1815.

DEBATE ON WAR ISSUES.

OPPOSITION AMENDMENT TO QUEEN'S SPEECH MAY BE WITHDRAWN.

In the British House of Commons the Attacks on the Military Administration Are Resumed—Irish Members Resent the Attacks of the Conservatives — Bryce Defends the Boers — Goschen Speaks for the Admiralty—Chamberlain Enters Denial.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—After another long debate on the war and its collateral issues the impression prevails tonight that the amendment to the Queen's speech proposed by the opposition will be withdrawn, as the vote might be misunderstood in the Transvaal and throughout Europe.

Gossip in the lobby this evening seems to indicate that the impression produced last night by Mr. Wyndham's exposition of the military situation is deepening, and it is noticeable that the opponents of the government are now attacking their diplomacy rather than their military shortcomings.

Sir Edward Grey's utterances have also produced good effect, and it is asserted in the lobby that pressure is being brought to bear upon the leaders of the opposition to secure the withdrawal of the amendment. Should, however, this not be attained, it is expected that the debate will, in any event, end early next week.

As the House was about adjourning Mr. Balfour read a telegram received by the Queen from the Mayor of Mafeking, dated Jan. 27, and in the following terms:

"Upon the hundredth day of the siege Mafeking sends loyal devotion to her Majesty and assurances of its continued resolve to maintain her Majesty's supremacy in this town."

Excites the Irish Members.

The proceedings in the House of Commons were enlivened by a disturbance raised by the Irish members, who took offense at remarks directed at them by the Conservatives.

John MacNeill, anti-Parnellite, member for South Donegal, began by asking questions regarding the Irish militia. Among other things, he asked why the Irish militiamen were sent away from Ireland, to which William Johnston, Conservative member for South Belfast, promptly interjected:

"Because they are rebels."

This caused John Dillon, Irish Nationalist, member from East Mayo, to exclaim:

"Irish rebels are good enough for you to fight behind in the Transvaal."

Timothy Healy, Nationalist, member for North Louth, also joined in, asking:

"Why doesn't Saunderson (meaning Edward J. Saunderson, Conservative member for North Armagh), go to the front?"

The debate on the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne was then resumed.

Attacks the Nationalists.

Colonel Saunderson, in a lively speech criticising the pro-Boerism of the Nationalists, provoked another scene by declaring that the Nationalists never attacked in front, but always from the rear.

This remark was met by an uproar from the Irish benches, Mr. Dillon complaining that the Nationalists had been grossly insulted, and others jeeringly asking Colonel Saunderson why he did not go to the front.

Mr. Redmond appealed to the Speaker for a decision as to whether Colonel Saunderson's remark was not unparliamentary.

The Speaker declined to be drawn, but pointed out that such remarks, used in the freedom of debate by the Nationalists, as well as others, were, so long as they did not become personal, in order.

Mr. Balfour—the scene of recrimination continuing—appealed to the House to refrain, and the Speaker succeeded in persuading Colonel Saunderson to withdraw the expression.

Bryce Defends the Boers.

Mr. Bryce repudiated the imputation that the opposition was endeavoring to make party capital out of the situation. The fusion of races in south Africa, he said, was proceeding up to the time of the raid, which upset everything and gave the Transvaal a justification for its armaments and threw the Free State into the arms of the Transvaal.

"I do not deny," he continued, "that the outlanders had their grievances, but these were greatly exaggerated. The grievances were bad, but the war is worse; and, while a failure to redress the grievances might have formed a casus belli, the franchise question could not, because, under the convention of 1884, the Transvaal had complete freedom in internal affairs. While the government's diplomacy was warlike its preparations were peaceful. This is one of the heaviest charges against the government, and it is due to the fact that the government believed the Boers would not fight. The Boers went to war because they believed the promoters of the Jameson raid had the ear of the government."

Mr. Bryce concluded with an expression of disbelief in the alleged Dutch conspiracy and a prediction that the clouds hanging around the empire would, even when the war had been brought to a successful conclusion, be far darker than now.

Defends the Admiralty.

Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that the Cabinet assumed full responsibility and proceeded to rebut the charges of provocation. He assured the House that since the outbreak of the war there had been an unbroken tension at the Admiralty. They knew their position and their strong and weak points. They had regard for the situation at the point of view of the empire and not from that of south Africa alone. It would have been a criminal act to do otherwise, but it would be unwise to parade their strength.

"If Germany or any of the great powers had been in our position would they have been more patient?" Mr. Goschen asked. He then said he realized the position was serious, but, he added, there was no reason for a feeling of insecurity. While the navy was in its present position, with the country so conscious of its resources, it was folly to speak of panic.

Chamberlain Enters Denial.

Attempts made to illuminate the connection of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the Jameson raid did not meet with much success.

Mr. Chamberlain, being asked in regard to a letter sent by Mr. R. F. Hawkesley, counsel for the British South Africa company, to Earl Grey, formerly British administrator of Mashonaland, under date of Feb. 20, 1897, in which he said that Mr. Chamberlain would have no one but himself to blame if the cable dispatches referring to the negotiations of 1895 were produced before the Parliamentary committee of inquiry, replied that they were communications between third parties and he had no knowledge of them at the time they were exchanged. He assumed that the cable dispatches were those which Mr. Hawkesley had declined to produce. The cable messages were sent to him in 1896 for confidential perusal, and he returned them with a letter saying there would be no personal objection to their publication.

LAW TO CONTROL TRUSTS.

ROOSEVELT CALLS CONFERENCE TO DECIDE ON REFORM BILLS.

Measures to Be Introduced in the New York Legislature Providing for Publicity in All Things Pertaining to Corporations—Man in Court Because He Tickled the Soles of His Wife's Feet Till She Went Into Hysterics—General News of Gotham.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Feb. 2.

Roosevelt's Aim to Control the Trusts.

Governor Roosevelt today invited Seth Low, President of Columbia College; Professor J. W. Jenks of Cornell University, and nine Senators and Assemblymen to discuss with him the trust problem. As a result of the conference two bills will be presented to the Legislature next week relating to trusts. These bills will provide for such publicity regarding corporation reports as will be certain to reveal inside manipulations necessary to the existence of trusts.

In addition they will endeavor to foster the growth of honest corporations by reducing the corporation tax so that capital will be invited to investment in the State.

The first of the two bills decided upon will practically provide that every corporation must render reports of the most minute character. It is understood that Professor Jenks and Assemblyman Davis are in favor of having these public reports contain the names and holdings of all stockholders, as well as the name of the seller of such stock and the purchasing price.

The second measure will probably provide for a reduction of the incorporation tax of from one-eighth to one-half of 1 per cent. This reduction will have a tendency, they think, to bring into the State millions of dollars of capital that annually goes to benefit New Jersey and other States.

Arrested for Tickling Wife into Hysterics.

Arthur Edwards of 312 Rockaway avenue, Brooklyn, was under arrest today at the Gates Avenue Police Court charged with having tickled the soles of his wife's feet until she was driven almost crazy. Mrs. Martha Edwards, the complainant, is an attractive brunette, with black eyes and a tilted nose. She looks as though she would not mind a healthy, hearty laugh under ordinary circumstances, but she strongly objected to having her risibilities excited by being tickled on the soles of the feet.

Her husband, Arthur Edwards, is a conductor on the Brooklyn City railroad. Mrs. Edwards often is asleep when her liege lord returns from registering fares, and this incenses him. He proceeds, she says, to invoke the welcoming smile by tickling her into hysterics.

Edwards admitted the tickling, but said he did it because his wife persisted in being asleep when he got home. He liked to see his happy home filled with laughter.

Wall Street Talk of Big Railway Deal.

In Wall street circles the rumor was current today that the British government had contracted with the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company for 1,000,000 tons of coal. All efforts to verify this report in local coal circles proved unavailing.

Annoyed by Publicity of His Fasting.

Milton Rathbun, the wealthy hay and grain dealer of 453 Fourth avenue, who began fasting on Jan. 21 and intended to keep it up until March 1, now that the newspapers have published it to the world, threatens to break his fast and go out and partake of the most elaborate dinner any restaurant can spread.

"I was keeping this a secret," said Mr. Rathbun today. "There are good reasons why I didn't want my associates in business and certain members of my family to know I was fasting. A year ago I fasted twenty-eight days and got rid of forty-two pounds of flesh. This time it was my plan to keep it up forty days, hoping to reduce my weight by eighty pounds."

Mr. Rathbun says he is not doing without food for the fun of it.

"It's for the good of human kind," said he. "I want to establish a great principle—that man is not dependent upon food for a living. It is the brain that does the work of keeping a person going. It feeds on tissues, true, but not until a man gets down to skin and bones does the brain die.

"People eat too much. If a bear can live for months on its fat, why can't a man do the same?

"On Jan. 21 I decided to fast forty days if left alone. I ate an oyster dinner, got up from the table, and weighed. I tipped the beam at 207. 'That's too much,' says I to myself. Next day I didn't eat a thing.

"'Did I get hungry?' Well, I guess yes. But it's all a habit, and I stuck it out. I had fever the first day or two, but that went away. Eleven days passed and I have lost twenty-four pounds."

Several doctors have examined him since he began fasting. They found him in good physical condition.

Castellanes Go to Lakewood Today.

The Count and Countess de Castellane will go to Lakewood at 3:30 p. m. tomorrow, where they will be the guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould at Georgian Court. The Count and Countess visited Lakewood a week ago as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris. This gave rise to a rumor that they had not been invited by their relatives, and would not be welcome visitors at Georgian Court.

"Nonsense, all nonsense," ejaculated the Count in his apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight. "The Countess and myself came to America for the express purpose of visiting relatives. Before we return we will have been received and entertained by each and every member of the Gould family.

"I want it understood that there are absolutely no differences between ourselves and any member of the Countess' family."

Sale of Evans Paintings Nets $159,450.

The sale of the William T. Evans' collection of paintings was concluded tonight. There were ninety-one pictures sold during the evening. The total sum realized from the sale tonight was $55,695, and for the full collection of 270 paintings the amount obtained was $159,450. The highest price brought tonight, and the highest for any one picture sold, was obtained for A. H. Wyant's "In the Adirondacks," which was sold for $6,300 to George A. Hearn. There was a lively contest over George Fuller's painting, "Lorette," it going for $5,600 to the Corcoran Art Gallery of Washington, D. C.

Among the best prices were:

"The Moon at Night" [George Inness], Fishel, Adler & Co.	$1,050
"The Indian Hunter" [G. De Forest Brush], H. Harrison	825
"A Normandy Farm" [Homer D. Martin], L. P. Bloomingdale	1,600
"Daybreak" [D. W. Trion], L. Christ Delmonico	1,025
"The Lion in Love" [F. S. Church], E. McMillan	900
"A Connecticut Pasture" [Henry W. Ranger], E. McMillan	1,400
"An Autumn Landscape" [J. Francis Murphy], E. McMillan	1,075
"The Harvest Procession" [Will H. Low], H. J. Chisholm	1,400
"Valley of the Seine from Giverny Heights" [Theodore Robinson], Corcoran Art Gallery	900
"Sunset, San Giorgio, Venice" [W. Gedney Bunce], William Clausen	1,000
"A Morning Vision" [Henry O. Walker], William Clausen	900
"Reverie" [Wyatt Eaton], Gottier & Co.	1,200
"Madonna of the Seas" [F. Church], J. E. Hanna	1,125
"Winter Morning at Montclair" [George Inness], C. Glover	2,500
"An East River Idyl" [Henry W. Ranger], Carnegie Institute	1,350
"An Old Church in Normandy" [Homer D. Martin], S. Untemeyer	3,200
"Lorette" [George Fuller], Corcoran Art Gallery	5,600
"In the Adirondacks" [A. H. Wyant], George A. Hearn	6,300
"A Summer Morning" [George Inness], William Clausen	1,200

Confirmation of Trust Company Consolidation.

The reported consolidation in the near future of the Morton Trust company and the State Trust company was confirmed today by several parties identified with the two institutions. Joseph C. Hendricks, President of the National Union Bank, who is also a director of the Morton Trust company, said that a committee representing the latter company had examined the affairs of the State Trust company, and, finding them satisfactory, had agreed to absorb that company into its own.

The Morton Trust company, which succeeded the old banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in September of last year, has a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $1,500,000, all paid in. The State Trust company has a capital of $1,000,000, and claims a surplus and undivided profits of $1,250,000.

The details have, it is said, been arranged by William C. Whitney, who is a director in both the Morton and the State Trust companies. In the Morton Trust are such men as John Jacob Astor, Henry M. Flagler, D. O. Mills, and Richard A. McCurdy. In the State Trust company are Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, H. H. Vreeland, R. A. C. Smith, Walter S. Johnston, and George Foster Peabody.

Reorganization of United States Flour Company.

The reorganization of the United States Flour Milling company upon a basis which will supply the capital needed to operate all its properties has been perfected, it is said, and is only awaiting official announcement. The plan includes assessments on the stock, both common and preferred, to fill the gap caused by the purchase of additional mills and provide sufficient working capital for their operation.

It is proposed, the story runs, to retire the present issue of $1,500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, replacing them with another issue, which is to be taken by interests connected with the Great Northern railroad. The earnings of the company have been satisfactory, amounting for the first year to over $1,000,000 net.

The present officers of the company are to be almost entirely superseded. Thomas A. McIntyre of McIntyre & Wardwell, treasurer of the United States Flour Milling company, will be the only one, it is said, who will retain his interest and his position. George Urban Jr., of Buffalo, the present President, is expected to retire, and George Amos, Vice President of the General company, and President of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling company, will probably be identified with the company in a new capacity.

Extensive alterations will be made in the Gilsey House after its new proprietor, E. O. Roessle, takes possession, on May 1. The hotel, it is said, will be completely modernized.

Society Views the Filipino "Bride Dance."

A genuine Filipino "bride dance" was the feature of a reception given this afternoon by Mrs. Wilber Blodgood of 49 East Thirty-fourth street. The novel society diversion was executed by Shick Hadji Tahar's troupe of Filipino dancers. There are two women and three men, and this was their first appearance in an American drawing-room.

James H. Phipps, who furnished the entertainment that made the Seeley dinner notorious, supplied the dance feature of Mrs. Bloodgood's entertainment. A small stage was put up in one of the parlors, and thereon Señorita Felipe illustrated the dance.

Following the "bride dance" another woman gave a Filipino fandango, closely resembling the Spanish dance.

Neely Assets of Doubtful Worth.

At a meeting of creditors of the defunct publishing firm of F. Tennyson Neely & Co. held today it was voted to give the trustees full power to dispose of the assets as they might see fit. The different schedules of the assets were gone over, the trustees asserting that they consisted mainly of books by unknown and unpopular authors, copyrights and copper plates of unfinished publications, and office furniture. The books if put on forced sale, it was said, would bring but little more than the price of old paper. Mr. Neely, who was present, was on several occasions denounced in harsh terms by the creditors.

Plans for the Relief of Peary.

At the annual meeting of the Peary Arctic club at 60 Pine street, Brooklyn, it was decided to fit out the steamer Windward for a trip to the north pole. The vessel will sail about July 15, and Secretary Herbert L. Bridgeman will probably be the leader of the expedition. The main object will be to relieve Lieutenant Peary. If he has found the pole the Windward will bring him home immediately. If he has not found the pole the relief steamer will remain with him, if necessary, for two or three years. The Windward is now at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Last of the United States Church Army.

After a life of nearly four years the United States Church army, a Protestant Episcopal organization, has reached the end of its career. The direct cause of disbandment is stated to be a lack of funds, but it is known that opposition to the movement by members of the Episcopal Church has been the underlying cause of the army's difficulties.

Says Gotham Is the Home of Many Lepers.

According to Dr. Albert S. Ashmead of 65 West Twelfth street, at least 100 lepers are walking the streets of New York. There is no law, federal or State, for their detention or isolation beyond the ordinary regulations of the Board of Health, and any report made to that body of a case of leprosy is generally doubted.

City, Town, and Prairie Fall

into distance behind the flying Alton Limited. Daily between Chicago and St. Louis in eight hours, via Chicago and Alton railroad. Best train to Hot Springs, Ark.

Molasses and Gum as a Noise Reducer.

Molasses and gum, it has been suggested, should be put under the rails of the elevated roads to deaden the sound. The Railroad committee of the City Council met this afternoon and heard the plaint of J. J. Russell. "Business has been injured and people harassed almost to death by the noise from these elevated roads," he said. "This horrible sound is caused by loose rails. If you would put something beneath these rails to cushion the sound it would do much to help the people who live along Sixth and Third avenues. I suggest that you use molasses and gum. This would help—if not, use rubber." Other speeches were made complaining of the noise.

Jessie Busley, who is now playing in "The Maneuvers of Jane," will appear in the part of Maude St. Trevor in "Hearts Are Trumps," which Charles Frohman will produce at the Garden Theater after Mrs. Langtry's engagement. The part was originally assigned to Delia Fox.

Great financial importance is attached to a deal by which the control of the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad company passes to A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania railroad, and interests with which he is identified. This deal, it is said, has been about completed in Wall street. Seventy-five per cent of the road's $20,000,000 of capital stock, it is said, will change hands in the transaction. The stock purchased is, to a great extent, owned in Amsterdam, Berlin, and Leipsic, and it is understood that Isaac M. Seligman is now abroad giving the final touches to the deal on the other side.

It is said the deal is to be a part of the plan of interests identified with the Pennsylvania railroad to increase the scope of that railroad and to solidify its various contributory interests in the territory south and west of New York.

It is believed to be a part of a plan agreed upon by Mr. Cassatt and William K. Vanderbilt by which the Pennsylvania is to abandon certain territory contributory to the New York Central and Vanderbilt systems, while the Vanderbilt lines are to abstain from competition with Pennsylvania wherever the two lines conflict.

In other words, there has been a division of territory on an enormous scale and the control of this new road is some of the fruits which the division has yielded to the Pennsylvania road.

On Monday evening at the Knickerbocker Theater Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott will present for the first time on any stage their new four-act comedy by Henry V. Esmond, entitled "When We Were Twenty-one."

WANTS VOTERS TO DECIDE

"GIVE THE PEOPLE A CHANCE" IS JUDGE CARTER'S SLOGAN.

Statement Made When He Became a Candidate to Be on His Banners and Printed Matter—Hanecy Receives Callers and Hears of Country Conventions—Delegates Profess Loyalty—Statement Made Schaefer Will Not Run for State Treasurer.

"Give the people a chance."

This will be the keynote of Judge Carter's campaign for Governor. It was placed in evidence yesterday on a banner hung above the entrance to his headquarters at the Sherman House. Later it will appear as the caption of posters and other printed matter advising Republicans that it is their duty to attend the primaries. When Judge Carter announced his candidacy he outlined his platform, saying: "Every member of a party has a perfect right at any time to state whom he favors at a primary, and he has the further undoubted right to use all fair means to persuade other members of his party to accept his views. A state of public sentiment which, under this present law, will permit a few people in any party to say months before the primary is held, before even the delegates are elected, what candidate or candidates will be named, is unrepublican and dangerous."

The Judge said also that all he asks is a fair contest at the polls. The issue now is to get the people so interested that they will go to the primaries on May 3. The Judge had another busy day, dividing his time between callers and legal election matters.

Hanecy at Headquarters.

Judge Hanecy also passed a busy day. He appeared at his headquarters early in the forenoon and remained there until late last evening. Several delegations and a number of politicians from out in the State came to confer with him. James C. Howe headed a delegation from Galesburg that spent some time with the Judge. J. M. Clokey of Decatur and Senator Aspinwall of Freeport, both candidates for State Treasurer, called also. Mr. Clokey said he had entered the race at the request of the labor organizations in his district. He expects to go to the convention with the sixty-one delegates of the Seventeenth Congressional District and of a few counties in adjoining districts where the labor vote is large.

J. H. Hamlin, the Eighteenth District candidate for Attorney General, was also among the visitors. During the afternoon Alderman Fitch, Arthur Dixon, and others of the Third asked Judge Hanecy to use his influence to stop the Aldermanic fight in that ward. Thomas J. Dixon, a son of Arthur J. Dixon, is a candidate against Alderman Fitch. The most prominent Republicans and a large faction of the party organization there are anxious to secure Mr. Fitch's renomination without opposition. The Judge said he thought it would be unfair for him to interfere, and the matter was left unsettled.

Reports from Perry County.

Judge Hanecy received a number of letters from Perry County. Some of the accounts of the convention which adopted Hanecy resolutions stated that Congressman Reeves was the personal preference of Delegates W. F. Mead, John Brown, and George Taffee. Means, Mead and Taffee wrote that he was their choice and that they would have voted for him without being instructed.

Say Schaefer Will Quit.

Both the machine and anti-machine politicians, as well as the friends and campaign managers of Judge Carter and Judge Hanecy deny that they have anything to do with Emil Schaefer's candidacy for State Treasurer. They also insist that Mr. Schaefer will not run.

Hogan Talks of Pulaski.

Dan Hogan says that somebody spent a lot of money in Pulaski County to prevent the Republican convention at Mound City on Thursday instructing its delegates to the State convention. Mr. Hogan arrived in Chicago yesterday morning, and, while he admitted that the Reeves forces were stronger than he had expected, he denied that they were not given ample opportunity to stand up and be counted.

"They were on their feet," he said, "long enough for the secretary to count them, and his count was 150. Our forces numbered three times as many. But had the instructions been defeated the result would have been the same. The delegates to the State convention are all Hanecy men."

Secretary Carithers said that the Reeves people never figured on getting any delegates in Pulaski.

DISCUSS MEN FOR ALDERMEN.

Republicans in the Thirty-fifth Have Many Candidates—Aspirants in Other Wards.

The Republicans of the Thirty-fifth Ward held a meeting last night at the club headquarters in North Park avenue. Ex-State's Attorney W. S. Elliott was the speaker of the evening. He said the President of the club, C. H. Barras, should not have employed jocular remarks in declaring the meeting open. Prayer, he said, was the proper thing. He said also the churches should pray less and pay more attention to politics.

The Republicans in the First Primary District favorable to the incorporated club have indorsed R. Linn Jr. for Alderman. The indorsement of the Second Primary District has been given to Frank L. Race and of the Third to Thomas M. Hunter. The delegates to the West Town convention probably will indorse Colonel E. J. Whithead or F. E. Fray of Austin. The Democrats, it is said, will indorse the candidates of the Annexation club, who are Taylor A. Snow, Republican, and Charles Bassett, Democrat, for Aldermen.

Magnus for Town Supervisor.

Peter Magnus of the Thirty-second is being urged by his friends to become the Republican candidate for Supervisor of the Town of Hyde Park. The Ninth Precinct club indorsed his candidacy.

The Seventh Ward Republican club met at 586 South Halsted street and appointed a committee to recommend a candidate for Alderman.

The Seventh Ward Hebrew Republican club adopted a resolution denouncing County Commissioner David Kallis and commending S. B. Panama, as a representative Hebrew, for the club to support for Commissioner.

Alderman Mavor Indorsed.

The Republicans of the First Primary District of the Thirty-second Ward met at the Oakland Hotel and nominated delegates to the Aldermanic convention to be voted for at the primaries next Wednesday. The delegates were instructed for Alderman William Mavor.

Favor William E. Kent.

A meeting was held in Dorneck's Hall, 2835 Wallace street, in which the candidacy of ex-Alderman William E. Kent for Alderman of the Fifth Ward was indorsed.

Want Raymer Another Term.

The regular Republican club of the Fifteenth Ward last night adopted resolutions indorsing the candidacy of Alderman W. J. Raymer for reelection.

Come Out for Eisfeldt.

The Twentieth Ward Republican club last night adopted a resolution indorsing the candidacy of William Eisfeldt for Alderman.

HERTZ IS STILL FOR HANECY.

Denies the Report He Has Joined the Carter Forces in the Gubernatorial Struggle.

A story was published yesterday afternoon that Henry L. Hertz had left the camp of Judge Hanecy and thrown his support to Judge Carter for Governor. It was said that the wards usually controlled by Mr. Hertz stood solidly at his back for Carter and that there were defections from Judge Hanecy in other parts of the city as well. Mr. Hertz, when asked about the story, said:

"You can say that there is not a word of truth in it."

A member of the machine who is not so keenly interested in the coming convention as some of his companions said, after laughing at the story that Mr. Hertz had gone over to Judge Carter:

"You will recollect some time ago when Swift was Mayor the organization was in none too good a condition. We were all at sixes and sevens and had we been left alone would have broken up on account of the rivalries amongst ourselves. Swift started out, however, to turn us down and build up a machine of his own. The result of that was we were driven to unite for self-protection and have stuck together ever since.

"The situation now is somewhat as it was then. There are not the internal differences which threatened to end the organization that there were at the time of which I was speaking, but it looks as if we would have to fight for our existence at the primaries. That being so, we all recognize that our only safety is in sticking together, and I imagine we will do so simply out of the rule of self-preservation."

NAME DELEGATES IN CICERO.

Party Lines Ignored at Precinct Caucuses—Evanston Republicans to Be Unpledged.

Delegates to the Cicero Town convention to be held at Morton Park on next Thursday were chosen at the various precinct caucuses last night. While the Republicans are the dominant power in Cicero, politics have not been strongly injected into the campaign.

Hundreds of the voters have agreed to vote nothing but a non-partisan ticket under the agreement made by the acceptance of a non-partisan platform one year ago, when an attempt was made to force the issue and elect a party ticket. A few of the politicians are in favor of managing the town affairs on party lines and have worked earnestly to that end, but with little visible results.

The feeling at Oak Park is the strongest in favor of a non-partisan ticket, and a mass-meeting to further the interests of non-partisan candidates to town offices will be held this evening.

Evanston Men Unpledged.

Forty Republicans of Evanston met in the town hall last evening and decided to send a delegate to the State convention unpledged. W. E. Church presided. A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of H. H. C. Miller, A. L. Curry, and P. P. Lee, was appointed. A committee of two men from each ward was appointed to make preparations for another meeting.

JEREMIAH GINNAN IN CUSTODY.

Lad Arrested on Charge of Embezzling $1,300 from the Detroit Savings Bank.

Jeremiah Ginnan, a messenger formerly connected with a Detroit bank, was arrested yesterday by Chicago detectives, charged with embezzling $1,300 from the Michigan institution. The local detectives were aided by Detective Sadle of Detroit. Ginnan was found in the Olympia saloon, Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. He had $78 of the money left. He said that he had had a good time, and had spent the rest of the $1,300.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Jeremiah Ginnan was employed as a messenger in the Detroit Savings Bank, having obtained the place through his mother, who has been the janitress of the bank for thirteen years. He was considered a good boy, and was in line for promotion. Owing to the confidence placed in him he was left in charge of the teller's office when the teller went to luncheon.

Last Monday when the teller left there was $1,300 on his counter, which he did not lock up. When he returned Ginnan, who had been left in the cage, was missing. The money was also gone. Search around the bank and in the city failed to locate the boy. His mother gave the hint that he might have gone to Chicago, where he has relatives.

FOR FENDERS ON AUTOMOBILES.

Senator Baldwin, a Massachusetts Legislator, Introduces Bill Ordering Guards Placed on Vehicles.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Senator Baldwin feels that the public, which is not accustomed to dodging automobiles, should be amply protected, and has therefore introduced in the Massachusetts Senate a bill for legislation to control the operation of automobiles. The bill provides for such fenders and wheel guards as may be required by the Railroad Commissioners, who are to notify companies and persons manufacturing and using these vehicles within three months after the passage of the act.

Milk Drivers Gain Many Recruits.

No Sunday work in winter and Thursday afternoons off in summer will be advocated by the Chicago Milk Drivers' association. The association was organized a week ago with seventy-five members, and last night at a meeting at 205 Madison street over 300 new members were received.

MAY BLOCK SUBSIDY BILL

CONGRESSMEN ARGUE TREATY PROVISIONS WILL PREVENT PASSAGE.

Declare if Shipping Measure Becomes Law in Present Form Government Would Be Obliged to Give Japan and England Equal Right in Benefits—Question Hinges on Technical Definition of Words—Views of Chairman Grosvenor.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—An unexpected complication has arisen which may block the progress of the shipping subsidy bill. Like the Nicaraguan canal bill, there may be treaty provisions which would prevent the passage of the subsidy measure in its present form. Some members of Congress argue if the present bill should become a law this government would be obliged to give citizens of England and Japan equal right in the enjoyment of its benefits.

This afternoon the Republican members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries who are opposed to the subsidy bill in its present form submitted to Representative Hitt, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, an inquiry which tells the whole story of the possible treaty complications. The communication to Mr. Hitt was signed by Representatives Stevens of Minnesota, Miner of Wisconsin, Fordney of Michigan, and Jones of Washington.

Asks Committee Questions.

It reads:

"A question has arisen as to whether the shipping subsidy now under consideration by our committee comes within the scope of the treaty with Japan of 1894, article 6 of which reads substantially: 'The citizens or subjects of each of the high contracting parties shall enjoy perfect equality of treatment with native citizens or subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, and drawback facilities.' Webster's dictionary defines a bounty to be 'a premium offered to induce men to enlist in the public service, or to encourage any branch of industry, as husbandry, manufacture, or commerce.' So that it would seem the grant of money carried by this proposed subsidy bill would be a bounty within this definition. Hence we wish your opinion as to whether or not the word bounty in the treaty with Japan be construed as embracing the bounty provisions of the subsidy bill as now drawn. In many other treaties the word 'bounty' is used in connection with the words 'goods,' 'articles,' and 'commodities,' or the like, indicating a limitation of the bounty, defining its kind and its application. In the treaty referred to no such limitation appears. It is used in connection with the words 'warehousing facilities' and 'drawbacks,' each defining a general class of business.

"None of these words can properly be construed as limiting the meaning of the other. Under these conditions, therefore, it is important to know whether the meaning of the words 'bounty' in the treaty with Japan embraces the privileges in the proposed shipping bill. It is also important to know whether or not the construction of the word 'bounty' as used in the proposed bill will not extend the privileges so that the provisions of the bill will apply in all cases where there are existing treaties containing what is known as 'the most favored nation clause.'"

Grosvenor's View of Matter.

General Grosvenor, chairman of the House committee, when asked about the matter tonight admitted the question of treaty complications had been raised. He added, so far as the treaty with Great Britain was concerned, he did not believe there could be any interference because that country now is paying subsidies or bounties which are not shared by Americans.

General Grosvenor thinks there is a treaty with Japan negotiated later than the one referred to and that under its terms there will be no possibility that citizens of Japan could demand participation in the benefits of the subsidy bill should that measure become a law.

MRS. CATT LOOKS INTO FUTURE.

Says Before Twentieth Century Is Ended She Believes Woman Will Be President.

New York, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—"It is my hope and firm belief that before the close of the twentieth century a woman will have been elected President of the United States," today said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who is looked upon as the probable successor of Susan B. Anthony as the head of the National American Woman Suffrage association.

"You may think this statement rather strong," continued Mrs. Catt, "but if I were a prophet that would be my prophecy. The agitation to lead up to that result must not be sudden, but gradual.

"We women suffragists are working steadily and earnestly for a gradual change in the State and national laws which will put woman in her rightful position in the world, both political and social. The strides made by the woman suffrage movement in the last fifty years fully justify my hope for the future. Why, fifty years ago the opposition to coeducation was more bitter than the feeling against woman suffrage is today."

MRS. ANNIE WITTEMEYER DEAD.

Former Army Nurse and Lecturer and Authoress Expires at Sanatoga, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2.—Mrs. Annie Wittemeyer, authoress and lecturer, who became famous as an army nurse during the civil war, died today at her home in Sanatoga, Pa. Mrs. Wittemeyer was born in Kentucky seventy-two years ago. She was the founder of the soldiers' orphan home at Davenport, Ia., and was one of the promoters of the Pennsylvania Memorial Home for Soldiers.

PRAIRIE FIRE AT LAKE BLUFF.

Fifty Men Check the Flames Before They Cross the Railroad and Attack Buildings.

The citizens of Lake Bluff were called out yesterday afternoon to fight a prairie fire which threatened to cross the Northwestern tracks and burn the business part of the town. Fifty men succeeded in checking the flames after a square mile of territory had been burned over.

Sore Hands

Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning Palms, and Painful Finger Ends.

ONE NIGHT CURE.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25

AGREE ON MINING SCALE.

OPERATORS AND WORKERS FINALLY REACH COMPROMISE.

Settlement Finally Made After Two Weeks' Conference at Indianapolis—General Advance of 21.21 Per Cent Granted, Which Is Satisfactory to Both Parties in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, but Suits Neither in Illinois.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 2.—The delegates from the United Mine Workers of America and the Interstate Operators' association adopted a scale near midnight tonight which is a compromise between the first demand of the former and the first offer of the latter.

The scale is a general advance of 21.21 per cent and is satisfactory to miners and operators of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, but not of Illinois. The differential demanded by Illinois as a protection against Indiana was lost in the fixing of the scale.

The report is as follows:

Section 1. That an advance of 14 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds for pick-mined screen coal shall take effect in western Pennsylvania thin vein and in Hocking district, the basing district of Ohio, and the block coal district of Indiana. That the Danville district, the basing point of Illinois, shall be continued on an absolute run of mine basis, and that an advance of nine cents per ton over present prices be paid on the district named.

That the bituminous coal district of Indiana shall pay 49 cents per ton for all mine run coal loaded and shipped as such. All other coal mined in that district shall be passed over a regulation screen and be paid for at 80 cents per ton of 2,000 pounds for screen lump.

Section 2. That the screen hereby adopted for the State of Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and the bituminous district of Indiana shall be uniform in size, six feet wide by twelve feet long, built of flat or Akron shaped bar of not less than five-eighth of an inch surface with one and one-quarter inches between bars free from obstructions, and that such screen shall rest upon a sufficient number of bearings to hold the bar in proper position.

Section 3. The block coal district of Indiana may continue upon the demand of the bar screen, the screen to be seventy-two feet, of uniform size, one and one-quarter inches between bars, free from obstructions, and that such screen shall rest upon sufficient number of bearings to hold the bars in proper position. It is also it with

Section 4. That the differential between the thick and thin mines of the Pittsburg district be referred to that district for settlement.

Section 5. That the price of machine mining in the bituminous district of Indiana shall be 18 cents per ton less than the pick mining rate for screen lump coal when punching machines are used, and 12½ cents per ton less than pick mining rate when chain machines are used.

When coal is paid for on run of mine basis the price shall be 10 cents per ton less than the pick mining rates when chain machines are used. That the machine mining rate in the Danville district, the basing point of Illinois on both punching and chain machines be 39 cents per ton.

Section 6. That the machine mining rate in the thin veins of the Pittsburg district and Hocking, the basing district of Ohio, for shooting and cutting shall be advanced nine cents per ton and the block coal district of Indiana shall be advanced 11½ cents per ton.

Section 7. That the mining rates in the central district of Pennsylvania be referred to that district for adjustment.

Section 8. That the advance on inside day labor be 20 per cent, based on the present Hocking Valley scale, with the exception of trappers, whose compensation shall be $1 per day.

Section 9. That all narrow, day work, and room turned shall be paid a proportionate advance with the mining rate.

Section 10. That internal differences in any of the States or districts, both as to price or condition, shall be referred to the States or districts affected for adjustment.

Section 11. The above scale is based upon an eight-hour work day.

From the Illinois delegates came an objection to going home with a rate fixed only for the Danville district, but this was explained later by the calling of a conference between the miners and operators tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, at which the scale for each part of the State will be figured from the Danville rate. The report was then adopted. The next conference will be held in Columbus, O., in February, 1901.

MR. BRYAN GETS FORGIVENESS.

Silver Man Meets George Holden of Montpelier and His "Sin" Is Overlooked.

Montpelier, Vt., Feb. 2.—W. J. Bryan while in this city tonight ran against a lively inquisitor in the hotel lobby in the person of George Holden, a local character, who demanded to know if Mr. Bryan, in 1896, sent a telegram to Chairman Jones, saying that if the People's party did not nominate Sewall for Vice President, instead of Watson, he would refuse to be the candidate of that party.

Mr. Bryan answered that he sent a telegram, but not quite to that purport, when his questioner shouted:

"Then you stand unmasked, and I denounce you, but as I try to be an honest man and a servant of the Lord Jesus Christ, I forgive you your sin."

RUMOR WORRIES GLEE CLUBS.

Report That "Conditions" May Bar Certain University of Chicago Men from Annual Concert.

The members of the Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo clubs at the University of Chicago are perturbed over a current rumor that six of their number are to be prohibited from taking part in the annual concert at Central Music Hall on Tuesday evening. The rumored reason is deficiency in their study attainments. The names of the unlucky six are not hinted, and the leaders are fearful the ban will fall on some indispensable men.

An inclination is manifest to blame the faculty for not having given a formal notice if such a move is intended. In some cases, they say, the conditions might have been made up.

SOMETHING NEW

CHICAGO-OMAHA
ILLINOIS CENTRAL
CENTRAL MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ROUTE
RAILROAD

New first-class line between Chicago and Omaha over new road recently built from Tara, Iowa, through Rockwell City, Denison and Council Bluffs, in connection with the Central's western line from Chicago through Rockford, Freeport, Dubuque, Independence, Waterloo, Webster City, and Fort Dodge.

OMAHA LIMITED
Leaves Chicago **5.15** p. m. daily.

A fast wide-vestibule train making principal stops only and with new equipment throughout, consisting of buffet-library-smoking car, Pullman sleeping car, free reclining chair car, dining car.

OMAHA EXPRESS
Leaves Chicago **10.30** p. m. daily.

A fast vestibule train doing more or less local work. Included in its equipment is a through sleeping car between Chicago and Omaha. Dining-car service en route.

From Central Station, Park Row, Twelfth St. and Lake Front, Chicago. Tickets and reservations at City Ticket Office, **99 ADAMS STREET.** Phone C. 2705.

Saturday February 3.

Broken stocks at broken prices—making room for our incoming new spring lines.

Men's fine worsted sack suits, $20 to $25 qualities, now $15.

Men's ulsters, were $15, now $9.50.

Special lots of men's trousers, 25 to 33 per cent off former prices.

Black clay diagonal frock coats-and-vests many large sizes, now $9, $10, $12; have been $17, $20, $25.

Dollar underwear, winter weight, now 69 cents; $1.50 underwear, now 95 cents.

Boys' winter caps that were 50 and 75 cents, $1, $1.25; now 25 cents.

Bargains in collars, neckwear, hosiery, too numerous to mention; this sort of thing is going on in all departments.

THE ROGERS, PEET & CO. CLOTHING

F. M. ATWOOD

"ATWOOD BUILDING."
Northwest Corner Madison and Clark Sts.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

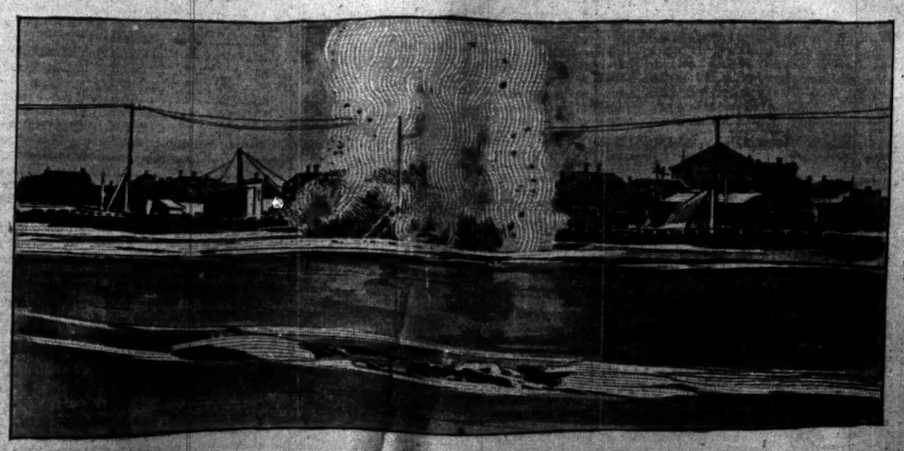
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Edelweiss

You've enjoyed it at the club. Why not enjoy it at home? Delivered by the case to all parts of the city and suburbs. SCHOENHOFEN BRG. CO., Burlington and 16th-sts. Phone Canal 234. Or at your grocer's.

DYNAMITING THE ICE FIELDS THAT THREATEN DAMAGE AT JOLIET.



[From a photograph taken yesterday for The Tribune.]

OUTLINE LAWS FOR PORTO RICO.

Senator Foraker's Plan Will Go in as the Majority Report of His Committee.

TARIFF RATES IN HOUSE.

An Unfortunate Order Prevents Lieut. Breckinridge from Attending Lawton Funeral.

NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.

Will Adopt Foraker Porto Rico Report.

There will be a meeting of the entire Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico tomorrow, at which time the report drawn by Senator Foraker for the Republican majority will be submitted to the Democratic members. This report, which doubtless will stand as the majority report of the committee, even if the Democrats do not agree with all its provisions, is an exhaustive and able document of nearly 10,000 words. It says the purpose of the bill is to provide a temporary civil government for Porto Rico, to continue until the law and ordinances in force in that island can be revised and codified and a more permanent form of government be framed by a commission to be appointed by the President.

Because the legislation now contemplated is to be temporary the committee has sought to limit it to only such changes in existing laws as appear necessary or essential to the peace and prosperity of the island. Generally stated, these provisions are:

1. To substitute a civil for a military government.

2. To accord to the native Porto Ricans as much participation therein as may be for the best interests of all concerned.

3. To avoid as far as possible radical changes in the laws, courts, and codes of procedure, and yet to dispense with the most objectionable features of Spanish government and judicial administration.

4. To provide a legislative authority that can deal with all domestic subjects of legislation.

5. To extend the navigation laws of the United States to the island and enact such tariffs of internal revenue and other provisions as are necessary to afford a revenue for the support of the government and to meet the expenses of public construction and public improvements, and in this behalf to authorize, to a limited extent, the raising of funds by issuing municipal and insular bonds in anticipation of revenues.

6. To retire Porto Rico coins now in circulation and substitute coins of the United States.

7. To authorize and regulate the granting of public and quasi-public franchises.

A significant feature of the report is its comprehensive discussion of the status of Porto Rico in its re-

Natives Must Have Some Definite Status.

lation to the United States. The conclusion of the majority of the committee is that "the constitution and laws of the United States do not ex proprio vigore extend to territory acquired by the United States, but only by Congressional action." The report drawn by Senator Foraker holds that "it was necessary to give these people some definite status. They must be either citizens, aliens, or subjects. We have no subjects and should not make aliens of our own."

It followed that they should be made citizens as the bill provides. The report explains, however, that it is within the discretion of the United States to make the inhabitants of Porto Rico citizens or not, and it is within the power and discretion of Congress to make the inhabitants of the Philippines and other islands we may acquire citizens or withhold that quality from them.

It also is within the power of Congress, the report says, to regulate and restrict and prohibit, if thought advisable, the passing of the inhabitants of the Philippines or other islands from their country into ours, or to prevent the products of their labor coming into unjust competition with the labor of this country.

Arguing in favor of the provision of the bill which permits the Porto Ricans to elect members of a Legislative Assembly, the report says that the quickest and best way to qualify a people for self-government is to give them participation and responsibility with respect thereto. By the exercise of a restricted suffrage the people of Porto Rico will become familiar with the duties and rights of citizenship and learn the intelligence and patriotic use of the ballot.

Decide on Porto Rico Tariff Rates.

Chairman Payne of the Ways and Means committee was today instructed to make a favorable report upon a bill to place a tariff of 25 per cent of the Dingley law on all goods from Porto Rico, and the same duty on those sent from this country to that island, this being a substitute for the free trade bill offered by Mr. Payne himself. It also provides that no tariff duty shall be assessed or an article imported from Porto Rico less in amount than the internal revenue tax to which the same article may be liable in this country.

All revenues obtained from this source, both in this country and in Porto Rico, will be placed at the disposal of the President for the purpose of paying the expenses of the government of Porto Rico. Already the Senate Committee on the Philippines and Porto Rico has incorporated an amendment in the bill providing for a government for Porto Rico, which is almost identical with the one adopted by the Ways and Means committee today.

This bill is framed to meet the demand for a tariff on imports from Porto Rico and to avoid the possibility of enabling manufacturers to locate in Porto Rico and by taking advantage of favorable legislation to compete seriously with manufacturers in the United States.

It is almost certain a measure of this character will be adopted by both Houses and signed by President McKinley. It is not believed a law of this character will stand a test before the Supreme Court, as a great many constitutional lawyers say that court will decide the act unconstitutional because its discriminates between different sections of the United States.

It is also said to be the purpose of the committee to have the whole question as to the status of Porto Rico decided by the Supreme Court as speedily as possible.

Senator and Mrs. Foraker gave one of the notable dinner parties of the evening. The guests were Secretary and Mrs. Gage, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Wu, Senator Allison, Senator and Mrs. Elkins, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Selfridge, Senator and Mrs. Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse, Mr. and Mrs. Huff, Commissioner and Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Ffoulke, Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell of Cincinnati, W. I. Smith of Honduras, and Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago.

Porto Rico's status will be decided in all probability much sooner than has been anticipated. In view of

Will Test New Law as Soon as Possible.

the action of the Senate and House committees agreeing to place a tax of 25 per cent of the Dingley tariff law on imports from Porto Rico, and the same amount on articles from this country to Porto Rico, it is believed the first importation from the island will be the means of bringing this question before the Supreme Court. Many of the large importers adhere to the view that Porto Rico is as much a part of the United States as is New York State, and the constitution applies equally to both.

In pursuance of this contention the importers will pay under protest when the government attempts to levy a duty upon an importation from Porto Rico.

This will be the quickest way to get the question into court, and after a decision is rendered the problems confronting Congress in regard to the new possessions will be greatly simplified.

Chairman Payne proposes to call up the Porto Rican tariff bill with the least possible delay. He said this afternoon the measure which was agreed upon in committee would probably be reported to the House on Monday or Tuesday. He will make an effort to have it called up early the following week, and to secure a vote as soon as an agreement can be reached. He anticipates a protracted debate, however, and this may interfere with his plans for speedy action. The substitute agreed upon does not provide for extending the internal revenue laws of this country to Porto Rico, as did the measure framed by Mr. Payne. This change was made because it was believed the internal revenue taxes of this country would bear too heavily upon the people of Porto Rico and would encourage smuggling. The revenue derived from the tariff bill, which is to be applied to the administration of the government of Porto Rico, is estimated at $2,500,000.

House Will Take Up Porto Rico Bill Early.

Among the army orders issued yesterday was one assigning Lieutenant Ethelbert L. D. Breckinridge to duty "with his company" at Fort Wayne, Mich. That officer is the son of the Inspector General of the army and served with General Lawton at El Caney, and was made a member of Lawton's personal staff at the General's request when he was ordered to the Philippines. He was with Lawton in the fight where Lawton met his death, and received a serious wound, from which he has hardly recovered.

Harsh Order Issued to Lieut. Breckinridge.

Young Breckinridge is the son-in-law of W. E. Mattingly, a Washington attorney, who asked, in behalf of the officer's wife, that her husband be authorized to come to Washington and join his family on his return from Manila. Assurances to this end are said to have been given by Secretary Root, and there were other reasons for supposing young Breckinridge would be allowed to come here.

The other members of Lawton's personal staff were to accompany the remains and attend the funeral, and it was regarded as most fitting that Breckinridge, who had been closely associated with Lawton in Cuba and in the Philippines, should be of the funeral party, to say nothing of allowing a wounded officer to proceed to his home. General Corbin, however, took another view of the matter and issued an order, which appears as "by command of Major General Miles," sending Breckinridge to his old post in Michigan.

When he reaches that station he will be granted leave of absence and may proceed where he pleases, but he will not be able to take part in the funeral of his chief. General Corbin, when asked about the incident today, said he was simply following out the custom of sending officers to their posts and then granting them leave. The affair has created a good deal of comment in the War department, where every one recognizes the unusual spectacle of an aid failing to attend the funeral of his General.

Soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war who were ill while absent from their commands will be interested in a measure introduced by Representative Mann of Chicago today reimbursing them for medical expenses incurred during leave or furlough. It provides for the reimbursement of soldiers for reasonable medical attendance, nursing, and medical supplies, necessitated by sickness or disability incurred through their service during the war with Spain.

Troubles of California Naval School.

Even the chance of obtaining a little revenue for its own uses has been denied the naval training station at Yerba Buena, Cal., where the Navy department recently established barracks and a drill hall for apprentices on the Pacific coast. It was found a large supply of fine drinking water could be obtained on the island from artesian wells, and it was suggested by Senator Perkins of California the navy officials could sell this water to the shipping in the harbor.

It has been found on inquiry, however, the department can sell nothing, and the experience of the authorities at Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard is recalled in this connection. They desired to utilize some of the funds acquired from raising wheat on the reservation, but it was found impossible to get the items on the books of the Treasury.

Perhaps some special provision of Congress will be invoked to allow the naval officers at Yerba Buena to realize something upon their marketable water.

Mrs. Stanley Matthews was the hostess at a dinner given this evening. The guests were the German Ambassador, the Spanish Minister and Duchess de Arcos, Miss Pauncefote, Senator and Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Fred Grant, Senator Depew, Justice Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Commander and Mrs. Ludlow, Judge Sharp and Miss Mitchell.

Formalities of the government and the cost involved in doing nothing is illustrated by some official correspondence which has just been forwarded to the House by Secretary Root. An officer of a Massachusetts volunteer regiment lost a gold watch and $37 in money while at Montauk Point, N. Y., on his return from Cuba. The inquiry extends over the period from October, 1898, to July, 1899, and has just reached Congress.

Large Sum Used to Investigate Small Case.

It is accompanied by a letter of Secretary Root, saying the claim for reimbursement "appears to be meritorious, but as there is no fund at the disposal of the War department which could lawfully be used to reimburse" the officer for his loss, and inasmuch as the auditor for the War department could discover no law to authorize the settlement of such claims the whole matter was sent to Congress and will repose in the Committee on War Claims.

The reports show the officer was robbed by a nurse, to whom the property was intrusted. The inquiry, the cost of printing the reports as a public document, and the other expenses will amount to over $200, and yet the officer is not a penny richer.

Owing to the inability of the government to determine how much gold is used in the arts, and for other reasons, Representative Shafroth of Colorado today introduced a novel bill, the purpose of which is to protect the coins of the United States from destruction. The measure makes it unlawful for any person to willfully melt, mutilate, clip, or destroy any coin minted by the government. To do so will be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $100, or ninety days' imprisonment, or both.

Plan to Stop Using Gold Coin in Arts.

"Under present laws it is impossible to tell how much gold is used in the arts," said Representative Shafroth, "as when a goldsmith desires to use some of the yellow metal he simply melts a $20 gold piece instead of buying the bullion. It should be unlawful to decrease the circulating medium in this manner. Every time a coin is melted it becomes necessary for the government to replace it, or the circulating medium will be decreased to the amount of the coin so destroyed.

"This is an unjust expense to the government, and it would be just as easy for a goldsmith to purchase the bullion, which would cost no more. The purpose of this measure is also to punish those who mutilate silver coins."

Mrs. Micou gave a handsome luncheon today for Mrs. Fred Grant. The guests were Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Mackay-Smith, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. J. W. Foster, Mrs. Sargent of Baltimore, Mrs. Pleasants, Miss Alice Maury, Mrs. Hobson, and Miss Mitchell.

Naval bureau chiefs appeared today before the Congressional committee having in charge the bill for civil force. Rear Admiral Hichborn presented a plea for higher pay for the draftsmen employed in Washington and at all the navy yards. He said it was impossible to retain the services of valuable men on account of the superior offers they received from private concerns. He suggested that the pay of draftsmen be increased for service so that an expert who had been in the government service for twenty years should receive more than one who was just starting in.

Seeks Higher Pay for Navy Draftsmen.

There was a time, said Rear Admiral Hichborn, when this government depended largely upon foreigners for the work of draftsmen. Some years ago it was decided to employ no more aliens and those employed as draftsmen must become citizens if they were not native Americans.

This action was taken in the belief it would be just as well not to intrust foreigners with confidential plans of naval ships. Now the force of draftsmen is made up entirely of citizens of this country.

Mrs. William S. Cowles, wife of Commander Cowles, gave a luncheon today to Mrs. Potter Palmer. A number of diplomatic and resident society women were invited to meet Mrs. Palmer, the Countess Lichterveide and the Baroness Hengelmuller being among the number.

It is proposed to increase the number of cadets at West Point. With this end in

West Point List to Be Increased.

view Chairman Hull of the House Military committee introduced a bill which will increase the number by 120. It provides the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory and the District of Columbia, two from each State at large, and forty from the United States at large. Under the present laws there is provision made for the appointment of cadets by the Representatives and twenty by the President from the country at large. If this measure is adopted each Senator will have the privilege of appointing a military cadet, and the President's quota will be increased to forty. When asked as to the prospects of having his measure adopted Chairman Hull said he thought they were good.

It is proposed to have some unusual practice on board the ships of the North Atlantic station. Instead of the single target practice at sea two such events will be held. Orders have been issued directing that the firing be done with the ships under way, making a speed of ten knots, with ranges from three-quarters of a mile to one and a half miles. Special attention will be given to the work with the small arms and great care will be taken to ascertain and correct individual errors.

STOPS PETTIGREW'S ARGUMENT

Senate Prevents His Philippine Discussion by Raising Point of Order—Upheld by Chair.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—An effort by Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota to discuss the Philippine question in the Senate today was met by a point of order which took him from the floor when he had gotten only so far as to charge that the great journals of the country would not publish the facts concerning the Philippine war.

"The great journals of the country," he said, "are not open to the publication of these facts. They will not publish what transpires here, and the people can be reached only through the plan I have adopted. The great newspapers are supporting the policy of the administration, and we have been driven to this course in order to get the facts to the people through the mails."

Mr. Pettigrew was proceeding with his remarks when he was cut off by a point of order.

Senator Allen of Nebraska concluded his speech in arraignment of Secretary Gage because of his transactions with the National City Bank of New York. He had previously introduced a resolution providing for an investigation by the Senate of the Treasury department, but objection to its consideration sent it over until next week.

Among the bills passed were the following: Recognizing the gallantry of F. H. Newcomb, commanding the revenue cutter Hudson, and of his officers and men; also retiring Captain O. B. Hodgsdon of the revenue cutter service for efficient and meritorious services in command of the cutter Hugh McCulloch at Manila.

HOUSE WORKS ON INDIAN BILL.

Small Progress Made Toward Arranging Satisfactory Appropriations—Cuban Vessels Favored.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—In the House today the Indian appropriation bill was carried up to the appropriations for Indian schools when Mr. Fitzgerald of New York proposed to permit the Secretary of the Interior to contract with schools for the education of Indian children where the government lacks facilities, as it is claimed that present Indian school facilities are inadequate.

A bill giving to Cuban vessels the most favored nation treatment in American ports was passed.

The President's message transmitting the Philippine commission's report was received and referred to the Insular committee.

EARLY DATES FOR CONVENTIONS

Republican Central Committees of McLean, Champaign, and La Salle Counties Issue Calls.

Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Republican County Central committee of McLean County met in Bloomington this afternoon for the purpose of fixing the time for the county convention. Tuesday, Feb. 27, was named, the convention to assemble here. The precinct primaries are to be held on Saturday, Feb. 24. A proposition to vote at the primaries on the various candidates for Governor was lost, after a hard fight.

Urbana, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Champaign County Republican Central committee met today and issued a call for a county convention here on Feb. 28. The time of the township primaries was fixed for Feb. 24. The convention was originally called for May 3, but the recent decision of Judge Wright that the primary law of 1898, under which the call was made, was invalided by the primary law of last year, forced the committee to change the date.

Ottawa, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Republican County Central committee met here today. Feb. 22 is the date set for the convention to select delegates to the State convention. A resolution was adopted indorsing Walter Reeves for Governor.

Macomb, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Fifteenth District Republican Congressional committee met in Bushnell today and selected Macomb as the place for holding the convention which will be called for May 1. Colonel Marsh, the present representative in Congress, seems to be the unanimous choice for nominee. The Senatorial committee for the Twenty-eighth District met at the same place today and selected Rushville as the place for holding the convention, but no date was set.

State Press Political Comment.

It is said that Senator Cullom, who has held office for forty years, wishes to complete the half-century.—Carlock Tribune.

Judge Carter is in the Gubernatorial race to stay, he says, and we believe the more candidates we have the more merrier time we will enjoy.—Fairfield Republican.

Since the unpleasantness between Tanner and Cullom it is amusing to see how the Democratic papers are throwing bouquets at Tanner.—Abingdon Enterprise-Herald.

The people do not seem to be overzealous in the advocacy of Judge Haney, fearing that his nomination would be a triumph for bossism.—Abingdon Enterprise-Herald.

Haney for Governor was intended as a friendly cloak for Tanner for Senator. The disguise was too thin, however, and the people are not going to be fooled even for a minute.—Paris Beacon.

Charles S. Bannells, chairman of the Republican State committee, is still doing what Governor Tanner is telling him. He is now out in opposition to Senator Cullom.—Galesburg Republican-Register.

Sangamon County Republicans are called upon to face a stern proposition in the coming county convention. The old home of Shelby M. Cullom cannot afford to see him taken out of the federal Senate.—Springfield News.

The Haney meeting took on so much of the complexion of a Democratic jollification that many people were misled as to the politics of the candidate. Even the anvil firing was done by a Democrat.—Paris Beacon.

The Springfield Journal figures out increased strength for Judge Haney by reason of Judge Carter's candidacy for the Gubernatorial nomination. Figures don't lie, but they sometimes lead to wrong conclusions.—Pekin Tribune.

Judge Haney at Paris made a personal attack on Mr. Hitch, who is working for Congressman Reeves. He indulged in the first personalities of the campaign. It is hoped the disagreement will not grow into nothing serious.—Rockford Register.

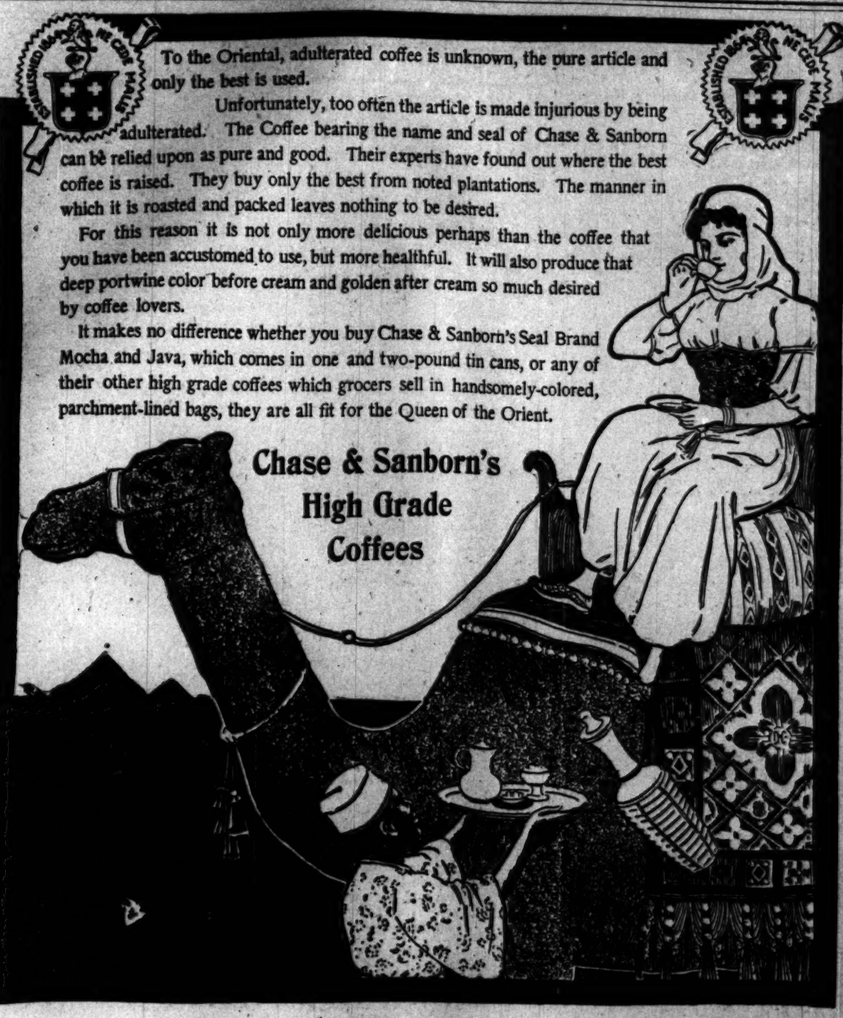
Senator Cullom is in favor of the election of United States Senator in Illinois this year by popular vote; but with statesmanlike discrimination he avers unwillingness on general principles to allow the people to choose Senators.—Rockford Republic.

Something like a breakout of personalities has occurred between Marshal Hitch, Haney and United States man Reeves. It is said the latter is a supporter of Congressman Tanner.—[illegible] that Judge Haney is inspired by Governor Tanner.—[illegible] Gazette.

Governor Tanner [illegible] Pantagraph.

It an awful sad thing [illegible] friends seem to think a hand in State politics [illegible] federal employés to take [illegible] orable to Senator Cullom. There seems [illegible] objection on the part of the Governor [illegible] employés helping the Governor where they [illegible].—Metropolis Herald.

When "stuck for [illegible] You'll find them all [illegible] "Hoffmanites."



BEGIN CLARK'S DEFENSE.

SENATOR'S WITNESSES TESTIFY IN CONTEST CASE.

Thomas T. Lyons, a Clark Supporter, Says He Was Offered $5,000 by Attorney for the Opposition to Testify as to Bribery by the Other Side—Had Pretended to Agree on Senator's Advice—Gives Account of Several Interviews.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—The defense in the case of Senator Clark of Montana before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today began the presentation of its side of the controversy. The first half of the day was given to three witnesses for the memorialists, after which Thomas T. Lyons, County Attorney of Jefferson County, was put on the stand by Mr. Faulkner in Mr. Clark's behalf. His testimony was rather startling in several respects. He brought Representative Campbell, one of the attorneys for the prosecution, into the controversy as an active participant in the case, saying that Mr. Campbell had promised him $5,000 to testify in the case against Mr. Clark in this prosecution. He had previously been a worker for Mr. Clark, and said that he acted in this matter at the instance of Mr. C. W. Clark.

Last Witnesses Against Clark.

The first witness was Frank E. Wright, cashier of the Fergus County Bank at Lewistown, Mont. Mr. Wright was questioned concerning the accounts of State Representative T. C. Long and State Senator Hobson, the latter being President of the bank. He said that prior to the meeting of the Legislature Long had owed the bank $400 and Hobson had owed it $22,000. Long had paid his note in April and Hobson his in May last. In Mr. Hobson's case a letter was received from the Continental National Bank of Chicago advising the Fergus County Bank of a credit of $25,000 in Mr. Hobson's behalf.

Halsey M. Watson of the Fergus County Argus testified to a conversation with Representative Long after his return to Lewistown from his attendance at the Legislature. Long had exhibited a big roll of bills.

The witness had said to Mr. Long: "Well, Charley, I suppose it was simply a matter of dollars and cents with you," to which he said the reply was: "Well, I hope you don't consider I was a cheap guy, anyway."

W. Beasley, Republican member from Sweet Grass County, said he was induced to vote for Mr. Clark because Mr. Clark had given assurance that he would vote for protection on Montana raw materials.

Lyons Tells His Story.

The prosecution rested here and Mr. Faulkner called Thomas T. Lyons of Boulder, Mont., as the first witness of the defense.

He related that Mark Hewitt had come to him and asked him to go into a scheme to "bluff" Mr. Clark into giving him a lease on a mining property. Afterward, the witness declared, Hewitt said to him that he did not believe that Clark was going to give him the coveted lease, adding: "Campbell has got a barrel of money in this proceeding against Clark, and if we can't get anything out of Clark there is no reason why we can't make a 'killing' by going in with the other side."

Lyons said he had told Charley Clark of the condition of affairs and the latter had asked him to pretend to enter into the scheme. He had done this and had gone to see Congressman Campbell, who is conducting the case before the committee for the prosecution.

Mr. Campbell had told him that he "did not expect him to join the prosecution for nothing and that the prosecution would pay whatever was right" and had promised to give him $5,000.

In this same connection Lyons said that Attorney General Nolan had promised immunity from prosecution for participation in the bribery proceedings to those who might testify in the case.

Lyons also said he had seen Campbell at the Raleigh Hotel, when the latter had asked him to come before the committee and testify, repeating that he would give him his personal guarantee that he should have the $5,000 promised.

"You know," he represented Campbell as saying, "if I should give you the money now and you should go before the committee and spring it on me I should be ruined."

Promised Pay to Testify.

Later he said Campbell and Attorney General Nolan in the corridor outside the room of the committee had both assured him that he should have his pay.

On cross-examination Lyons denied having made various statements concerning the purchase of votes of members of the Legislature attributed to him by Mr. Campbell.

"Didn't you tell Colonel Nolan that the Clark people had agreed to pay you $10,000, and that it would mean no more to them than 10 cents to you?" Mr. Campbell asked.

"No, sir; I didn't tell him that I was to have $10,000 or 10,000 cents."

The witness also denied emphatically that Campbell had told him in the presence of Ben Hill and Mark Hewitt that it was impossible for him to make any promises of remuneration for testimony.

Later Lyons said that Mr. Campbell had promised him to double the $5,000 offered him.

He said he had gone to the Raleigh to see if Mr. Campbell would put up the $5,000; that he did not really expect him to put it up, but that if it had been paid it was his intention to turn the money over to the committee.

MOVE TO BEAT WELLINGTON.

Maryland Republicans Introduce Bill Favoring Re-enaction of "Eastern Shore" Law.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A political move was made today which, if successful, will prevent Arthur Pue Gorman from being a candidate for the United States Senate in 1902 to succeed Senator Wellington, and will also enable Senator McComas and the other anti-Wellington Republicans to prevent Wellington's reelection in the event of the next Legislature being Republican.

A bill was introduced in the House to re-enact the old "Eastern shore" law, which the Republicans nullified after the election of Wellington. This statute, which it has been claimed, if brought to the test would never be held by the United States Senate as constitutional, requires that one United States Senator from Maryland shall be chosen from the eastern and the other from the western side of the Chesapeake Bay.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Avoid baldness, gray hair, dandruff, and thin locks, by using Parker's Hair Balsam.

Glenn's Ointment makes a healthy skin; 50c.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters excites the appetite and digestive organs.

DEATHS.

BERMAN—Emanuel, beloved husband of Esther, Friday, Feb. 2, aged 69. Funeral from late residence, 3901 Wabash-av., Sunday, Feb. 4, 0 a. m. sharp. Funeral by cars to Mount Maariv Cemetery.

CARTER—At the residence of her daughter in Allston, Mass., Jan. 31, Caroline S. Carter, widow of William H. Carter, formerly of Chicago. Interment at Oakwoods on Monday.

COOMBS—Mrs. Jane Coombs, age 77 years and 7 months, mother of George Coombs, Feb. 2, 1900, at residence, 1639 Roscoe-st. Funeral Monday at 2 p. m., to Graceland. Services at chapel.

ELDERKIN—Chauncey J. Elderkin, Friday, Feb. 2, at Oak Park, Ill. Funeral services 2 o'clock Sunday from 227 Clinton-av., Oak Park. Burial private.

GARRIGAN—Feb. 2, 1900, Mrs. Catharine Garrigan, wife of the late Michael Garrigan, and beloved mother of Michael, John, and Daniel Garrigan and Mrs. Kate Dixon. Funeral Monday, Feb. 5, 8:30 a. m. to the Church of the Holy Name Cathedral, thence by carriages to Calvary.

GILLMAN—Capt. John W. Gillman, apoplexy. Funeral from chapel at Graceland Sunday, 2 p. m. Detroit (Mich.) papers please copy.

HAMMOND—Elizabeth, wife of T. Hammond, suddenly at Boston. Funeral Sunday at 2 o'clock from 11 Belleveue-pl., to Graceland.

MOYER—Emily Campbell Moyer, Friday, Feb. 2, 1900, daughter of Mrs. J. M. Campbell and sister of Maggie and Thomas M. Campbell. Funeral from late residence, 15 Seeley-av., Sunday, Feb. 4, at 1:30 p. m. to Rosehill.

PARKER—Lavinia Parker, aged 92 years and 6 months. Funeral at her late residence, 78 Menominee-st., Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp. Burial at Graceland. Buffalo [N. Y.] and Toronto [Ont.] papers please copy.

REIN—Anna Margaretha, wife of Jacob Rein, mother of Jacob, jr., Michael, Theodore, Joseph, John, and Mrs. Jacob Young, Feb. 1, aged 71. Funeral Sunday at 12 m. from late residence, 3600 La Salle-st., to Trinity Church, corner 26th-pl. and S. Canal, thence by carriages to Concordia Cemetery. Sigourney and Oscaloosa [Ia.] and Hamilton [Can.] papers please copy.

SHATTUCK—Jennie Otis, dearly beloved wife of George Bruce Shattuck, 4438 Sidney-av., Jan. 31, 1900. Funeral services at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Otis, 4506 Lake-av., Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock. Burial private.

SEARS—George H. Sears, Feb. 1, aged 38 years. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 p. m., from St. Bartholomew's Church, 67th-st. and Stewart-av., to Oakwoods.

TAYLOR—Glencoe, Ill., Margaret Walls Taylor, beloved wife of Louis D. Taylor. Funeral service Sunday, 4th, 2:30, at house, then by cars from Lakeside Station, 3:30, to Rosehill.

VAN SCHAACK—Feb. 2, Maude Holland, wife of Cornelius P. Van Schaack, pneumonia. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

WAUGH—Richard John, beloved son of John, Olivia J. Waugh, nee Golden, Friday, Feb. 2, 1900, aged 10 weeks. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 4, from parents' residence, 6007 State-st., at 2 o'clock, to Oakwoods.

Peace, little loving sleeper.
Close to thy Savior's side,
Housed with the tender keeper.
Safe, for the Lord hath died.

WEST—Valentine West, beloved husband of Mary E. and father of J. C. N. H., F. J., H. E., Arthur, Allie, Effie West and Mrs. Ed. Pasche, Thursday night at 8:20. Funeral Sunday at 12 m. to Calvary Cemetery by carriages.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE FIFTH IN THE SECOND SERIES OF free lectures offered by the University of Chicago College for Teachers will be given today at 12:30 in the lecture-room of the college, Fine Arts Building, by Prof. C. R. Barnes, on "The Role of Water in Plants." The lecture on Feb. 10 will be delivered by Prof. F. J. Miller on "Principles and Methods of Translation."

AUDITORIUM.
Paderewski
LAST RECITAL IN CHICAGO
This Afternoon, Feb. 3, at 2:30
Seats now at box office. Prices: $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00. Boxes, $15.00.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,
THEODORE THOMAS, CONDUCTOR.
SOLOIST: DAVID BISPHAM, BARITONE.
TONIGHT.
Reserved Seats, 50c to $1.50.

THE COLUMBIA Matinee ...Today
Distinct hits by Misses Hall and Glaser and Mr. Wm. Broderick.
A TRIUMPH FOR
Francis Wilson
In Herbert & Smith's Last Comic Opera Diversion,
CYRANO DE BERGERAC
Company of Sixty People.
SECURE SEATS NOW FOR
ERMINIE
To go on Monday Night and all next week.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
LAST TIMES.
Tonight at 8. Matinee Today at 2.
JULIA ARTHUR IN
"MORE THAN QUEEN"
By EMILE BERGERAT.
BEGINNING TOMORROW NIGHT.
Zangwill's CHILDREN of the GHETTO
Original New York and London Cast—staged by James A. Herne. Seats now selling.

STUDEBAKER CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
This Week Only—Another Musical Novelty in English—Von Weber's Beautiful Opera.
DER FREISCHUTZ THE FREE SHOOTER.
Ev'gs, 25, 50, 75c, $1. Mats., Wed., 25, 50c; Sat. 25, 50, 75c.
Next week IL TROVATORE Box office open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. VERDI'S

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Adelaide Herrmann & Co. Agnes Herndon & Co. Kelly & Violetta. Elastic Pascatel. Favorite Sisters. Morris Manley. Meakin & Rapier.
Sisters Mouliere. Annie Oakley. Mack Blondon & Burns. Frank La Mondue. Clark & Gandy. Tom Hodges. Cummings & Knight. Charles Howard.
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
5—Nelson Family—5 Cushman, Holcomb & Curtis. Georgia Gardner & Co. Gypsene & Roma. William Lang. Downey & Willard. Fred Ladell. Blackville Twins.
Melville & Stetson. Charles Sweet. Maxon & Milledge. The Leonards. Leamer Sisters. Chris Lane. Carroll & Hyland. Baby Mildred.
PRICES 10—20—30 CENTS.

HOPKINS
BARGAIN 25 MATINEE
NEIL BURGESS' FAMOUS SUCCESS, THE
COUNTY FAIR
DIGBY BELL—CLAYTO & CLERICE. THE HARTS—FRANKLYN WALLACE.

LYRIO MATINEE TODAY.
The Distinguished German Actor,
ADOLF PHILIPP IN
"THE NEW YORK BREWER."
Direct from the Germania Theater, N. Y.
Original Cast, Scenery and Light Effects

GREAT NORTHERN. EVENINGS, 25c, 50c, 75c.
25c Mat. Today
Last Day Chas. H. Yale's Forever
DEVIL'S AUCTION.
A Bright, Amusing Spectacle.
Sunday Matinee—McFadden's Row of Flats.

DEARBORN STOCK CO.
Last Matinee and Last Night of
Violin Maker of Cremona AND NERVES.
BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE,
First Time by the Stock Company,
TRILBY.

POWERS' Mat. Today at 2:15. To-Night at 8:15.
"Such acting is seldom seen on the stage of the world."—N. Y. Herald.
MR. AND MRS. KENDAL
IN THE ELDER MISS BLOSSOM.

McVICKER'S JACOB LITT, Lessee & Mgr.
The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
LAST TWO TIMES
QUO VADIS
Next Week—Sunday—KELLAR. Seats on Sale.

Sam T. Jack's Mad'n a'r State
Only Burlesque House in Chicago.
Two Big Shows Every Day at 2 and 8
PARISIAN WIDOWS Jr.
A ROUND
ELVIA CROIX SEABROOKE
PRICES—10—20—30.

MIACO'S TROCADERO State and Monroe-sts. Entrance to THE HANDSOME NEW BURLESQUE PALACE. Stage Always Filled with Lovely Women. Today at 2, Tonight at 8. The Sensation of the Season THE GILDED WORLD BURLESQUERS. Introducing THE ORIGINAL LITTLE EGYPT, the Famous Society Dancer. Oriental Delights. Prices, 10—20—30—50. Smoke If You Like.

ACADEMY—25c Matinees.
"WICKED LONDON."
Feb. 4—Eddie Santry in "Midnight in Chinatown."
JEWISH Dur. Feb. 6. JELICHE POLSKA NE ZSOBILA. REBECCA

FIRE AT LAKESIDE TRACK

MANY STABLES AND THREE RACE HORSES ARE DESTROYED.

William Fleet, a Colored Hostler, Is Seriously Injured in Trying to Rescue Animals from the Burning Sheds—Three Members of Thomas Costello's String Lost—Jockey Kidd Still Unconscious at New Orleans—Barataria's Handicap.

Many of the stables at the Lakeside race track at Roby, Ind., just across the State line, were burned yesterday afternoon. Three race horses belonging to Thomas Costello, the former newspaper man, were destroyed. Two hostlers employed about the stables were burned about the face and another was seriously kicked by a frantic horse. The injured are:

McCarthy, Lawrence, hostler, 33 years old, face and hands burned; attended by a physician; will recover.

Manning, J. J., colored, hostler, 21 years old, feet and hands slightly burned.

Fleet, William, colored, hostler, 25 years old; kicked in the abdomen by a horse; condition serious.

The stables became ignited from the sparks of a large prairie fire and burned with great rapidity. The Costello string was with difficulty taken from the burning barns. Most of the horses had to be blindfolded before they would consent to leave their stalls. This work of rescuing the frightened animals required bravery by the firemen and hostlers.

William Fleet, while rescuing a horse, was kicked in the abdomen and rendered unconscious in the stalls. His long absence was noted by Manning and McCarthy, and perceiving that something was wrong they rushed into the blazing building and found his insensible body. Between them they bore Fleet to a place of safety and later he was removed to Roby, where he was attended by a doctor.

After the horses were taken from the burning structure several of them broke away from the bunch and ran back to their burning stalls, where, despite the efforts of the firemen and stable hands, they perished.

When the Hammond fire company responded the large stand pipes were in a frozen condition, and the only alternative was to drain the ditches in the vicinity, which was accomplished by cutting a hole in the ice. Soon the water in the ditches gave out, and the firemen were completely demoralized when the Chicago companies arrived. As Marshal Driscoll cast his practiced eye over the scene he realized he would have to take water from Lake Michigan, three blocks away. By hard work he succeeded in securing enough hose to cover the ground. Then he directed his men to try to save the grand stand, as he saw there was no hope for the stables. After hard work the firemen succeeded. The water failing upon the firemen's clothing froze, and after the fire they resembled snow white statues.

Marshal Driscoll directed his efforts to saving the stables instead of the so-called grand stand he would have earned the thanks of local race-goers, as the little shed which has done service for several seasons is an eyesore, whereas the stables have been used by horsemen to good purpose for many years and are a great building.

The barns accommodated 945 horses, and extended a distance of three-quarters of a mile about the Lakeside track. They were equipped with modern accommodations. They were also full of winter fodder, consisting of hay, grain, and straw. This food was licked up by the flames in short order, thus causing a tremendous smoke. Besides this food, saddles, stirrups, and jockey paraphernalia stored in the stalls were a complete loss.

The Lakeside track was built in 1891 by the Robey Racetrack association. It was originally constructed for the purpose of conducting winter racing, but Governor Matthews of Indiana stopped this, and the Indiana Legislature passed a law limiting racing to fifteen days, except after an intermission of thirty days. Since then two meetings of fifteen days each have been run at the track each year, the one opening the local racing season and the other bringing it to a close. The men conducting the track were practically the same who were in control at Harlem. John Condon, the principal owner, is in London, and Secretary Martin Nathanson is in California, so that the extent of the damage could not be authentically learned last night.

Thomas Costello's string of horses were burned, is on his way back to Chicago from London.

HANDICAP IS WON BY BARATARIA.

Fessenden's Horse in Good Form at New Orleans—Other Races.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Wallie Fessenden has evidently a good racehorse in Barataria, the best he has had, in fact, since he forsook baseball for the ponies. The son of Lisbon has won a stake and two purse races off the reel. He carried top weight, 106 pounds, in today's handicap at nine furlongs, and won as he pleased by two lengths from Our Nellie. Barataria was the favorite of the public, but the usual plunge on T. F. Hayes' Tom Middleton kept the odds against Fessenden's horse at 2 to 1 throughout the betting. Tom Middleton opened up 6 to 5, but 6 to 5 was the best obtainable about him at post time. He ran his race out in front with Koenig for the first six furlongs. When that point was reached he was well out and Barataria, coming away, won easily.

The Texans recovered form and won two races, one with Cotton Plant and the other with J. E. Cline.

New Orleans Summaries Feb. 2.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $350, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Nekarnis, 103 [Boland].....	5	3h	2h	2h	1
7-1	Debonair, 103 [Gilbert].....	4	1½	1h	1h	2
7-1	Corsilis, 103 [Gilfers].....	1	2½	3h	3h	3

Time, :25¾. The Sluggard, 107 pounds; Can I Bet, 104; Rohrer, 104; Small Change, 104; Pride, 104, finished as named. Winner, Dunn & Davis' ch. c., by Eomer—Flower Dellis. Start good. Won ridden out; second and third driving. Corsilis showed the most early speed, but tired in the backstretch. Nekarnis waited until the race was nearly over before making his move. Derrick.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $350, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
10-1	Opp. Burn, 108 [Bell].....	2	2½	2h	1h	1
4-1	Etta Fonso, 103 [Lyne].....	3	4hk	2hd	2½	2
20-1	Sidon, 108 [Mason].....	1	1h	6hx	6h	3

Time, 1:15¾. Wedding Day, 110; Cheerful Victoria, 110; Matt Simpson, 115; Fythia, 110; Pride, 108; Pirate Bell, 103; Denny Duffy, 108; Traylor, 106; Grace Hamilton, 103; Cheri, Gratia, 103, and Slattery, 105, finished as named. Winner, J. B. Harrison's b. f., by Newton—Bitter Sweet. Start good. Won in a driving finish. Cheri was cut off and knocked out of it directly after the start. Victoria was swerving all over the track in the run home.

Third race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-1	J. E. Cline, 106 [Boland].....	3	1½	1h	1h	1
3-1	Quan. Parker, 93 [Silvers].....	4	3hx	2h	2h	2
15-1	Judge Hillard, 107 [Clawson].....	6	4h	3½	3h	3

Time, 1:44. False Lead, 100 pounds; Zanetto, 108; G. H. Ketcham, 103; Miss Ross, 101; and Bella Ward, 101, finished as named. Winner, Tholl & Vesta's br. g., by Hellcon—Biddy Doyle. Start poor. Won easily; second the same. J. E. Cline was lucky and well handled. Zanetto was practically left and poorly ridden.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Barataria, 106 [Boland].....	1	1	1½	1h	1
15-1	Our Nellie, 98 [Odom].....	3	3h	2h	2½	2
8-5	Strangest, 98 [J. Miller].....	2	2h	4h	4½	3½

Time, 1:56½. Tom Middleton, 101 pounds; Koenig, 99; and Gloniolne, 100, finished as named. Winner, W. C. Fessenden's b. g., by Lisbon—Aala Lala. Start second good. Won second cleverly. Barataria came away when ready and won as he pleased.

Fifth race, 6¼ furlongs, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
12-1	Cott. Plant, 100 [McJoynt].....	6	5½	5½	2½	1½
7-1	Thurlee, 118 [Lyne].....	5	1h	1h	1h	2
10-1	Banker Gr'n, 106 [Raines].....	3	1½	1½	1h	3½

Time, 1:23¾. Mousetiff, 101 pounds; Little Reggie, 109; Match Jinx, 106; Florence Clark, 106; Prince Frederick, 106; Senator Gibson, 106; Bill Powell, 109; Banrica, 107; Vic Lamont, 104; Lelia Smith, 104; and Native Son, 106, finished as named. Winner, Tholl & Vestal's b. g., by Hindoo—Barracita. Start good. Won easily; second, driving. Cotton Plant improved suddenly and ran to his true form.

Sixth race, 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Arthur Behan, 112 [Boland].....	6	1h	3h	2hd	1½
7-2	Mac Meador, 104 [W'dw'rd].....	1	2h	1h	1h	2
5-5	Florisar, 107 [Clawson].....	3	5h	4h	4d	3

Time, 1:50. Tickful, 107 pounds; Prince Real, 107, and Newton Anger, 107, finished as named. Winner, Duffy & Behan's b. c., by Hindoo—Barracita. Start good. The first three were driving to the limit. Florizar had a rough journey.

WELL-BACKED HORSE GETS LEFT.

Ill Luck for W. D. Randall—Good Race by Potente.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—W. D. Randall stood to win $5,000 on Silver Beau in the first race this afternoon, but the Montana gelding was left at the post. To add to the chagrin of Randall the winner turned up in Cipriano, a horse he had recently given away. The other winners were Tom Calvert, Rollick, Marcato, Potente, and Louis B. McWhirter.

Tom Calvert was an odds-on favorite, but he came dangerously close to being beaten. He was hemmed in all the way through the stretch, and only got out of the pocket in the last hundred yards.

Rollick, a youngster, by Take Notice, easily captured the 2-year-old race, running the half mile in :49¾.

Marcato beat his field in clever style in the seven-furlong dash. Cormorant cut up badly at the post and was last off when a start was finally effected, otherwise would doubtless have won.

Potente added to his reputation by taking up 117 pounds and winning over a field to which he conceded a whole lot of weight. Dr. Nembuia turned into the stretch three lengths in the lead, but Potente easily passed him the last sixteenth.

Despite he took up eight pounds more, L. B. McWhirter repeated his victory of several days ago, San Tomas cut out the pace, but stopped badly when collared. Florabird, who had a tempestuous passage, was beaten only a head by the winner, who was 12 to 1 straight.

Fred Pesch is no longer booking. He dropped a bank roll of $10,000 in two months.

Ten Santa Anita 2-year-olds have arrived from southern California.

Oakland Summaries Feb. 2.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $350, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
10-1	Cipriano, 108 [Spencer].....	2	1½	1½	1h	1
11-5	Viorla, 104 [Jenkins].....	1	4h	3h	2h	2
2-1	Lady Blanche, 108 [Whitoe].....	3	2h	4h	3h	3

Time, 1:04¾. Turcina, 108 pounds; Nora Ives, 107; Chispa, 102; Rageiong, 107; Spry Lark, 106; and Blooming Chance, 107, finished as named. Silver Beaux, 104, left at post. Winner, D. J. Boland's b. m., by Sir Modred—Lizzie Starr. Won handily. Spencer, on Cipriano, hugged the inner rail throughout and won through superior management. Viorla was taken back when meeting the homestretch. She finished strongly, and, had Jenkins gone on at full speed all the way, probably would have won. Lady Britannia finished fast. Turcina is speedy, but was short.

Second race, ¾ miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-5	T. Calvert, 95 [T. Martin].....	3	4h	3h	1h	1
11-5	Sen. Cæsar, 95 [Jenkins].....	5	3hx	2h	2½	2
20-1	Delecta, 92 [Logue].....	1	1h	1h	3h	3

Time, 1:16¾. Los Prietos, 117 pounds, and Adam Andrew, 116, finished as named. Winner, J. McGibben's b. h., by Hindoo—Ida Rys. Start good. Won driving. Tom Calvert was under restraint for seven-eighths. Señors Cæsar should have won. Her rider overestimated. Delecta did well for a mile and then tired.

Third race, ½ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fin.
5-2	Rollick, 105 [Bullman].....	1	1h	1h	1
8-5	Gaylon Brown, 106 [J. Walsh].....	3	2½	2½	2
4-1	Thorn Wild, 106 [Jenkins].....	2	3h	3h	3

Time, :49¼. Corn Cake, 106 pounds; The Gaffer, 108; Belario, 118; and Location, 106, finished as named. Winner, Turner & Ryan's b. c., by Take Notice—Happy Medium. Start bad. Won easily. Rollick got off about three lengths in the lead and, driving, won handily. Gaylon Brown tired and swerved in the final sixteenth. Thorn Wild got off badly. Gaffer and Corn Cake showed nothing.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
11-20	Marcato, 107 [Bullman].....	2	1h	1h	1h	1
4-1	H. Thoburn, 107 [Spencer].....	5	3½	2½	2½	2
6-1	Cormorant, 107 [Piggott].....	1	2h	3h	3h	3

Time, 1:17. Peace, 105 pounds; Sister Alice, 106; Wild Hot, 105; San Venado, 110; and Colonel Root, 110, finished as named. Winner, Turner & Ryan's b. c., by Duke of Montrose—Minnehaha Belle. Start fair, except for Cormorant. Won easily. Harry Thoburn was slightly taken going to the post. Cormorant was full as fast as the winner. Peace showed fine speed for five and a half furlongs. Sister Alice also exhibited some early speed.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, free handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Potente, 117 [T. Walsh].....	4	2h	1h	1h	1
6-5	Dr. Nembula, 91 [H. Rose].....	1	1h	2h	2h	2
4-1	Catasophe, 99 [Henson].....	2	3½	3½	3½	3

Time, 1:46¾. Malay, 111 pounds, and Einstein, 95, finished as named. Winner, Thurmill's ch. h., by Racine—Pow Pow. Start good. Won fully extended. Potente ran under restraint for six and a half furlongs and then, responding to a phenomenal rush through the homestretch.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, purse $350, 3-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
12-1	L. B. McW'r'r, 110 [Vittoe].....	7	6h	5h	4h	1
1-2	Florabird, 110 [Boland].....	1	1h	1h	1h	2
3-1	Mont Eagle, 107 [Jenkins].....	2	2½	3½	2½	3

Time, 1:23. Aborigine, 107 pounds; Silver Bullion, 110; Matt Hogan, 107; The Patterall's Son, 110; Matt Thomas, 110; Artillerysman, 110; and Will Fay, 107, finished as named. Winner, T. C. Dodd's br. c., by Brutus—Young Julie. Start good. The first three were driving to the limit. San Thomas showed plenty of speed for five and a half furlongs. Matt Hogan secured the lead at the head of the homestretch, but quit in the run home.

Horse Sale at the Stock-Yards.

Good prices continue to rule at the Stock-Yards horse sale. The best price yesterday was $215 for Masonwa, sold by Gus Wilkes to Mr. Mowoco, Ind., for $910. Best sales follow:

Masonwa, ch., b., 7, by Masalian—Atlanta Wilkes, by Gus Wilkes; to Mr. Mowoco, Ind.		$910
Chester, br. h., 8, by Harry Enslow—Midget, by McGibben's b. h., by Highwood.		330
Norseman, b. g., 10, by Pennant—Beatrice, by Manbrino Almont; to Mr. Clarke, Chicago.		215
Della D., b. m., 5, by Ed White—Lantana, by Prince Dictator.		215
La Gratitude, 2:20¼, gr. m., 9, by Marabout—Kitty L., thoroughbred; Tichenor & Co., Chicago.		600
Humbird, b. m., 7, by Wilkesdale—Little Falls, by Falls; P. Berlin, Chicago.		285
Alamillo [p.], 2:24¼, b. g., by Chancewood—Hattie Middleton, by Colonel R. T. Kneeves, Sioux City, Ia.		260
Cosleo, b. g., by Leopold—Lynett Cossack, by Don Cossack; to Mr. Cosleo, Chicago.		260
Guy Nelson, b. h., 6, by Guy Wilkes—Glen Ellen, by Arthurton; O. D. Ames, Wheaton, Ill.		220
Billy McKinley [p.], 2:26, br. g., 6, by Yosemite—Dolly, dam of Phenol [p.], 2:11¾.		370
De Barnardi [p.], 2:16¾, br. g., 6, by Robert Basler—Peerless Maid, by Strathway; R. D. Allen, Hartford, Conn.		500
Connoisseur, b. h., 5, by Connoisseur—Sanquoit, by George Wilkes; Lakeside Stable, St. Joseph, Mo.		270
The Colonel, b. s., 7, by Teucher—William Stillman, Barrington, Ill.		705
Gnome, br. m., 5, by Highwood—Raiphcote, by Red Heart; Mr. Cheesebro, Delavan, Wis.		400
Leewald, b. g., 6, by Redwald—Clarice, by Patronwald; Mr. Baker, Chicago.		410
Miss Nutiona, blk. m., 4, by Nutwood—Ionia, 2:17½, by Alcyone; Mr. Wilson, Menomonie.		875
Simandle, ch. c., 3, by Simmocolum—Normandie, by Baron Wilkes; J. H. Rowne, Chicago.		225
Law Tainter, b. g., by Mac Vinsonhaler—Rider, by Billy Wilkes; M. Bierse, Tonica, Ill.		300

Jockey Kidd Is Still Unconscious.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Jockey Charles Kidd, who was injured yesterday while schooling Atlantus over the jumps, is still unconscious.

REFEREE STOPS THE CONTEST.

Terminates Rauch-Hart Fight in Third Round, the Former Winning.

Referee Malachy Hogan terminated the windup at the Star Theater last night in the third round. The contest was between Marvin Rauch and Sig Hart. It was the most uninteresting fight of the night. Both dodged round the ring quite a lot, and the latter, after the first round, persisted in clinching so much that Hogan ended the battle and gave the decision to Rauch. No one objected to the decision, and a few more of like character would perhaps prevent the frequent clinching, which does so much to take interest from a bout.

The show was the fifty-second given by the Fort Dearborn Athletic club at the Star Theater and the club intended to celebrate the occasion by presenting the patrons with souvenirs. Unfortunately the printer was not able to deliver them on time, and coupons good for one souvenir were issued to those present. The card, though not containing any remarkably good bouts, resulted well, all the matches, with the exception of the windup, being interesting.

Rauch was bigger than Hart and was the aggressor most of the time. He was wild in his attack and most of his punching was done while clinched, when he landed punch after punch on the kidneys while Hart hung on. Neither of the boys wore great trunks, and the Hibernian part of the crowd had consequently its favorite.

"Packie" Regan and Henry Roberts, two large-sized 108-pounders, opened the program and put up a fine contest. Before three rounds were over both were bleeding freely from cuts on the mouth and nose. Regan was knocked down in the second and took the count. He jabbed hard and had none the worse of the round.

The last three rounds were slower, but well contested. The tide of battle seemed to veer from one to the other, as both were weak and each punch counted. Regan proved the stronger in the last round and won by using a straight left. He had all the better of the round and was given the decision.

"Spider" Garrity towered fully a head above his opponent, Con Suffield. They met at 118 pounds, and it looked like the Washington monument tackling an ordinary skyscraper. The battle was funny while it lasted. Suffield was compelled to play for the body as he could hardly reach his opponent's head effectively. Suffield got home some good punches on the ribs and stomach, and got but little in return. In the second round Suffield drove a right to the kidneys and Garrity went to the floor. He did not take his time, but before he recovered his balance Suffield hooked a left to the jaw and again floored him. He rose at the count of nine too dazed to defend himself, and Suffield put him out for keeps with a right-hander to the jaw. Garrity did not know he had been counted out, and wanted to continue.

"Kid" Abel and Archie Brown met at 122 pounds. They set a fast pace in the first round. Abel thought he had his man going, but Brown was all there and had none the worst of a protracted mix-up. He drove his left to Abel's jaw hard several times at the finish of the round. Brown finished the round with his nose bleeding. Work was slower in the second round with honors even.

Brown had the better of the long range work in the opening part of the third, sending hard swings to the jaw. Abel landed on the body, and did better. Brown did the most effective punching in the fourth. Fierce work in the fifth kept the crowd in an uproar. Abel tired in the pace, but Brown again Brown had the better of the exchanges. Brown landed the most blows in the last round, and won a good decision.

"Champion" Jones of Memphis and "Kid" Kelly met at 140 pounds. Jones had the better of the first round, and knocked his man down with a right to the jaw just before the gong. Kelly fought wild under punishment. Jones drove a left to the stomach and sent Kelly to the canvas for the limit. He followed up with a hard right to the body. Kelly clinched a number of times to save himself.

In the third round they came to a clinch, and Jones threw Kelly so hard to the floor. Cries of foul came from all over the house, but Referee Hogan told the men to continue. Kelly had done a lot of unnecessary clinching, and it was about an even break. For the rest of the round Kelly made a great fight, and punished Jones on the wind. Hogan called the bout a draw.

SURE THING BETTORS SORROWFUL.

Lose on the Report That Santry-McGovern Fight Is Fixed.

There were a good many disgruntled sporting men in Chicago yesterday. It was all because of the outcome of the Santry-McGovern fight the previous night, and the dissatisfaction was not exactly because of McGovern's demonstrated superiority, either. The outcome of the contest was thoroughly discussed and it was apparent a well-defined opinion existed in the minds of many people that Santry and his party were "doubled crossed" by the fighting Irishman.

In the opinion of these men there existed an understanding between the McGovern and Santry camps that the bout was to go the limit. Certain it is that the bulk of the wise money was placed on the Santry end of the betting. The men who are "bettors"—men who seldom gamble except they are in the "know"—wagered their coin with confidence that Santry would last the limit, and tipped their friends accordingly.

Then there was the sport who had regrets yesterday, but they are of the kind that do not "squeal."

With surmises so plentiful it is natural to suppose there were legitimate grounds for some of them, and here are a few that have been suggested:

Previous to the battle on Thursday night McGovern and Santry or their representatives met and agreed to a match of ten rounds, or five rounds, to take place in New York before the club offering the largest purse. These were made on the understanding that the Patterall's contest was to go the limit.

While the contest was in progress a prominent sporting man who knows Santry well enough to on Santry staying the limit remarked loud enough to be heard by a newspaper man. "We are double crossed." Another made quick time when he had been knocked down in one of the early rounds.

When McGovern came to his corner at the end of the second round he whispered something to Sam Harris, and the latter was heard to say: "O well, I know what it is."

At the ringside many competent judges of the fighting game—men who hardly ever miss a contest—expressed surprise at the way the battle was progressing, wondering why McGovern went in so often quite open and unguarded and why Santry persisted in fighting at McGovern's close quarters.

It has been asserted that Sam Harris, McGovern's manager, and Sam Scribner, who is connected with the Lakeside athletic club company, is showing, both lost money by betting on the Santry end. Yet McGovern, when seen in his dressing-room after the fight, said: "That referee manager had $1,000 up that I would win inside the limit, and I had to win his money if possible."

Whichever way Harris may have bet he said on his arrival that Santry's claims to the featherweight championship are unwarranted and privately expressed the opinion that McGovern could win in less than three rounds.

What is known is that Santry was upset by McGovern. Like many another fighter when in receipt of a good punch his intentions, if he ever had any such, were changed on him. Santry landed on him hard in the first two rounds and aroused his fighting instincts, and he went in to do, as he has always done, his best. What he whispered to Harris at the end of the second round probably will never be known, but it was sufficiently serious for Harris to tell him to use his judgment, even at the sacrifice of his manager's bets. The outcome settled all matter of doubt, and the little champion went away with his reputation unimpaired.

Nothing but praise was heard for Santry for his game exhibition, although a few were inclined to criticise his plan of battle.

SHARKEY BEGINS HARD TRAINING.

Surprises Fight Followers by Working for His Bout with Goddard.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Tom Sharkey, the brawny sailor boy, has established training quarters in this city. The roads in and around Fairmount Park were fairly burned by the man of warman's build yesterday, and even he on the eve of an important championship fight he would not have trained harder. He was accompanied by his sparring partner, Bob Armstrong, and Jack Fogarty of Chicago.

While it was the first day of training, and fighters usually go it lightly on the start off, Sharkey worked as hard as though he had been at it for weeks past, and when he quit for the day his trainers were all in the sweat all over. He ran nine miles on the road, wrestled, boxed, skipped the rope, fought imaginary opponents, and waltzed to perfect foot work; in fact, he did enough to kill off a couple of athletes, but he did not appear to be in the least tired out when it was all over.

Just why Sharkey was in training seemed to be a mystery to the knowing ones of pugilism hereabouts. He is to meet Joe Goddard in a limited round fight in this city on Feb. 12, but no one expected that the man who whipped Corbett and gave Jeffries such a hard fight would train so hard for a six-round contest with a man that he is generally supposed to be able to whip right readily.

"Why are you in such strict training?" was asked of Sharkey today.

He replied: "Well, I never underestimate a man. I meet Goddard first, and I expect to whip him, but then you know this fighting business is not a game of chance, and Goddard has as much chance as I have, and is likely to drop me quickly as any one else. I train to fight, no matter if it is a round or twenty. After I meet Goddard I have an engagement to fight with Choynski, and then my next fight will be with Jeffries. You see I must get ready for these engagements, and I will enter the ring in the best of condition."

SEVERE BLOW BELOW THE HEART.

It Enables Kid Broad to Defeat Joe Bernstein.

New York, Feb. 2.—Joe Bernstein of this city was knocked out by "Kid" Broad in the thirteenth of what was to have been a twenty-five-round bout before the Broadway Athletic club tonight.

From the first Broad was on the aggressive, and he punished Bernstein heavily about the body, occasionally getting his right hard to the head. Bernstein used his left cleverly, getting to the face and head frequently, and in the third round Broad's right eye was puffed from the effect of some of these blows. In the thirteenth round Broad rushed Bernstein and landed a vicious left hook below the heart. Bernstein fell against Broad and clung to his arm. Broad backed away and Bernstein fell heavily to the floor. He tried to get up, but failed, and was counted out.

In the preliminary bout Joe Hurst of Philadelphia defeated Young Thomas of this city at the end of the sixth round.

Santry Backer Is Fined.

Policeman Jackel pushed Albert Strauss and a blue wheelbarrow into the prisoners' dock at Chicago Avenue Police Court. I found Strauss pushing the wheelbarrow in the car track on North Clark street, near Erie, at 3 o'clock in the morning," the officer said.

"I had the barrow and I was pushing it, trying to pay a bet. I backed Santry against McGovern, and my failure to pick the winner resulted in me having to wheel that barrow in the street in the morning."

Policeman Jackel said the prisoner had loudly criticised the style of his favorite, while he was wheeling the barrow, and because of the noise Strauss made, he was fined.

Daly and Ryan Draw at Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Before the Still Club athletic club tonight Jack Daly of Chicago and Adam Ryan of Philadelphia fought ten rounds to a draw. The Eastern man seemed to have the best of the fight, but the Chicago boy was game and the decision was popular. Manager Tommy Ryan caused a deal immediately after the fight for a fifteen-round go between the two men in this city within a few weeks. In the preliminaries Charles Miller of Peoria and Tommy Johnson of Streator fought six rounds to a draw and Snap Conroy of Peoria put Jack Bennett of St. Louis out in the third round.

Tommy Ryan Defeats Lawler.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 2.—Tommy Ryan of Syracuse was given the decision over George Lawler of Detroit after thirteen rounds this afternoon. Lawler was badly punished, though he had the advantage in weight and reach. Champion James J. Jeffries acted as timekeeper.

Byers and Gardner Draw.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—George Byers of Lynn and George Gardner of Lowell, middleweights, fought ten rounds to a draw at the Eckland Athletic club tonight. Byers was a 2 to 1 favorite. Gardner's work was a great surprise.

H. ODELL WINS DIAMOND TROPHY.

Marksmen in Competition at Watson's Park—Some Close Scores.

The tenth contest for the Chicago sportsmen trophies took place yesterday afternoon at Watson's Park, and resulted in H. Odell winning the diamond trophy for high score, J. S. Barto the high average medal. Dennis and Gillis divided in the thirteens, after shooting out Young and Levi. F. Clempson is the champion in the twelves, and C. S. Wilcox won in the elevens without a tie.

The birds were fairly good, and flew largely outgoing, aided by the left quartering wind. The contest was at fifteen live birds, with a handicap of distance in yards rise and extra birds. The score:

| | | |

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

COMPARISONS WITH LAST YEAR LIKELY TO PROVE MISLEADING.

New Orders Show a Decrease, but the Factories Are Well Supplied with Work in Hand — Condition of the Various Industries of the Country and Clearings of the Week in the Leading Cities of the United States and Canada—Movement of Cereals.

New York, Feb. 2.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

This year starts with much of the year's business already done, and all comparisons will prove misleading if that fact is not taken into account. Last year the certainty of great improvement had come before the year opened, and there was a rush to get in orders before works became crowded and prices advanced.

This year the works were already crowded for months ahead in most lines, and prices had already advanced so far that recoil had already commenced in some branches, and was thought probable in others.

With the one exception of woolen manufacture the chief industries have met less new business in January than last year, though deliveries on previous contracts have been larger than a year ago. In work turned out the last month probably surpasses all others, and, rightly considered, the fact that new contracts for works already well supplied are smaller than last year is not of itself discouraging.

The great burst of speculation last year swelled January payments through clearing-houses far beyond those of this year at New York, and such payments at other cities also averaged per business day a shade larger than this year. But a much greater decrease must have appeared in transactions connected with the formation of new companies.

Wheat rose one cent, but soon reacted. Atlantic exports, only 1,466,502 bushels, flour included, for the week, against 4,942,436 last year, had more influence than the decrease in Western receipts, which have been for the week 43 per cent, and for five weeks 40 per cent less than last year, while the decrease in Atlantic exports for five weeks has been 57 per cent. Pacific exports have been 4,206,200 bushels in five weeks, against 8,670,852 last year.

The price of corn is fairly steady, with exports for the week much smaller than last year, but in five weeks 16,119,829 bushels, against 16,580,514 last year. The Western receipts decreased much more than the exports.

Speculation in cotton has raised the price to 8¼ cents without improvement in demand. The receipts from plantations still fall so far behind last year's that low estimates of yield are aided.

Wool is rather weak in some grades but stronger in others, so that the average of quotations is steady, notwithstanding some sales at concessions. The mills have taken extraordinary orders for the heavyweight season without afterwards looking for wool. Obviously they have on hand large stocks, so that the market depends upon the sufficiency of the supplies they hold. Prices of goods are still rising a little, but are relatively lower than the material.

Boot and shoe manufactures have passed all records in deliveries, nearly 20 per cent beyond those of January last year, but new orders have been greatly restricted. Recent sales of hemlock sole and of rough leather show a decline, however, while hides at Chicago continue their gradual decline.

The iron and steel industry is so far tied up by contracts reaching through most of the year that the effect of production exceeding consumption is felt only in some branches. A little lower prices have been made for foundry iron in considerable transactions, though Bessemer does not yield, but steel billets are offered by some at $33 per ton. Differences between producers and some of the largest consumers of steel block the market.

In plates and bars concessions are still made to secure business; in sheets the demand is stronger; and in rails, structural forms, tinplates, and nails prices are held firmly.

Failures for the week have been 222 in the United States, against 224 last year, and 34 in Canada, against 25 last year.

As Viewed by Bradstreet.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Weather influences have played no small part in the general trade situation this week, and yet some of the unquestionable improvement in tone can hardly be charged to the more seasonable weather experienced. Whatever the causes, however, and these have been diverse, the fact remains that a number of staples, no less than speculative securities, have hardened in value during the week.

One industry, that of anthracite coal, prices in which have begun to droop because of the open winter, has been perceptibly braced. The influence of colder weather, too, is perceptible in the wheat market. Much of the winter-sown crop is unprotected by snow, and other influences of strength in this market have been reports as to foreign crops, the Argentine plague, and consequent strength of European advices.

Among products not affected by current weather conditions, however, might be mentioned the South's great staple, cotton, which, owing largely to the better foreign buying and the reported abandonment of extremely large English crop estimates, has reached the highest point for a number of years.

There is little comfort to the hopes for lower prices in the reports from the iron trade this week. It is true that some concessions have been made from the high points reached on a number of products, but the concessions in pig iron are claimed to have been few and mostly on the product of furnaces recently put in blast whose output had not been contracted for. Inquiry at the leading iron markets of the country fails to indicate any widespread weakening, and the concessions are claimed to have been really in the nature of readjustments.

The steel situation is not overclear, and some business is reported possible at concessions of $1 to $2 a ton where the product has not been contracted ahead. Some export business in rails to Norway is reported this week, while from Birmingham come reports of some good sales of pig iron, with further export business checked by advancing freight rates.

The production of leading Southern interests is reported sold up to July. Iron trade authorities are slow to predict beyond that date, but the strength of foreign markets is regarded as a guarantee against any possible perpendicular drop in domestic quotations.

In Distributive Trades.

In distributive trade the reports for the month of January vary with the branches of trade concerned. Retail distribution was undoubtedly unfavorably affected by mild weather, and stocks of retailers in some sections of the country are reported large. On spring account, however, the January business appears to have been in a high degree satisfactory, shipments from leading centers being much heavier than in January a year ago, whatever complaints were received of backward new business being attributed to earlier buying having anticipated the regular season.

Woolen goods are holding the advances recently asked and raw wool is firm, though sales are smaller than for some weeks past, owing, it is claimed, to domestic stocks of desirable wool being small. London auction sales witnessed good prices obtained for good lots, but considerable quantities were carried over undisposed of.

The cotton goods situation remains apparently a strong one. Backward deliveries are still complained of by converters, and the jobbing business in spring cottons is a good one.

The current demand for shoes remains quiet. Weather conditions have been against a large distribution of winter footwear, but Eastern manufacturers are reported busy on new goods. Leather is dull, but hides are no weaker.

The strength of sugar and coffee among groceries is no less pronounced than of late, raw and refined grades of the former having again been marked up and small crop reports being made the basis for further strength in coffee.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,724,937 bushels, against 3,581,197 bushels last week, 6,583,418 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899, 3,635,035 bushels in 1898, 3,168,746 bushels in 1897, and 2,907,354 bushels in 1896.

Since July 1 this season the exports of wheat aggregate 120,106,965 bushels, against 150,817,659 bushels last year, and 150,230,063 bushels in 1897-'98. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,598,992 bushels, against 3,528,834 bushels last week, 3,968,731 bushels in this week a year ago, 4,104,981 bushels in 1898, 3,659,900 bushels in 1897, and 3,222,832 bushels in 1896.

Since July 1 this season corn exports aggregate 129,155,865 bushels, against 99,453,654 bushels during the same period a year ago, and 100,998,659 bushels in 1897-'98.

Business failures for the week in the United States are only 174, as compared with 202 last week, 207 in this week a year ago, 295 in 1898, 305 in 1897, and 338 in 1896.

For the week Canadian failures numbered only 34, as compared with 39 last week, 36 in this week a year ago, 42 in 1898, 58 in 1897, and 60 in 1896.

Bradstreet's Financial Review.

Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say:

Monetary conditions have for the time being assumed a condition of settled ease, which to some extent induces investment buying of bonds and prime dividend-paying railroad and other stocks. The increased facility with which speculative holdings can be carried has also led to renewed activity by bull pools and manipulative operators, and even attracted a certain amount of fresh public purchasing in Wall street.

The fact that London itself seems to have discounted all the bad news from the seat of war in south Africa renders such intelligence as the abandonment of the forward movement of General Buller's force in Natal of little influence in a bearish sense, and the American stock market public also appears to have come to the conclusion that the foreign financial and political complications are to play a decided part in shaping the action of speculation on this side of the ocean.

More attention has consequently been given to the favorable side of affairs at home. The continued excellent exhibition of earnings made by various railroads are not neglected, but so far as immediate effects on the market are concerned they yielded to the current developments concerning industrial organizations.

The most important development of the week for the market was the announcement on Tuesday that the American Steel and Wire company had declared 7 per cent on its common stock out of the earnings of the year 1899, the figures given out at the same time showing that the concern had earned about 18 per cent on that portion of its capital.

The buying of Steel and Wire stocks seemed to stimulate renewed purchasing in other stocks of the same group, and finally extended to the other industrials and to the railroad list as well.

The movement was helped by the existence of a large professional short interest which covered extensively on Tuesday and Wednesday. When the buying from this quarter was exhausted there was a lull in the activity, but by Thursday the pools and bullish manipulators had little difficulty in starting upward movements in various specialties and in thus maintaining the interest of the street and public.

One of the incidents of the week was the failure on Wednesday of a Stock Exchange house whose members, it seems, had been heavily committed on the short side of the industrials and general list, and then endeavored to escape by large and apparently reckless purchases of American Sugar. The matter was the subject of much unfavorable comment, but having little or no relations to the general market it failed to influence prices to an extent beyond creating some temporary though sharp fluctuations in sugar.

The further decline in Third Avenue stock was explained by conditions peculiar to that company in connection with the refunding of its large floating debt and the passing of February interest on the bonds of the Brooklyn warehouse combination, and a prospective reorganization of that company did not appear to affect the speculative community.

Study of the Clearings.

At first January bank clearings do not appear as favorable as might be wished for. The aggregate for the month at eighty cities of the United States was only $7,504,863,783, a total 8.6 per cent smaller than that of December, 1899, and 10 per cent less than that of January a year ago. It is to be recalled, however, that bank clearings a year ago reflected heavy speculation in stocks and in other commodities, not to mention numerous large industrial flotations. Outside of New York City the aggregate clearings for the country as a whole aggregate $2,980,224,388, a gain of nearly 6 per cent over a year ago, and, consequently a heavy increase over any preceding month in the country's history.

Taking the first ten cities of the United States in importance of clearings, it is found that three of them—New York, Boston, and Baltimore—show decreases, the first of 18 per cent, the second of 3 per cent, and the third of 13.6 per cent. Pittsburg shows the heaviest gain, 32.9 per cent, followed by San Francisco with 23.2 per cent gain, Cincinnati with a gain of 9.8 per cent, Chicago of 6.7 per cent, and Minneapolis of 3.6 per cent. St. Louis notes an increase of 1.1 per cent, while Philadelphia's gain is only half of 1 per cent.

Clearings of the Week.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at the principal cities of the United States and Canada for the week ended Feb. 2, 1900, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Per ct. Inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York	$ 981,681,064	....	18.1
Chicago	116,551,318	....	4.2
Boston	109,763,818	....	20.7
Philadelphia	89,295,509	....	0.4
St. Louis	29,351,068	....	2.9
Pittsburg	29,007,457	25.5	....
Baltimore	18,849,705	....	22.5
San Francisco	18,899,705	7.9	....
Cincinnati	14,230,850	7.6	....
New Orleans	12,110,425	10.4	....
Minneapolis	9,068,704	....	8.2
Detroit	10,148,368	7.7	....
Cleveland	10,148,368	11.6	....
Louisville	10,160,964	17.0	....
Providence	8,613,900	....	14.1
Milwaukee	6,092,129	21.5	....
St. Paul	3,960,456	....	....
Buffalo	4,420,850	....	....
Omaha	5,250,161	20.6	....
Indianapolis	5,691,110	....	....
Columbus, O.	4,461,500	12.7	....
Savannah	5,259,161	65.3	....
Denver	4,147,742	24.6	....
Hartford	2,504,373	....	10.3
Richmond	3,318,485	1.9	....
Memphis	2,949,331	15.4	....
Washington	3,022,289	2.2	....
Peoria	1,972,597	17.3	....
Rochester	2,025,518	8.0	....
New Haven	1,459,100	....	15.0
Worcester	1,391,781	....	44.1
Atlanta	1,998,317	54.8	....
Salt Lake City	1,893,000	....	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,410,101	....	20.7
Fort Worth	1,517,011	....	30.0
Portland, Me.	1,681,127	....	22.3
Portland, Ore.	1,681,127	....	22.3
St. Joseph	3,003,483	....	49.2
Los Angeles	1,230,501	34.0	....
Norfolk	1,356,201	20.0	....
Syracuse	1,018,200	....	1.6
Des Moines	1,018,200	....	26.0
Nashville	1,230,209	5.1	....
Wilmington, Del.	814,477	....	....
Fall River	764,339	....	22.3
Scranton	1,103,065	2.6	....
Grand Rapids	1,135,000	36.0	....
Augusta, Ga.	1,420,000	....	....
Lowell	1,151,837	....	50.9
Dayton, O.	1,151,837	20.3	....
Seattle	1,744,815	52.5	....
Tacoma	1,004,415	54.2	....
Spokane	852,220	....	10.2
Sioux City	956,580	4.0	....
New Bedford	868,710	....	56.5
Knoxville, Tenn.	633,287	20.1	....
Wheeling	841,630	47.7	....
Birmingham	967,071	101.1	....
Wichita	441,666	....	11.4
Binghamton	882,226	14.3	....
Lexington, Ky.	686,200	....	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	626,843	20.4	....
Kalamazoo	696,156	18.1	....
Akron	351,000	....	13.7
Chattanooga	889,404	86.0	....
Rockford, Ill.	564,622	....	41.7
Canton, O.	545,000	....	31.2
Springfield, O.	214,050	13.8	....
Fargo, N. D.	343,000	....	....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	134,280	21.3	....
Hastings, Neb.	137,321	....	....
Fremont, Neb.	156,000	....	....
Davenport	593,449	24.0	....
Toledo	2,222,105	38.7	8.1
Galveston	2,222,105	....	....
Houston	2,052,957	25.1	....
Helena	593,166	28.8	....
Evansville	1,000,000	....	....
Macon	417,000	26.0	....
Little Rock	435,070	30.7	....
Springfield, Ill.	412,000	30.9	....
Youngstown, O.	252,697	....	54.5
Saginaw	274,163	....	....
Totals U. S.	$1,620,857,156	....	20.1
Totals outside N. Y.	638,703,092	....	7.6
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 13,007,715	....	19.9
Toronto	11,297,980	....	17.6
Winnipeg	1,725,569	6.1	....
Halifax	1,736,000	4.2	....
Hamilton	694,826	....	5.9
St. John, N. B.	654,201	1.0	....
Vancouver	624,000	21.1	....
Victoria	481,480	....	32.7
Totals	$ 35,647,647	....	15.6

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

DEAL IN MINE HOLDINGS.

MANILA IRON, NEW CORPORATION, TO TAKE MICHIGAN TITLES.

Will Acquire Properties in the Peninsula Belonging to the Minnesota Company—Action in Line with the Policy of Federal Steel to Divide Interests of Subsidiary Concerns According to State Boundaries—Involves Marquette and Menominee.

The Manila Iron company, a new corporation, will take title to that part of the Minnesota Iron company's mining properties which lie in the State of Michigan. The Minnesota Iron company is owned by the Federal Steel company, and this action is in line with its policy to divide the interests of its subsidiary companies according to State lines.

C. P. Coffin, secretary of the Minnesota Iron company, said last evening that the incorporation of the Manila Iron company did not involve a change of policy.

"The Minnesota Iron company," he said, "owns several subsidiary companies at present and this simply will be one more. We did not acquire the Michigan property until recently and formed the new company in January to take title to it."

The Federal Steel company was organized on different lines from the other big combinations. Instead of absorbing the constituent companies, as was done in most instances, it continued their corporate existence. They have separate officers, but are divided according to State lines. The Federal Steel company owns the entire capital stock of each of the companies. It controls in this way the following companies: Illinois Steel, Minnesota Iron, Elgin, Joliet and Eastern, Lorain Steel, and Johnson company of Pennsylvania. The purpose of thus leaving each constituent company in a sense an integer is to avoid the complications arising out of interstate laws and laws which clash as between States.

The Minnesota Iron company owns itself the entire capital stock of the Duluth and Iron Range railroad, and the Minnesota Steamship company, and also has eleven-twentieths of the capital stock of the Minnesota Dock company.

The Minnesota Iron company will continue to operate the mines owned on the Mesaba and Vermilion ranges. The Manila Iron company will take over the extensive mineral tracts on the Marquette and Menominee ranges in Michigan.

RUSSIA WANTS ALIENS' CAPITAL.

Official Organ, Published by Ministry of Finance, Says Foreigners Should Be Encouraged to Invest.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.] The Vestnik, an official journal, published by the Ministry of Finance in St. Petersburg, has in one of its numbers of last year an interesting article on the question whether foreign capital should be admitted to take part in Russian enterprises.

The article is the official report of the Twenty-third Assembly of the Mining Industrials of Southern Russia in response to questions put to the assembly by the Minister of Finance of Russia on this subject. It read in translation as follows:

"The periodical press in Russia has lately treated with growing intensity the question whether it would be of benefit to the home industry of Russia to employ foreign capital on a larger scale, and the majority of the press seems to be of the opinion that to admit foreign capital to the larger industrial enterprises would endanger the home industry of Russia, or, in other words, it would not take long before foreign capitalists would obtain control of the whole industry in Russia and expel the Russians from their own ground.

"This question is of such vital importance to the economical life of the empire that it cannot be decided in the doctrinary way of the press, but the opinion of practical men should be made the basis for its decision. Therefore we shall answer the questions brought before us only from the standpoint of practical experience and observation of men who are in close touch with the industrial life of Russia, leaving all theoretical and doctrinary investigations aside.

"We are unanimously of the opinion that, so far as this subject refers to the industries of southern Russia, there is not the slightest danger that the imagination of the press could become real; on the contrary, we claim that the participation of foreign capital in our home industries has been a blessing for the south, and that since its employment not only the industries but trade at large got new life and inspiration in an unexpected measure.

"When in 1897 your High Excellency was honoring the southern provinces with a visit you were personally a witness of the flourishing of industry. The growing production of coal and other minerals was carried out on a sound basis; many metallurgical and other factories of large size had been erected; railroad traffic had grown to an extent which could be managed only with difficulty; the ports of the Azof and Black Seas had grown; new banking enterprises have sprung up in places before dead; parts of the country before sparsely inhabited had become densely settled; local and immigrated labor had obtained steady and well paid employment.

"The colossal growth of the mining and kindred industries in the south during the five years from 1893 to 1898 can be shown best by the following statistical figures in million poods (1 Russian pood equals 36 pounds avoirdupois):

Exports from the Region of the Donets River.	1893.	1898.
Coal	182	266
Coke	9	107
Salt	13	26
Pig iron	10	50
Material of fire clay	2	10
Manufactures of metals	14	40

"In 1893 we had thirteen blast furnaces, while in 1898 there were thirty furnaces running, taxed to their utmost capacity, and now there are fourteen more under construction.

According to the estimate of the Twenty-third Assembly of the Mining Industrials of Southern Russia the output of the above quoted minerals of 1899 exceeds the output of 1898 by more than 22½ per cent.

"In view of such facts we feel obliged to assert again that the position of the Russian press is erroneous and contrary to the actual situation. It is therefore necessary to warn against the attachment of any importance to those press essays—they are without any foundation and consist merely of more or less clever but nevertheless empty doctrinary phrases.

"Finally we have to remark that there is no truth in the press stories that foreign capitalists are rapaciously trying to absorb Russian industrial enterprises. Foreign capital made its appearance at southern Russia only when it was invited; that is, when it became necessary to employ it in order to develop the enormous resources of this rich country, and we do not hesitate to confess that, suppose it had, for one reason or another, not been necessary for us to invite foreign capital, still the progress of the industries in the south would by no means have reached the present splendid status. There have been started before many enterprises with exclusively Russian money, but the fact is they did not prosper.

"We think it of value to state that the enterprises in southern Russia, in which foreign capital has been invested, could be classified under three distinct categories:

"A small number of mining and manufacturing enterprises have been started by foreign firms by leasing the required area of land under satisfactory conditions for the landowners.

"Some of the enterprises were founded by organization of stock companies, and in these cases the respective stock companies purchased the required mineral land from the owner for high prices; in many instances the selling parties received, besides the price, good salaried positions in the administration of the company.

"In most cases foreign capital was invested in shares of already existing Russian enterprises.

"We are of the opinion that, suppose practical experience should prove it wise in the future to check the inflow of foreign capital, such a measure should be applied to the first-class enterprises, but under no conditions whatever should foreign capital be restricted from the second and third classes. The eagerness with which foreign capital is seeking investment in our stocks and bonds is a clear proof of the stability, reliability, and good management of our industrial institutions, which we do not hesitate to attribute to foreign methods, since those same institutions were insignificant and unproductive up to the entry of foreign capital and foreign methods into our south."

X. Y. Z.

ARREST CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

Four Lincoln (Neb.) People, Under Whose Care Child Died, Charged with Violating Health Law.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 2.—On the complaint of Health Officer Rhode warrants were this afternoon sworn out for the arrest of Mrs. Don Cameron, Thomas Harrison and wife, and Mrs. Stewart, daughter of the Harrisons. All are Christian Scientists, and the warrants follow the death of a child of Mrs. Stewart while under treatment by Mrs. Cameron at the Harrison home. The complaint charges violation of the Lincoln health laws.

Sustains Sutton Bequest.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Judge Marshall gave a decision in the Supreme Court today which will gratify temperance people. Elizabeth Ann Sutton of Milwaukee bequeathed three-fourths of her estate to temperance work in Milwaukee. Relatives attacked the will on the ground that a bequest for temperance work was not a gift for charitable purposes. Judge Marshall holds temperance work is a charitable work within the meaning of the law.

FEAR ANTI-MORMON LAWS.

Utah Republicans Delegate Judge G. W. Bartch to Visit Washington to Oppose Them.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Utah Republicans fear Congress will enact some legislation against the Mormon Church, in which event they insist that a serious blow will be dealt to the party in the Western States, where the church is strong. For this reason they have delegated G. W. Bartch, Chief Justice of Utah, to visit Senator Hanna, Representatives Dick, Tayler, and other prominent Republicans and urge that no anti-Mormon legislation be enacted.

Judge Bartch says there are only 1,544 men out of 1,000,000 Mormons who are now living in polygamy. These are the old Mormons who were married before the Edmunds law was enacted.

He claims the Mormon Church holds the balance of power in politics in Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Colorado, and Arizona, and that if legislation against the church is enacted the Republican tickets in these States will suffer.

Judge Bartch charges that the Democrats secured the election of Roberts, a known polygamist, because they wanted to gain a foothold in the ranks of the church and thus turn it against the Republican party.

TOMER'S SUICIDE IS FINISHED.

Man Who Killed Maud Johnson and Then Shot Himself Dies at Mercy Hospital.

James M. Tomer of Terre Haute, Ind., who shot and killed Mrs. Maud Johnson at 2351 State street on Jan. 9 and then shot himself, died last night at 9:30 o'clock at Mercy Hospital.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The fire yesterday afternoon in the coffee roaster and spice mill of Sprague, Warner & Co. at the northwest corner of Randolph street and Michigan avenue caused an estimated loss to the insurance companies of $110,000. The wholesale grocery house was a liberal insurer, carrying policies in force amounting to $814,900 on the stock and plant. This was spread out among a large number of companies in small amounts, so that the loss will not fall especially heavily on any one. Following is the insurance on the principal losses:

Five-story brick coffee roaster and spice mill, 11 and 13 Randolph street, owned by Sprague, Warner & Co. (insurance including building, steam boilers, electric lighting plant):

Hartford	$ 2,000	Equitable F. & M.	$ 2,500
German-Amer.	1,500	Atlas	2,500
Magdeburg	2,500	Kings County	1,500
Connecticut	1,500		
National	2,500	Total	$17,000

Insurance on machinery:

Spring Garden	$ 1,000	Lc. & L. & G.	$ 2,000
Detroit	1,000	German Alliance	1,000
Ins. Co. of N. A.	2,500	National of Hart.	1,250
Citizens' of Mo.	1,250		
Transatlantic	1,500	Total	$11,000

Insurance on stock of coffee, spices, etc.:

Marshalls', N. Y.	$ 1,500	St. Paul	$ 4,000
Citizens', N. Y.	2,000	Mech. & Traders'	1,000
Citizens', Pitts.	1,500	United States	1,000
Western, Pitts.	1,000	Imperial	2,500
State of Penn.	1,000	German, Pitts.	1,000
Home, N. Y.	5,000	Hamburg-Bremen	2,500
St. Paul	1,000	S. G. & F.	1,000
Penn	1,500	William's City	1,000
American	1,000	Fire Assn.	2,500
Western, Tor.	1,000	Brit. Amer.	1,000
Sun, Eng.	5,000	Newark	1,000
Atlas	1,000	Rockford	1,000
Springfield	1,000	Transatlantic	1,000
German Alliance	1,000	German, Freeport	1,000
Magdeburg	1,000	Mil. Mechs.	1,000
Mechanics', Pa.	1,000	Com'l Union	1,000
Lumbermen's	1,000	Manchester	1,000
Hartford	1,500	Merchants', N. J.	1,000
Nor. Union	1,500	County	1,000
L. & L. & G.	5,000		
Girard	500	Total	$80,000

Main building, 1 to 9 Randolph street, (separated from coffee roaster by heavy fire walls), owned by same firm, insured for $61,900.

General stock of groceries in main store insured for $575,000.

Stock of groceries in the annex, 15 to 17 Randolph street, insured for $150,000.

Representatives of companies interested in the losses through the Sprague, Warner & Co. fire will meet in the rooms of the Chicago Underwriters' association at 11 o'clock this morning to consider plans for adjustment of the risks.

The Executive committee of the Chicago Underwriters' association at the meeting yesterday afternoon instructed Manager H. H. Glidden to prepare a petition to Congress which is to be circulated in support of the movement to have the internal revenue tax paid by the companies at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent on net premiums based on statements presented by insurance companies. The short rate table on a percentage was adopted. A floater policy for tools and implements in the hands of workmen, adapted for general use and limited to $2,500, was given a rate of 2 per cent. A rate of 75 cents in Cook County was made on a floater for cars on tracks (exclusive of all tracks in buildings and private premises).

E. A. Westerfield has resigned as manager of the Chicago office of the Postal Telegraph-Cable company to accept the position with the Chicago Guaranty Fund Life society, to which he recently was elected.

Additional annual statements of fire insurance companies are as follows:

Aachen and Munich—Assets, $915,933; reinsurance reserve, $812,321; net surplus, $524,394; premiums, $481,005; losses, $322.

American of Philadelphia—Assets, $2,626,441; reinsurance reserve, $560,820; net surplus, $388,934; premiums, $1,203,561; losses, $857,518.

Baloise—Assets, $850,847; reinsurance reserve, $219,428; net surplus, $525,114; premiums, $363,045; losses, $207,643.

Globe and Rutgers—Assets, $529,282; reinsurance reserve, $26,832; net surplus, $3,088; premiums, $289,423; losses, $361,877.

Helvetia, Swiss—Assets, $916,421; reinsurance reserve, $255,341; net surplus, $529,812; premiums, $423,113; losses, $265,367.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed the building and department store stock of G. A. McKelvey, the department store stock of J. N. Euwer's Sons, the building and stock of the H. L. McElroy Furniture company, and the stock of the Scott & Jones Piano company. The latter building, which was practically wrecked, was owned by Delorma Callahan, who carried insurance of $30,000. The Euwers' building was the property of J. F. Hollingsworth, who carried insurance of $25,000. Scott & Jones were insured for $17,000.

The loss of McKelvey & Co. is estimated at $165,000, insured in the following companies:

ON BUILDING.

London	$ 5,000	Phoenix, Eng.	$ 5,000
Home	5,000	N. B. & Merc'tile.	5,000
Connecticut	5,000	Royal	5,000
Germ.-American	5,000	Lancashire	5,000
Com. Union	5,000		
Imperial	5,000	Total	$50,000

ON FURNITURE AND FIXTURES.

Philadelphia Underwriters	$2,500
Fire Association	2,500
Total	$5,000

ON STOCK.

Queen	$ 5,000	Norwich Union	1,000
Phoenix, Bkln.	5,000	National, Hartf'd	2,000
Phenix, Hartford	5,000	Olens Falls	2,000
Northern Assur. Co. of N. A.	2,500	Providence, Wash.	2,000
Western, Toronto	2,500	Greenwich	2,000
Royal	2,500	Atlas, England	2,000
Scottish U. & N.	2,500	Girard	2,000
Manchester, Eng.	2,500	Milw. Mechanics'	2,000
Springfield F. & M.	2,500	Caledonian	2,000
Orient	2,500	Milwaukee Fire	1,000
Pennsylvania	2,500	American, N. J.	2,500
Ins. Co. of N. A.	2,500	Grand Rapids	2,000
German, Freeport	2,500	Cincinnati Fire	1,000
National, Hartf'd	2,500	Royal	2,000
Ætna, Hartford	2,500	Williamsb'g City	2,000
Firemen of N. Y.	2,500	Cincinnati Under.	2,000
Milw. Mechanics'	1,500	Teutonia, N. O.	1,000
Lion of Eng.	1,500	R.I. Underwriters	2,500
Boston	1,500	Orient	2,500
New Hampshire	1,500	Under., N. Y.	2,500
Hellenic, Phila.	1,500	Lon. & Lan.	5,000
Mech. Fire & M.	1,500	Am. Cent. St. L.	3,000
Niagara	1,500		

This company also carried the following mutual policies:

Ohio	$ 2,000	Columbian Mut.	2,500
Richland	2,500		
Knox Co. Mutual	2,000		
Total insurance on stock			$121,500

ON RENTS.

American of Pennsylvania	$4,500
Thuringia American	4,500
Total	$9,000

J. N. Euwer's Sons estimate their loss at $150,000. Insured in the following companies:

Western, Toronto	$ 2,500	Milw. Fire	2,500
Hartford	2,500	British-American	2,500
Royal	2,500	Pacific, N. Y. City	2,500
Continental	2,500	L. & L. & G.	2,500
Orient	2,500	Westchest'r, N. Y.	1,000
Germania	2,500	Transport	2,500
International	2,500	Western Under.	2,500
American, Pa.	2,500	Merch., Newark	2,500
Sun, England	2,500	National, Hartf'd	2,500
Norwich Union	2,500	Wash., Cincinnati	2,500
Niagara, N. Y.	2,500	Cincinnati Under.	2,500
Germ., Pittsburg	2,500	State of Pa.	2,500
German, Ind.	2,500	Grand Rapids	2,000
Germ., Wheeling	2,500	Cincinnati Fire	2,000
Lancashire	2,500	Milw. Mechanics'	2,000
Ætna	2,500	Atlas	1,500
Phoenix, Hartford	2,500	Girard	1,500
Hermann's Balt.	2,500	Amer. Central	2,500
Buffalo German	2,500	National, Cin.	2,500
Buffalo Com.	2,500	London, London	2,000
Erie	2,500	Milw. Mechanics'	2,000
Wisconsin	2,500	New Hampshire	2,500
Concordia	2,500	Fireman's Fund	2,500
Amer., Newark	2,500	Ins. & Lan.	2,500
Northw. Nat.	2,500	Royal	1,500

The H. L. McElroy Furniture company's loss, $35,000, was covered to the extent of $25,000 in the following companies, the amounts below set forth in the order named:

Rochester Germ.	$ 2,500	Columbia, Dayton	1,250
Buffalo German	1,250	Ryan's Fund	1,000
Pacific, N. Y.	2,500	Virginia, Amer.	2,500
Teutonia, N. O.	1,000	Northern	2,000
Cincinnati Fire	1,000	Ætna	2,500
Caledonian	2,000	Manchester	1,000
Citizens', Pa.	1,000	Delaware, Phila.	1,000
Ætna, Hartford	1,250		
Total			$23,500

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—State Auditor Cornell issued a notice to the effect that the reciprocal insurance law, for the enforcement of which he is charged, will not be enforced during the next two years. The law applies only to life insurance companies. It is estimated that a strict enforcement will bring in fees to the State amounting to from $50,000 to $65,000 each year.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Gary—180480—Village of Riverside vs. David H. Barnes and Am. Surety Co.; on findg. for plff., debt $10,000, das. $2,500, debt to be discharged, etc.; judgt. for plff. by Am. Surety Co.—192002—Herman Kiefert vs. South Side Elec. R. R. Co.; mo. plff. on verdict, $500.

Judge Chytraus—176450—Samuel Tausig vs. A. J. Thomas; on ver., $69.30 and sol. fa. to security.

Judge Holdom—182140—Jacob Sebastian vs. John W. Kiser and Mercantile Supply Co.; on findg., $300, sat.

Judge Stough—172740—Reid Murdoch & Co. vs. Nat. Library Assn., Nat. Merchandise Supply Co.; on findg., $1,766.10.

Judge Burke—183853—Maggie O'Hara vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $200.

Judge Gibbons—152162—Joseph Hebson vs. C. & N. S. St. Ry. Co. and N. C. S. Ry. Co.; judgt., $1,900; appl.

Judge Smith—203889—Grace Marsh vs. Fidelity & Casualty Co. of N. Y.; on ver., $250, sat., 184463—Wm. H. Ward vs. James Hughie; on ver., $45.

Judge Neely—201656—John E. Fleming vs. Hartford Deposit Co.; on findg., $350, sat.

Decrees.

Judge Chetlain—3355—Krouser vs. Krouser; dec. div. and gen. adm.; dec. Sept. 29, 1899.—Riddle vs. Hurd; dec.—1111—Hung vs. Lorens; dec. distrib.—8382—Dexheimer vs. Jennings; dec.

Judge Tuley—9440—Simon vs. Goldstein; dec. sale.—7734—Grisenendorf vs. Ohlson; dec. sale.—1696—Jamieson vs. Gary; dec. and appl.

Judge Dunne—1215 (S. F.)—Kavin vs. Jeffers; dec.—3387—Soc. T. & T. Co. vs. Baumgarten; dec.—145018—Peters vs. Koepcke; dec.—9276—Muxworthy vs. O'Brien; dec.

Judge Burke—1130—McRoberts vs. Hughes; dec. partn.

Judge Neely—7858—Wallavs vs. Druehl; dec.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

2824—G. F.

TO RULE IN LIBEL CASE.

JUDGE STEIN SAYS HE MAY EXCLUDE SOME HINMAN EVIDENCE.

Will Decide This Morning Motion That Testimony of Justification Be Shut Out—Refuses Plea of Defense for Instructions to Acquit—Attorneys Will Make Their Arguments and Jury May Retire Before Evening—Closing Testimony.

Judge Stein refused yesterday afternoon to sustain a motion from the defense in the Hinman libel case instructing the jury to find the defendant not guilty. The court at the same time took under advisement a motion presented by the State to strike out all the evidence presented by the defense purporting to sustain the claim of justification for the publication of the alleged libelous article in the Inter Ocean and, in effect, to instruct the jury to return a verdict of guilty.

The court announced that an opinion on the two-fold motion of the State would be given this morning, and intimated that the motion relating to the striking out of the evidence on the question of justification should be granted. Judge Stein qualified this statement, however, with the provision that the alleged libelous article should be regarded as charging embezzlement in the full legal sense.

Upon that portion of the State's motion instructing the jury to find the defendant guilty the court was in doubt as to right of a Judge to take a criminal case away from a jury where a misdemeanor was charged. The doubts of the court were shared by Attorney Wing, leading counsel for the defense, and in arguing against the motion he scored severely the private counsel for the prosecuting witness, John Barton Payne, ridiculing the proposition to deprive a defendant in a criminal procedure of his right to trial by jury.

"This motion must have emanated from the misguided zeal of the private prosecutor," said Attorney Wing. "I cannot believe that it is authorized by the State's Attorney. It is something new under the sun for a jury to be asked to find a verdict for the people in a criminal case."

Attorney Payne's Motion Novel.

Attorney Payne's motion to instruct the jury to find a verdict of guilty was regarded as something of a novelty by the lawyers conducting the defense. Judge Stein confessed that he knew of no precedent in Illinois practice for taking the case away from the jury.

"The motion to strike out all the evidence presented by the defense purporting to sustain the claim of justification," argued Attorney Payne, "is warranted by the fact that the defense has based that claim entirely upon the bond transaction between Benjamin B. Lamb and H. H. Kohlsaat. Not a scintilla of evidence supporting the charges of embezzlement and defalcation has been presented in connection with that transaction.

"If there is no word of evidence before the jury sustaining the truth of these charges, then the motive of the publication of the article is unimportant, and the only thing remaining for the jury to determine is the question of the fact of the publication."

Meaning of Indictment Questioned.

Arguing in behalf of his motion to instruct the jury to find the defendant not guilty, Attorney Wing claimed that no verdict the jury could return would be allowed to stand. The motion followed one made by the defense offering in evidence the first counts of the indictments against Mr. Hinman and the labor men who signed the alleged libelous article. It was claimed that the charge of embezzlement was not made, in the strict meaning of the term, by the language of the article contained in the indictment.

"This case has been tried by the prosecution as though the indictment presented a defamation that accused Mr. Kohlsaat of embezzlement," said Attorney Wing, "when there is no such charge in the indictment. I do not controvert the proposition that the indictment sets forth defamatory matter. My contention is that the charge set forth in the indictment has been proven true beyond doubt, if the charge is not one of technical legal embezzlement. The trouble with the indictment is that a wrong construction has been placed upon the language of the article."

Attorney Wing made an ingenious argument to the effect that the charge of embezzlement contained in the article was a mere statement of opinion, and not a statement of fact.

"The most innocent construction must be placed on the language," said Attorney Wing. "To say that a man is a defaulter might mean that he failed to come into the courtroom at 10 o'clock in the morning, according to his promise. The word 'embezzlement' is an elastic one."

"Will the State please inform the court whether the article in question charges embezzlement in its legal sense?" asked Judge Stein.

"It does," replied Assistant State's Attorney Barnes, "and the whole article should be considered together. The common acceptance of the meaning of the words employed should be applied."

"It is not necessary for the court to pass upon the question raised by the defense that the article does not charge what the law takes to be embezzlement," the court remarked. "It is for the jury to decide, in view of all the evidence, and even if the other charges have been proved, whether the truth was published for a worthy end. The motion to instruct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty is overruled."

The motions of the opposing counsel were the concluding acts of the afternoon session, both sides having presented all their evidence. After Judge Stein has delivered his opinion on the State's motion this morning the closing arguments will commence, and it is considered probable that the case will go to the jury by tonight. In the event of the court granting the motion of the prosecution to strike out all the evidence of justification the jury will have to determine only whether the article actually was published by the Inter-Ocean and is libelous.

Postoffice Controversy Ruled Out.

An attempt of the State to lay the details of the Postoffice corner-stone controversy before the jury was frustrated by the objections of the defense when Charles Truax was called to the stand for the purpose of proving that he was called upon by M. J. Sullivan, business agent of the Stonecutters' union, in an attempt to mulct the Fall Festival committee. Attorney Barnes stated the State was prepared to show that the statements published in the Times-Herald concerning Sullivan were true, but the court sustained the objections of the defense.

H. H. Kohlsaat was called to the stand again by the State to disprove the charges made by the Inter Ocean that Charles T. Yerkes had purchased Times-Herald bonds from the witness. The court ruled out the evidence.

The first witness of the day, S. B. French, said he negotiated a loan of $25,000 for Mr. Kohlsaat several years ago from Charles Singer. Witness contradicted the statements of the Inter Ocean that Mr. Kohlsaat had failed to pay the note. Mr. French said the note was twice renewed, and finally paid.

James H. Gilbert, President of the Garden City Loan and Trust Bank and former Sheriff of Cook County, was called next. The alleged libelous article charged that Mr. Kohlsaat had borrowed $65,000 and given a note therefor with a former Sheriff who had gone into the banking business on the note as security and had defaulted on the payment.

"Did you ever indorse a note for H. H. Kohlsaat?" he was asked.

"No, sir," answered Mr. Gilbert.

Joseph Downey was called by the State for the purpose of refuting the charge that a former Commissioner of Public Works had been victimized by Mr. Kohlsaat.

"Did you ever loan H. H. Kohlsaat any securities?" asked Attorney Barnes.

"Yes."

"Did he ever make any representations to you when making a loan that afterwards were found to be false?"

Attorney Wing objected and the court sustained the objection.

Attorney Barnes then began reading editorials from the Inter Ocean to the jury attacking Mr. Kohlsaat, and upon concluding announced that the State rested its case.

Dies on the Operating Table.

While Dr. R. H. Kenning, 10 North Clarkson place, was operating on Mrs. Tillie Dovey at the Fabiola Hospital, Thomas and Francisco streets, yesterday, for appendicitis, an artery burst and the woman bled to death. Coroner's Physician Springer decided that the woman would have died if the operation had not been attempted.

LITTLE TALKS ON LIVE TOPICS.

COX SCORES THE GROUNDHOG.

It may be an ungraceful thing to throw down a colaborer in the meteorological field, but years of observation have convinced me that the ground hog as a forecaster is a most inconsistent performer. In fact, so erratic is he that no dependence can be placed on him. But, seriously, few intelligent people lay any store by the shadow story, and the observations of the Weather Bureau show it is without significance. Where it had its origin I do not know, but it is only one of hundreds if not thousands of such proverbs. There is a saying that "Rain on Easter gives slim fodder." Another, "If it rain on first dog day it will rain for forty days after." Some others are: "Good Friday rain brings a fertile year." "Rain at Pentecost forbodes evil." Another one which has reference to Feb. 2 is: "If Candlemas day be fair and clear there'll be two winters in that year." They are all one with the ground hog story.

HENRY J. COX.

[Professor Cox is at the head of the Chicago Weather Bureau.]

CHIEF SWENIE ON HIS ACCIDENT.

From my knowledge of General Kitchener, "the Sirdar," gained from serving under him in the Soudan campaign, I am persuaded he is a most fearless and capable commander. At the same time I doubt if he meets with the same success in south Africa as he did in the Soudan. His fault, and it is largely the fault of the whole English army, is that all his military experience has been gained in fighting savages. In the Soudan it was the rule to get to close quarters, where cold steel would come into play. The English commanders in Africa must revise their military methods and unlearn many things. There can be no doubt, however, about their ultimate success. Another cause of the reverses the English have met with has been the wretched administration of the intelligence department. Nothing could have been worse.

R. VALENTINE WEBSTER.

[Mr. Webster, who is at the Auditorium Hotel, served as the correspondent of the London Morning Post in the Soudan and was connected with the transport service of the English army.]

The incident of last night, when I was overcome by smoke for a few minutes while at the Rauch sash and door plant fire, left no serious results. A man who has been a fireman for over fifty years cannot expect to escape an accident now and again. I have not kept track of the number of times I have been hurt. In September, 1893, while at a fire near Peoria street and the river, my right leg was broken, and this kept me in my house the greater part of the time until Feb. 1 following. I attended a fire adjoining the Schiller Building on the first night I resumed active duty, and on that occasion climbed a ladder to the top of the building. My "game" leg was pretty tired when I got home. Another accident happened last April, when the axle of my buggy broke at Sangamon and Madison streets, and I was thrown into the street, sustaining an injury to my shoulder. One time I was blown twenty-five feet in the air while at an elevator fire at the Indiana street bridge. It was in 1897. When I was flying through the air but one thought entered my head. It was, "This is the last of you, Denis!" But it wasn't. There were nine of us in that group, and three men were killed, some being blown into the river. Three others working some distance away also lost their lives, and one of them was my driver, Tom Monaghan, who was blown into the river. Beyond the blistering of one foot I was unhurt. A stranger came up to me and said, as I landed on my feet: "There's somebody praying for you." Maybe there was, but I wish some of the prayer had been offered for the firemen who went to their death when that blast shot from the building.

DENIS J. SWENIE.

CHURCH TO AID ACTORS.

The foundation on which the Actors' Church Alliance of America works is a belief in the actor's humanity. Aside from those who have attained distinction in the theatrical profession the actor is regarded as a social outcast. So the working principle of the alliance is to stand for the legitimacy of the acting profession. It will encourage those who desire to enter it and those who are in it. It will be church recognition of the dramatic art. In its practical workings it will give the actors the benefit of clergy. In New York it has been effective, because the resident theatrical profession is large, and there is opportunity and place for special services. In Chicago so much cannot be done. But on the call boards of the theaters there will be a list of the ministers to whom an actor or actress may turn when in need, and their services will be ready for all occasions.

JENKIN LLOYD JONES.

[The Rev. Mr. Jones is one of the Chicago ministers who have given their aid to the establishment of a branch of the Actors' Church alliance in Chicago.]

BISHOP GETS OVER $50,000.

The intention is to make the American University at Washington the greatest university in the world. The total expense of building, with endowments, is estimated at over $10,000,000. One of the leading buildings is to be the Illinois College of Languages, the plans of which have been drawn by Henry Ives Cobb, and the cost of building and endowment will amount to $750,000. Bishop Hurst, who was in Chicago last week, reports gratifying success in subscriptions, having obtained over $50,000 during his two days' visit here. President McKinley is one of the trustees and is greatly interested in the undertaking. I understand that the President made a contribution last week toward the Ohio building.

JOHN FARSON.

[Mr. Farson is one of the leading laymen of the Methodist Church, as well as a financier.]

FAVORS A "TEMPLE OF JUSTICE."

The accommodations for the Supreme Court of the United States are wholly inadequate. To mention only one thing, the library is in the basement, in comparatively small quarters, and in rooms neither pleasant nor comfortable. There should be a separate building erected for the Supreme Court and the other courts in Washington—I think a veritable Temple of Justice—and this building should have abundant provision for all libraries necessary in the courts' work. Many of the most prominent lawyers in Chicago have recently signed a petition to Congress asking for an improvement in library facilities, this petition being based on the foregoing grounds. The magnitude of the interests involved in litigation before the Supreme Court and other courts at Washington is certainly sufficient to justify liberal action on the part of Congress. Through the growth of our country, and especially through the position it has taken under the present administration, there is no reasonable excuse for keeping the Supreme Court in quarters not fully adapted to its work and not in every sense up to date and sufficient to meet all requirements.

EPHRAIM BANNING.

[Mr. Banning has been leading the movement for a Supreme Court building, and was asked yesterday by "The Tribune" to state his reasons.]

CLERK LINN ON OLD LAWSUITS.

We have some extremely old lawsuits in the files of this office, and it is not only interesting but amusing to look them up and find what a mass of documents has been incorporated into them from time to time. I remember one case that had been in litigation for twenty-five years. One lawyer had handled it during all that time, and the documents in the case had grown so numerous that one man could not carry them. I believe the lawyer finally died before the suit came to a final adjudication. Our clerks are familiar with all of the older suits, and any one of them can reel off by the dozen numbers and titles of cases that have been here so long that one might say: "Judges come and Judges go, but these go on forever." The trouble with these ancient suits seems to be that, having for some reason dragged themselves along into a musty old age, lawyers and Judges alike find it a difficult and distasteful task to get right at them and settle them once and for all. In fact, some of the old cases we have would take the untiring efforts of a Judge for a month or six weeks to get to the bottom of them.

JOHN A. LINN,
Clerk of the Superior Court of Cook County.

MUST LEARN MUCH.

It certainly is to be regretted by all loyal Americans that any Senator should utter sentiments such as those of Senator Pettigrew touching Aguinaldo and his cause. Not because the right of a Senator to inquire into and criticise any and all measures of government taken for the suppression of the Filipino rebellion is questioned, but because the utterances of such sentiments as those of Senators Pettigrew, Hoar, and others have the direct and inevitable effect of giving aid and comfort to the armed enemies of this country. Of this I am convinced from personal observation and experience. The Filipinos are alert and watchful and quick to reach conclusions from information they are receiving from this country touching the attitude of our people, newspapers, and Congress toward the conduct of the war made necessary by their own acts, and which they inaugurated against the authority of our government.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

OTIS SCORES PETTIGREW.

[General Otis served for some time in the Philippines. He is now editor of the Los Angeles Times, and is on his way to Washington to attend the funeral of General Lawton. He is at the Palmer House.]

DEALERS ON BAR TAX ISSUE.

Champion of Fair Play, Organ of Retail Liquor Men's Associations, on License Question.

The Champion of Fair Play, the organ of the National and State Retail Liquor Dealers' associations, takes up the liquor license issue under the caption, "THE TRIBUNE Stirs Up the License Question," as follows:

"On Sunday last THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE published a long article on the license question, showing that by the lax methods of the license department of Chicago this city was losing tens of thousands of dollars annually. It showed that while the federal government issued 8,502 licenses, the city received pay for but 6,431. That 842 druggists have secured government licenses, grocers 97, open houses 80, clubs 75, and 731 other places are likewise provided with government licenses, but no city license. It is also claimed that 246 government saloon licenses have been issued in Chicago which do not appear on the city's books.

"THE TRIBUNE has gone into the subject thoroughly, and, while in many cases it is in error, and has caused annoyance to some, yet we think that good will ultimately result.

"The city has been lenient with its best customers, and why not? There are some who claim that the license fee should be paid on the first day of the period. No sane person would give this a second thought; it is simply impossible; the City Hall and its entire staff is not large enough to accomplish this enormous task. The United States government does not demand this, but cheerfully, for its own convenience, if for nothing else, grants from fifteen to thirty days' grace. The city is quite able to extend the same courtesy to its heaviest taxpayers. We think that from thirty to forty-five days' grace should be given, but we do not believe that any saloonkeeper should be allowed to run the full period before paying his license fee.

"But THE TRIBUNE has done good work in exposing the large number of drug stores, clubs, and restaurants that sell liquor under a government license but do not pay a cent to the city. We believe that the fact that a man deems it necessary to secure a government license should be prima facie evidence that he is violating the city liquor ordinance, and prosecuted accordingly.

"The Liquor Dealers' association has for the last ten years been hammering at the city officials to remedy this evil. Mayor Washburne realized their position, and, much against the wishes of the City Collector's office, appointed a representative of the association to prosecute those who were selling without a license. At the end of three months the person had prosecuted a large number of violators, driving many out of the business for the time, and compelled no less than ten persons to secure city licenses. The association paid the expenses of securing evidence and the city paid his salary, amounting to about $250, for the three months. As a result of this examination the city received in return $5,000, yet his services were dispensed with on the plea that the city could not afford to pay him.

"After his dismissal the druggists and others resumed business at their old stands.

"Later the association again undertook the prosecutions and spent several thousand dollars in order to convince the city administration that the law was being openly violated, but never a move did they make.

"When Mayor Swift was elected another attempt was made to secure the appointment of a member of the association to prosecute this work, and this time they were successful in securing the appointment of R. Anbach on the promise that the association would pay the expenses of securing the evidence, much stress being made that the city had no funds to pay expenses of securing evidence against violators of its own ordinances. Mr. Anbach remained for two years and the association spent several hundred dollars for the securing of evidence, and for his labors he received from the city as salary $2,000, and in return the city secured about fifty new licenses, or $25,000. Not a bad investment.

"When Mayor Harrison was elected Mr. Anbach was dismissed for political reasons. The association again asked the appointment of another man and recommended one whose Democracy was unquestioned. Yet under the advice of that political shyster, Joe Martin, who was then Collector, Mr. Harrison ignored the recommendation of the association.

"Shortly after this an ordinance was introduced and ten men were appointed for the work, but in the selection the association was ignored.

"Why?

"Simply because the Collector's office has been rotten to the core for years. The work of an honest man appointed by the association cuts off some of the graft that some one has been receiving.

"It is rumored that some of the license officers allow saloons to run without a license upon payment of $20 a month. How is that for graft?

"Yet Collector Brandecker sends these same men out to confirm THE TRIBUNE'S statement, and they report that there are no saloons without a license. Is that so?

"It is hoped that the City Council, in making the forthcoming appointments, will set aside a sufficient sum to secure evidence to prosecute all who sell liquor under a United States license without a city license.

"If this is accomplished through the agency of THE TRIBUNE we will forgive it for minor offenses."

Attempts Suicide the Third Time.

Agnes Schultz, the 19-year-old daughter of Mrs. Henrietta Schultz, 195 Madison street, Harlem, made the third unsuccessful attempt within a month upon her life yesterday afternoon by taking paris green. The prompt efforts of Justice Frank Lehman saved the girl's life. She is said to be in love with a young man at Maywood who cares nothing for her.

Samuel C. Black Resigns Pastorate.

The Rev. Samuel C. Black, pastor of the South Chicago Presbyterian Church, has resigned to accept a call from the Presbyterian Church at Clinton, Ia.

PRIEST CREATES A SCENE.

Louis J. Van Straeler, Assistant Pastor of Lansing (Mich.) Church, Causes Disturbance in Boston Hotel.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Considerable excitement was caused at the Copley Square Hotel last night by the wild talk and actions of a man in the garb of a clergyman, who registered as Louis J. Van Straelen of Lansing, Mich. He talked wildly from the first, but was allowed to go to the dining-room, where he ate nothing, but, after lingering awhile, took an orange, and was then shown to a room. Shortly afterward a group of chambermaids rushed down-stairs and reported that a half-dressed man was in the corridor. One of the clerks went to investigate, and soon had the man dressed and took him down to the office.

He carried an umbrella, which he said was a gun, with which he was going to fight for the Boers. His valise, filled with papers, was, he said, an ammunition wagon, and the orange, still in one hand, he said, would serve for provisions for the campaign. He talked incoherently of Holland, said he was a graduate of Leyden University, and was acquainted with the Queen of Holland, and was now on his way to south Africa to help the Boers.

He showed a passport bearing the name under which he registered and the statement that the bearer was a priest in Lansing, Mich. After considerable trouble he was put in a carriage and driven to the south station. He took the midnight train for New York, from where he said he should sail for south Africa.

Lansing, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Rev. Louis J. Van Straelen has for the last year been assistant pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church in this city, coming here from Mount Morris, Mich. Early in the winter he suffered from an attack of grip, and for the last three weeks it has been noticed he was suffering mentally. This was supposed to be temporary. He left here this week with the intention of going to Detroit to consult Bishop Foley relative to leave of absence. He has not been heard from by his friends here. He is 58 years old.

INDIANS DYING OF SMALLPOX.

Disease Said to Be Killing Them by Dozens on Colville Reservation.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 2.—Smallpox is killing Indians by the dozen on the Colville reservation. The mining town of Republic, on the northern part of the reservation, has armed men guarding every trail leading from the south to prevent the infected Indians gaining entrance and spreading the disease. The condition among the Indians is appalling, and despite the heroic efforts of the reservation physician from eight to twelve Indians are dying daily. The Indians refuse to submit to medical treatment.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Although our Coffee Roasting and Spice Department has been totally destroyed by fire, we have already secured the most modern roasting plant in Chicago, and as our main buildings have not been damaged we are prepared to fill all general orders as heretofore.

Sprague, Warner & Company

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Sale of Men's Trousers

1500 pairs at $5.00.

Fashionable, all-wool, Fancy Worsted Trousers in genteel and exclusive patterns; regular $6.50 and $7 Trousers at **$5.00.**

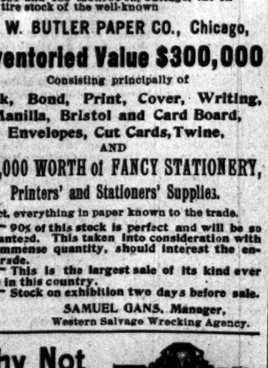
This is merely one item in the sale; other equally good values in cheaper and more expensive Trousers.

Small lines of Men's Suits and Overcoats at clearance prices.

Regular $20 and $22 Suits at **$15.** Regular $25 and $28 Suits at **$20.**
Regular $20 and $22 Overcoats at **$15.** Regular $25 and $28 Overcoats at **$20.**

Similar reductions on Youths' (ages 15 to 19) Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters.

February Glove Sale.



Our February prices on Kid Gloves will be very close to European prices. Customers who can use them should buy in large quantities—it's pure economy. The gloves are just from the factories, and admirable in quality, fit and style.

Alexandre-made Glace Kid Gloves, $1.35, $1.65 and $1.85; Suede, $1.15, $1.35 and $1.50.
Jay-made Glace Gloves, $1, $1.15 and $1.25.
In the Basement: **Extra values in Kid Gloves, at 85c, $1 and $1.15.**

Pique and cable-sewn Kid Gloves and other gloves for Women and Children, and Men's Street Gloves are sold in a separate department. These are the special February prices in this section:

Women's cable sewn, Glace Street Gloves, 2 clasps, 75c.
Women's Mocha Gloves, cable sewn, 2 clasps, 85c.
Women's pique sewn Gloves (our Winfield), the best glove for street wear in America for $1.00.
Women's pique sewn Gloves, 2 clasps (our Parole), $1.25.
Women's pique sewn, Suede Gloves, 2 clasps, from the Alexandre factory, $1.25.
Women's English Walking Gloves, 2 clasps, P X M sewn, in English red, Havana, tan, mahogany, black and white, $1.35.
Woman's pique sewn, Glace Gloves, 2 clasps, from the Alexandre factory, $1.35 and $1.50.
Men's Glace Kid and Mocha Suede Gloves, 1 patent clasp, all desirable shades, strongly made and good values, 75c.
Men's pique sewn Street Gloves, 1 patent clasp, tan, English red and brown, 95c.
Men's English Walking Gloves, 1 patent clasp, correct shades, $1.10.
Men's English Walking Gloves (our Cromwell), P X M seam, Havana, tan and English red, $1.35.
Men's pique sewn Kid Gloves, Suede and Glace, all new shades, from Alexandre factory, $1.50.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, MANAGER.

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1900, AT 10 A. M.,
We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION for account Fire Underwriters, at our salerooms, 207 and 209 Madison-st., Chicago, the entire salvage of

GRIGGS, COOPER & CO., St. Paul, Minn.
Wholesale Grocers, consisting of
10,000 Cases Canned Vegetables and Fruits.
1,500 Brls. Fish in Mackerel, Trout, Whitefish, Herring, Bloaters, Codfish, Etc.
3,000 Cases of Assorted Groceries.
500 Bags Coffee. 50 Barrels Sugar.
And a large quantity of
Tea, Extracts, and Grocers' Sundries.
Stock on exhibition day before sale.

Commencing on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 14 and 15,
At 10 A. M. Each Day,
We will sell at our Additional Salesrooms, 184 and 186 Monroe-st., Chicago, the entire stock of the well-known

J. W. BUTLER PAPER CO., Chicago,
Inventoried Value $300,000
Consisting principally of
Book, Bond, Print, Cover, Writing, Manilla, Bristol and Card Board, Envelopes, Cut Cards, Twine,
AND
$60,000 WORTH of FANCY STATIONERY, Printers' and Stationers' Supplies.
In fact, everything in paper known to the trade.
☞ 90% of this stock is perfect and will be so guaranteed. This taken into consideration with the immense quantity, should interest the entire trade.
☞ This is the largest sale of its kind ever made in this country.
☞ Stock on exhibition two days before sale.
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

Why Not Rent a Fine Regulator

That will be kept on standard time without any trouble or expense to you? You cannot afford to be out the money to own a clock or have your old repaired when you can rent one so cheaply. For particulars call on or address
J. W. NUNEMAKER,
185 Dearborn-st.
☞ Agents wanted.

TO HAVE SOFT, VELVETY SKIN, USE
"LAIT Larola" Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC QUICKLY REMOVES ALL **Roughness, Redness Irritation, Etc.**
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents, New York.

THE TRIBUNE
The Best Newspaper in the West.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Closing out the **winter shoes:** Less than one-half.

The most remarkable shoe values ever presented—shoes for dress—shoes for street wear—shoes with the latest toes and trimmings, in lace or button—shoes with shapely, stylish heels—all the odd pairs of shoes in our great second floor stock—those extremely stylish creations that were made to meet the demands of Chicago's best dressers.

Many of these shoes were never made to sell for less than $5.00—most of them are actually worth $4.00—some are worth only $3.00, but on the purchase you make you save from $2.00 to $3.00. Sale takes place today on the second floor—

$3.00 Shoes,
$4.00 Shoes,
$5.00 Shoes,
At **2.10**

20% winter underwear.

Bona fide discount sale that permits you to choose from our entire stock of winter underwear at a positive reduction of 20% on our already low prices. This discount sale embraces every woolen garment in our entire stock (except Dr. Jaeger's underwear).

Ladies' Phyllis silk and wool union suits—present low price $6.50—20% off— **5.20**
Ladies' Phyllis heavy cashmere union suits—present low price $5.00—20% off— **4.00**
Ladies' Phyllis equestrian tights—heavy weight—present low price $2.25—20% off— **1.80**
Men's English merino underwear—full regular fashioned—present low price $2.00—20% off— **1.60**
Children's Phyllis union suits—pure wool—finest made—present low price $3.25—20% off— **2.60**

3.95 for boys' and youths' suits.

10.00 for $20 overcoats for boys and young men—sizes from 30 up to 38, breast measure—your choice of any overcoat in our stock, no matter what the price mark is—overcoats in all the best and latest styles, made of good, heavy, durable materials and just the thing for this severe weather. While they last only $10.00.

3.95 for $7.50 suits and reefers—suits made of heavy all-wool cheviot, tweed and fancy cassimere, in checks, stripes and plaids. The reefers have high storm collars and are made of chinchilla, frieze and melton, lined throughout with warm flannel—positively worth $7.50 each.

When you begin to consider painting, consider the fact that you get an assurance of satisfaction with Devoe paint such as you get nowhere else and on no other paint: worth having.

BISHOP HATS. Never surpassed seldom equaled $3.00 and $4.00. A. BISHOP & CO., 156 State-st.

HAIR DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Shampooing, Scalp Treatment, Hair Goods. MME. T. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 State

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900—SIXTEEN PAGES.

FLAMES WRECK A SPICE PLANT.

Sprague, Warner & Co. Suffer $150,000 Estimated Loss by Noonday Blaze.

DANGER FOR EMPLOYES.

Two Firemen Fall from Icy Ladders and One Man Said to Be Missing,

LIBRARY WATER CURTAIN.

The spice and coffee department of the wholesale grocery house of Sprague, Warner & Co., Michigan avenue and Randolph street, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. In other departments of the main building and in the annex fronting in Randolph street the stock was damaged by smoke and water. The basements full of sugar and rice were flooded and the contents of the cigar and tobacco departments damaged by the heat and smoke. The total loss will aggregate $150,000, according to the company's estimate. Two firemen fell from icy ladders and were hurt. One employé failed to return home and was believed to have been burned to death.

The Injured.

Fleming, William, Engine Company No. 40; fell from a ladder; right hip fractured; taken to Mercy Hospital; probably will die.
Flynn, Daniel, Lieutenant, Truck No. 17; fell from a ladder; severely bruised.

The Missing.

Kruger, Albert, 22 years old, unmarried, 26 St. Michael's court; employed in coffee department; believed to have perished in fire.

The accidents to Fleming and Flynn occurred shortly after the arrival of the first engines. They were among the first to raise a ladder and carry a lead of hose toward the floors on which the fire started. They had reached the second story when the ladder swayed and Fleming was thrown to the ground. He struck at the feet of several of his companions who were waiting for their turn to mount the ladder. He was taken to the offices of Eugene Vallens & Co. and then to Mercy Hospital, where it was said last night he probably could not recover.

While his comrades were bending over the body of Fleming Flynn lost his hold on the window ledge of the second floor. With a cry he shot downward, narrowly escaping striking several firemen who were on the ladder from which he had attempted to step. He escaped with a slight fracture of his collar bone and several bruises about the body. He refused to go to a hospital.

Albert Kruger, an employé of Sprague, Warner & Co., had not returned to his parents' house, where he lived, at 1 o'clock this morning, and hopes that he might have escaped death in the flames were given up by his relatives. He was employed in the coffee department and his comrades said he was in the habit of taking a nap every day after his luncheon. They did not notice him in the crowd of employés that escaped to the street, and feared he had been overcome by smoke while asleep and had been carried down to death by the falling floors. Search was being made in the ruins for his body last night.

Chief Swenie on the Scene.

Chief Swenie was at the fire, directing the work of the firemen. Great surprise was expressed at seeing the Chief after his experience at the Rauch fire the night before when he was overcome by smoke and carried away fainting. Despite the intense cold and the fact that he was covered with ice from the hose spray he remained at the fire until it was extinguished. He admitted, however, that he was not feeling well.

Chief Swenie said the fire was the most difficult he had handled for some time.

"There is but one that I remember within a year that exceeded this one in stubbornness," he said. "That was the Traders' Warehouse company in West Water street. This one carried so much smoke with it that my men were at sea for a time while trying to get at the flames."

Start of the Fire.

Spontaneous combustion of dust in the spice milling department on the third floor is given as the cause of the fire, which started at 12:30 o'clock, during the luncheon hour.

It seemed to flame everywhere about the spice mills at the same time. Few of the employés were on the third floor at that hour and everybody escaped without injury, although there was frantic scrambling for exits.

The flames spread quickly and threatened to run into the other portions of the main building and to leap across the narrow alley to the annex. The Public Library Building, whose north side fronts the face of the main building of Sprague, Warner & Co., was thought at one time to be in danger. Many of the employés and patrons of the library took fright and the engineer turned on the water in the sprinkling device attached to the eaves of the library building. A curtain of water screened the north front of the structure drenching it and the firemen below. The falling water was frozen quickly, sheeting the walls of the library with ice and covering the sidewalk with slush. This was the first fire test of the water curtain.

Firemen Save Adjacent Property.

Danger to other surrounding buildings was averted by the firemen quickly encircling the burning structure with streams from the hose. Two fireboats pumped water on it from the river, twenty-six engines were engaged, and hose lines were carried to the roofs of adjoining buildings. The fire apparatus blockaded the State street and Wabash avenue cable lines for two hours.

The portion of the building where the fire raged was separated from the remainder by a fire wall on the side and at the rear. The main building is 120x140 feet. The portion burned formed the southwest corner of the structure, 40x60 feet, and the fire never spread from that section.

As the floors burned the mills and machinery carried them down with a crash and the west wall toppled and fell in. It was thought by spectators that the great noise of the falling floors and walls was caused by an explosion. The occupants of the annex and of the other parts of the main building had left the premises, however, at the first alarm of fire.

More than forty girls were employed in the part of the building burned, where they worked at packing flavoring extracts, baking powder, and spices and coffee. None of these was injured, but they fled from the building without waiting to get their wraps. The office force seized the books and papers and carried them across the street to the office of the Arbuckle Coffee company.

Meeting of the Company.

A meeting of the members of the company was held there while the fire was burning. Those present were President A. A. Sprague, Vice President E. J. Warner, Secretary M. A. Dean, and Treasurer A. Batchelder. Otho S. A. Sprague of the firm is in California.

From nearly all its competitors the company received offers of aid in filling and executing orders for goods. It was concluded that business could be resumed in a few hours, when it was learned at 3 o'clock that the fire was nearly extinguished. A check for $500 was sent to Chief Swenie for the benefit of the firemen's fund. Mr. Sprague and Mr. Warner both said they never had seen a fire so gallantly fought. Treasurer Batchelder said the figures of his estimate of the loss would be verified in a few days when the annual invoice was completed.

Estimates of the Loss.

The loss, which is said to be covered by insurance, was divided as follows in the estimate made by Treasurer Batchelder:

Stock destroyed by fire	$75,000
Damage to mills and machinery	20,000
Damage to stock in basement by water	25,000
Damage to stock by smoke and heat	15,000
Damage to building	15,000

The losses, as estimated by the insurance people, were:

Coffee roaster and spice mill, 11 and 13 Randolph street, cut off from main building with twenty and sixteen inch fire walls and supplied with fireproof vestibule double iron doors—Insurance on building, steam boilers, electric lighting plant, and sidewalks, $17,000. Estimated damage, $12,000.

General store, 1 to 9 Randolph street—Insurance on building, $61,000. Estimated damage, $3,000.

Coffee and spice machinery insured for $11,000. Loss total.

Coffee and spice stock insured for $60,000. Loss total.

General stock of groceries in general store, 1 to 9 Randolph street, insured for $575,000. Damage from water and smoke estimated at $25,000.

Stock of groceries in annex, 15 to 17 Randolph street insured for $150,000. Damage nominal.

The detailed statement of the insurance will be found in another column in this paper.

History of the House.

Sprague, Warner & Co. are among the largest dealers in groceries in the world. The reputed amount of business done by them last year was about $15,000,000. The house began in business in Chicago in 1863 as a copartnership, composed of A. A. Sprague, O. S. A. Sprague, and E. J. Warner. It was incorporated four years ago without changing the name. It has had to move several times by reason of the growth of its business and once because of the big fire. Then it was established at 60 and 62 Michigan avenue, not far from its present location. Since 1875 it has occupied the present quarters.

The burned building originally was known as the Dearborn Block, and was erected in 1872. It is owned by Sprague, Warner & Co. In addition to this building and the annex the company has warehouses, where the greater part of the stock is carried. One feature of the loss is that it was mostly of stock—coffee and spices—on which the prices have advanced greatly since they were purchased.

The Dearborn Building, a five-story and basement brick structure, was built by J. Y. Scammon, and was one of the finest buildings in Chicago constructed immediately after the big fire. The wholesale grocery house moved into it in 1875, and several years later purchased the ground and building. The property has a frontage in Michigan avenue of 135 feet and a running depth to an alley on the west side and frontage in Randolph street of 129½ feet. The Swift commission in 1896 valued the ground at $375,200 and the building at $118,150.

The building at 91 Michigan avenue, 27x129½ feet, belonging to the estate of the late Thomas Hoyne, was built in 1884 and later leased to Sprague, Warner & Co. on a term lease. It was connected with the Dearborn Building by placing arches in the walls, and part of the firm's stock was stored there.

The old Fish House, 15 and 17 Randolph street, covering a ground space of 40x168 feet and five stories high, was used as an annex to the main building and connected by a bridge passageway. The property is owned by Bradshaw & Walte and is under a three-years' lease to the grocery house at the rate of $6,500 a year. The lease expires on May 1, 1900.

TALKS OF RUSSIAN COMPOSER.

W. J. Henderson Lectures on Tschaikowsky Before Twentieth Century Club and Guests.

"An evening with Tschaikowsky" was celebrated last evening by members and guests of the Twentieth Century club at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Laflin, 399 East Erie street. W. J. Henderson, musical critic for the New York Times, lectured for an hour on the works of the Russian composer, and a program of Tschaikowsky selections was given by Miss Marion von Holst, W. C. E. Seeboeck, Ludwig Becker, and Robert Ambrosius. An audience of seventy-five was present.

Mr. Henderson talked of the Russian composer's music, gave a sketch of his career, and a criticism of Russian music in general.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Becker.
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Coburn.
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Green.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Helmer.
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Kennedy.
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Leighton.
Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkinson.
Miss Lilian Bell.
Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Dickinson.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Laflin.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Magnus.
Mr. and Mrs. Heaton Owsley.
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Ward.
Miss Florence Hutchinson.
Carl Wolfsohn.
Louis J. Block.
H. H. Walker.
William Morton Payne.

POLICE OFFICERS ARE MOVED.

Six Lieutenants Sent into New Districts —Two Sergeants and Several Patrolmen Also Transferred.

Chief of Police Kipley issued a special order last evening sending six Lieutenants to strange districts and transferring two Patrol Sergeants and several patrolmen.

The Lieutenants affected by the order are:

C. B. Healey, transferred from Stanton Avenue to Kensington.
R. Sheppard, Kensington to Stanton Avenue.
J. M. Collins, Harrison Street to East Chicago.
John C. Nolan, Summerdale to East Chicago.
W. W. Cudmore, East Chicago to Cottage Grove.
William Murphy, East Chicago to Stanton Avenue.

The Sergeants affected are:

Louis A. Rose, transferred from West Lake Street to Lawndale.
Philip Mahen, transferred from Lawndale to West Lake Street.

Lieutenant Cudmore will take the place of Lieutenant O'Brien, who is at Hot Springs on sick leave. The transfer of Lieutenant Healey is believed to be the result of his alleged abuse of a resident of the Stanton Avenue District a few days ago.

WATERMAN CRITICISES LAW.

Judge Tells Single Tax Club How the Saloonkeeper's Burden Should Be Imposed.

Single tax advocates as well as rich men were criticised by Judge A. N. Waterman in an address on "Taxation" delivered before the Single Tax club at Handel Hall last night.

"The City of Chicago realizes each year over $3,000,000 from saloon licenses," said Judge Waterman, "while on all the furniture, fixtures, wines, liquors, and capital used in the business it does not collect $100,000. This tax is imposed in such a way that the burden on the saloonkeeper is not increased by an unwise or dishonest disbursement of public money. Nor is his tax lessened by an upright and economical administration of municipal affairs. He should be so taxed as to induce him to take a strong interest in an honest and prudent administration."

Louis F. Post and others criticised portions of the address and commended others.

TOBACCO TRUST CHANGES PLAN

Forced to Give Up Its System of Selling Through One Agent—Will Resume Old Way.

The Continental Tobacco company, the tobacco trust, owing to the opposition of the jobbers and "to being seriously hampered by some of the State laws," has been compelled to discontinue its plan of selling through one agent. It will resume the plan of drop shipments of not less than 100 pounds of tobacco direct to the retailer. The goods will be billed at card rates, and a check will be mailed the retailer for one cent a pound of tobacco embraced in the shipment. The jobber will be allowed a discount of 8 per cent, and a further discount of 2 per cent for cash.

BOND WAR TAX IN COURT.

LAWYERS DEBATE CASE OF BREWERS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Judge Seaman Takes Under Advisement the Attack on the Constitutionality of the Revenue Law Requiring a Stamp on All Liquor Dealers' Bonds—Ruling Involves Federal Annual Income of $1,000,000—Levy Mayer Speaks.

A test case, which may cost the United States government a loss in revenue of $1,000,000 annually and which involves the constitutionality of that part of the war revenue act that requires the placing of a 50-cent stamp on saloonkeepers' and similar bonds, was argued yesterday before Judge Seaman of the United States Circuit Court. The case, which was taken under advisement, was arranged between the brewers of the United States and the government. Peter Ambrosini, a saloonkeeper at State and Seventy-eighth streets, took out a license and gave two bonds, one to the State and one to the city, as required by law. He refused to put a 50-cent stamp on either and was indicted by the federal grand jury.

Levy Mayer Attacks Law.

Attorney Levy Mayer, representing the brewers' associations, yesterday attacked the constitutionality of that part of the revenue act under which the government proceeded against Ambrosini. His main contention was Congress cannot tax the State or municipality or any instrumentality by which the State or municipality discharged governmental functions. If Congress possessed such powers, he argued, the power to tax involved the power to prohibit by making the tax prohibitory, and Congress would be able to stop the wheels of State or municipal government.

United States District Attorney Bethea, speaking for the government, argued that Congress did have the power to tax the bonds, even though they were required by the statutes and ordinances.

Judge Seaman then announced that his written decision would be delivered next week.

If the contention of counsel for the brewers is sustained it will reduce the yearly revenue of the government $1,000,000. Saloonkeepers are required to secure two bonds every time a license is granted, and as in this city the licenses are taken out three times a year, commencing on the first day of May, the number of bonds given is large. There were 6,445 dramshop licenses in force yesterday, according to the statement of Deputy City Clerk McCarty, which was quoted by Attorney Mayer.

Figures on City Licenses.

In his arguments Attorney Mayer read additional statistics applying to Chicago alone, as furnished by the Deputy City Collector in a communication bearing yesterday's date and which are, in part, as follows:

Total number of bonds, both under city ordinances and State statute, given since June 13, 1898, by dram shopkeepers, 29,532; transfer 11-1898, by dram shopkeepers, 750; total, 30,282. In addition the city issued in 1898 and 1899 a total of 182 wholesale liquor licenses requiring the bond, 212 wholesale vinuous licenses, 32 wholesale malt, and 69 brewers' and distillers' licenses, making an additional total of 495 bonds received.

The same statutory regulations prevail throughout the United States as in Chicago, and whichever side loses it was announced that the case would be taken to the Federal Supreme Court at once.

DECIDES FOR MILLER HEIRS.

Judge Tuthill Holds They Own the Land for Which the John H. Fitch Legatees Bring Suit.

Judge Tuthill yesterday decided that the twenty-acre tract in contention between the heirs of John H. Fitch and the heirs of William Miller belongs to the Miller heirs, most of whom reside in London, England. In 1874 Fitch deeded the land, which comprised twenty acres, lying between Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first streets, and between Beveridge and Yates avenues, to Miller, for $5,000 and two notes aggregating $25,000. The Fitch heirs wished to have this deed declared a satisfied mortgage, but the court held that on account of their long abandonment of the premises it would be inequitable to allow them to assert title at this late day. The city and the Illinois Central railway were made defendants, each owning part of the original tract, which is valued at more than $100,000.

Benjamin Zoing Battalion Adjutant.

Upon the recommendation of the Regimental Commander Benjamin Zoing was appointed yesterday Battalion Adjutant of the First Infantry, to rank as First Lieutenant.

BANANA JOBBERS IN A BUNCH.

They Say Purpose Is to Resist the Trust —Latter Insists Relations Are Harmonious.

Fruit jobbers from half a dozen States met at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and organized the Banana Dealers' association. It is said by those at the meeting that the purpose is to resist the burdens placed on the trade by the Fruit Dispatch company of New York, known as the "banana trust," which controls the market, and if possible break up the monopoly.

W. C. Wintrode, Chicago manager of the company, insists, however, that the meeting was more of a social gathering than anything else, and that the relations between his company and the jobbers are harmonious. He admits that some of those present at the meeting were antagonistic to the company.

L. R. Dohs of Fort Dodge, Ia., was chosen temporary chairman and C. A. Kerr of Chicago Secretary of the new organization. Among the firms represented at the meeting were:

Martin Woods company, Davenport, Ia.
Joseph Gentile & Co., Cincinnati.
Big Four Fruit company, Marion, Ind.
M. M. Walker & Co., Dubuque.
H. O. Fosby & Co., Chicago.
L. R. Dohs, Fort Dodge, Ia.
C. C. Taft & Co., Des Moines.
S. S. Mitchell, Kalamazoo.
Waterloo Fruit and Commerce company, Iowa.
Wichita Produce company, Kansas.
A. H. Todd, Chicago.
E. P. Stacy & Son, Minneapolis.
W. O. Anderson, Topeka, Kas.
Walsh, Lamge & Co., Chicago.
C. M. Davidson & Co., Cincinnati.
A. Logansorcini, Burlington, Ia.

The opening statement for the jobbers was made by O. C. Woods of Davenport, Ia. He declared that the banana business had become unprofitable to the jobber because of the extreme fluctuations in prices, which the consumer will not stand. He explained that because of the immensity of the banana trade the prices should be steady and that the lists for each grade should be made uniform. During the holiday season the trust, it is said, always advances the price of bananas, and while the jobber is obliged to pay this, the retailer is more independent, and the consumer will not buy until the price has been lowered. The managers of the trust are said to have admitted that they frequently place in a consignment 20 per cent of inferior bananas, and charge the prices which the "straight" grade alone is supposed to bring.

A. E. Evans, general manager of the Fruit Dispatch company, defended the position taken by the company. One concession which the jobbers received with joy was given in the statement of Mr. Evans that the Fruit Dispatch company will not hold the consignee responsible for goods which, arrive at their destination chilled, cooked, or ripe.

J. B. Cefalu of New Orleans, who owns large plantations in Central America, where the banana trust has almost complete control, offered to break the monopoly of prices and fight the trust on its own ground if the jobbers would stand by him.

ED SMITH TO TEST THE LAW.

He Applies for a License—Suit and Appeal Expected—Hyde Park Druggists Complain.

Ed Smith yesterday applied for a license for his roadhouse in Fifty-first street. The matter was referred to Corporation Counsel Walker and probably will be carried to the Supreme Court. A test is to be made of the question whether trustees of an institution (Home for the Friendless) have the right to sign a frontage petition for the location of a saloon in a local option district and whether park property frontage is required.

The License committee of the City Council will meet next Monday to begin the investigation of the methods of City Collector Brandecker's office. It is reported that the Collector issued fourteen licenses during January to saloons that had failed to secure their licenses before the expiration of the second period, Dec. 30.

The Collector is investigating one of the licenses for wholesale malt liquor dealers in Hyde Park. A license was ordered issued to A. A. Freud, 405 Vincennes avenue, who said he was a grocer. Residents of the locality complained, saying the place is a private residence.

The Hyde Park Druggists' association threatens to retaliate on Inspector Hunt for the arrests of members of the association made recently. The association has appointed a committee to wait on Mayor Harrison and protest.

South Chicago boasts a saloon that has had no license for the last year and bids fair to continue. The saloon in question is operated by Peter Boehrin at 9001 Ontario avenue. The place is backed by the Schoenhofen Brewing company. A license was refused and the company obtained an injunction against the city's interfering with the saloon pending appeal of a mandamus suit for a license.

FINDS HIM A BIGAMIST.

JUDGE BAKER'S JURY CONVICTS WALTER L. FARNSWORTH.

Fixes Punishment at Imprisonment in the Penitentiary and a Fine of $1,000 — Prisoner Weeps as He Is Led Away—Three of His Alleged Wives Are in Court and Watch the Trial Together—Fourth Marriage Is Admitted.

Walter L. Farnsworth, whom the police charge with having from twenty to forty wives in various parts of the country, was found guilty of bigamy yesterday by a jury in Judge Baker's court. His punishment was fixed at imprisonment in the penitentiary and $1,000 fine, the limit allowed by law. Farnsworth heard the verdict and as he was led back to his cell he wept all the way.

Under cross-examination the defendant refused to reveal his true name. It is said, however, that his real name is Orville Thomas and that he has a sister who is principal of a school in Baltimore, Md.

Three women whom Farnsworth was accused of having married under different names—Mrs. Sarah Mears Farnsworth, Mrs. Charlotte Ayer Thomas, and Mrs. Carrie Peppenger Bradford—were present at the trial and sat together, talking earnestly with each other and glancing scornfully at Farnsworth in the prisoner's chair. Occasionally he looked furtively at them.

Progress of the Trial.

The full jury was secured in less than an hour, and the trial proceeded with equal rapidity to the end. Attorney Knowles, for the defense, admitted that Farnsworth had married Sarah Mears on Oct. 6, 1897. The Rev. J. P. Talley, 940 West Van Buren street, testified that he had performed the marriage ceremony for Farnsworth, under the alias of Samuel L. Thomas, and Mrs. Charlotte Ayer, 721 Lincoln avenue, on Sept. 20, 1899. Farnsworth smiled as he nodded to the preacher. The State also charged that on June 28, 1898, at Nappanee, Ind., Farnsworth, under the name of C. H. Bradford, married Carrie Peppenger.

Neither of the women who claimed Farnsworth as a husband could testify against him. Mrs. Morrison, 11 Center avenue, however, was called to testify that Farnsworth had lived at her house with Mrs. Sarah Mears Farnsworth as his wife.

Farnsworth was slightly nervous when he went on the witness stand. He said he was 55 years old, and a traveling salesman. He declared that he was first married to Miss Ursula S. Willsey in Syracuse, N. Y., on Nov. 25, 1896. He admitted that he never had been divorced from this woman, who, he said, is still living. A certified copy of the marriage license issued on the date mentioned by Farnsworth to Charles H. Bradford and Ursula S. Willsey in Syracuse was produced in evidence. The witness said he married the New York woman under the name of C. H. Bradford.

Argument for the Defense.

Counsel for the defendant made a long argument to prove that as Farnsworth was married in 1896 in New York his marriage to Mrs. Mears in Chicago in 1897 was a nullity, as applied to the case at bar. Under the indictment she was claimed to be the lawful wife of the defendant. Counsel urged that as the marriage to Mrs. Mears was unlawful he could not be held as having committed bigamy by marrying the other two women named.

Assistant State's Attorney Smith discredited the document produced in court and declared there should be something more substantial. There should be witnesses from New York, he said, to prove the original marriage claimed.

When Farnsworth was arrested the police found in his possession a book containing the names and addresses of many women in Chicago and suburban towns. He said he got the list from a marriage bureau. He had investigated the financial standing of some of the women whose names were found in the book and had noted their value from a marriage standpoint. Opposite a number of the names was written "No good," and in front of others "N. G.," which was taken to mean the same thing.

GAGE STOPS GOTHAM DEPOSITS.

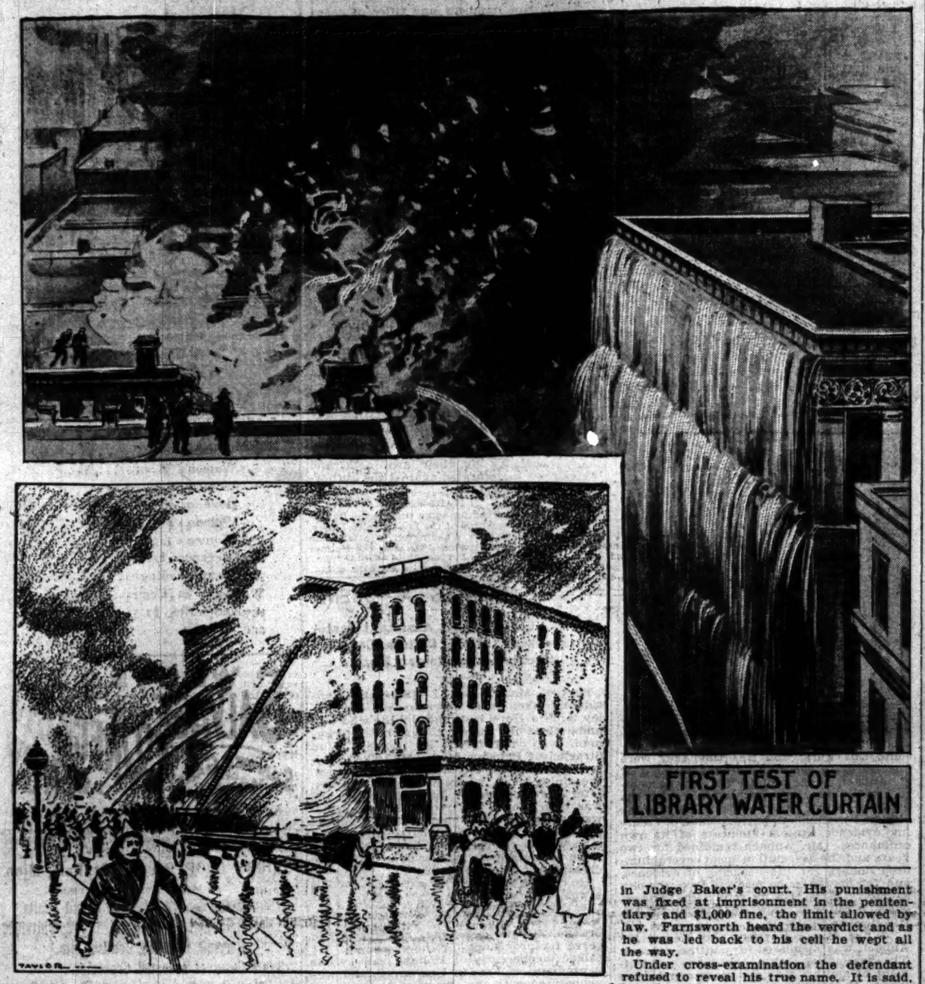
Secretary of Treasury Says No Further Revenue Receipts Will Be Given to Banks.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury today notified all national bank depositories that no further deposits of internal revenue receipts will be forwarded to New York for distribution to banks which have deposited bonds as security, under the Secretary's offer of Dec. 18 last.

Hereafter all excess receipts from internal revenue and other sources will be sent to the various Subtreasuries, as was done prior to Dec. 18.

The amount of internal revenue receipts on deposit with national bank depositories under the Secretary's recent order is about $27,000,000

FIGHTING THE FIRE IN SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.'S SPICE PLANT.



FIRST TEST OF LIBRARY WATER CURTAIN

OBJECT TO FEMALE OFFICIALS.

French Reported Hostile to Women Exposition Commissioners.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Stories directly at variance with each other are given out by those in authority about the appointment of women commissioners to the exposition at Paris. At the French Embassy it is said the French government has expressed the wish that no women commissioners be appointed. It is further stated there will be no woman's department, and the fewer women there are sent to the exposition in official capacities the better that government will be pleased.

On the other side it is said on the authority of people correspondingly close to the Executive that these commissioners will be appointed and the name of Mrs. Potter Palmer is one of the first mentioned as sure of an appointment. A bill was introduced in Congress a few days ago for the appointment of six commissioners by the President. It is said on good authority two of these will be Mrs. Potter Palmer and Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Mrs. Palmer when approached on the subject said: "I am only here to enjoy a weak of society, as my sister is here, and we thought we would enjoy a visit before her departure next month."

Persons who are in Mrs. Palmer's confidence say she has been assured there is no question about her appointment. When the question of the Lafayette statue was introduced in the Senate a short time ago reference was made to the expressed wish of the French government that no women should be appointed in official capacities. Senator Depew was the speaker of the occasion. When asked later if he had one of the circulars which it has been said the French government had issued he said:

"I have not seen the document, but I was told such a letter had been printed. I think it was all a mistake, growing out of the statement that there would be no woman's department at the exposition."

At the exposition there will be a concession built by women and occupied by them for the purposes of making money. This the government has nothing to do with. In the exposition itself women will have space the same as the men. The women will have representation through committees, congress, and jurors in much the same fashion as at the Chicago World's Fair.

Friends of Mrs. Palmer claim that the whole opposition to the appointment of women commissioners is due to Mr. Peck, who is not in favor of having any high offices pass out of the hands of men.

DESHON DROPPED ONCE MORE.

Lincoln Park Police Captain Is Removed—Barney Baer Appointed by Service Committee.

For the second time Captain Richard A. Deshon of the Lincoln Park police force has been removed from his position. His second dismissal was at the hands of the Service committee, which consists of Lloyd J. Smith, Michael Shields, and F. H. Gansberger; his first was by Governor Altgeld. Ex-Police Captain Barney Baer is Mr. Deshon's successor.

The Park Commissioners yesterday professed to take little interest in the change. Mr. Shields said he had taken no part in the matter; that Mr. Smith had suggested the change and he had agreed to it. He knew nothing about the circumstances of the change until it was made.

"This is a matter in which the board as a whole has no part," said Commissioner Winston. "I am not a member of the Service committee. My part on the board is to conduct its work. In its politics I have no interest and take no part. I have no interest in the change that has been made. There will be no objection to it."

When Deshon was dropped before he was succeeded by Martin O'Malley, who resigned. Sergeant Murphy was the next Captain, giving way at the close of the Altgeld administration to Captain Deshon.

LAWTON FUNERAL ON FRIDAY.

Final Arrangements Made in Washington for the Burial of the Soldier.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—After telegraphic correspondence with Mrs. Lawton it has been finally arranged that the funeral services over the body of Major General Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., shall be held in the Church of the Covenant (Presbyterian) in this city next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and that the interment shall be in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

The religious services will be conducted by the Rev. H. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, and other clergymen.

[The Grand Army Hall and Memorial association has appointed a committee of ten to act as escort in Chicago to the body of Major John A. Logan. The funeral train will arrive in Chicago at the Northwestern Depot at 9:30 o'clock on Monday morning, and will proceed to the Baltimore and Ohio Depot, escorted by the veterans' committee, where a train will be taken for Youngstown, O., the former home of Major Logan. The committee is composed of H. S. Dietrich, J. G. King, James J. Healy, M. Umdenstock, J. H. Wood, C. E. Vaughan, F. W. Spink, C. F. Matteson, E. A. Blodgett, and T. H. Brown.]

MEETS IN MEMORY OF MOODY.

Services Held at the Chicago Avenue Church Are Attended by an Audience of 3,000 Persons.

The meeting at the Chicago Avenue Church last evening, held as a memorial to Dwight L. Moody, was a typical Moody meeting. An audience of 3,000 attended.

When the meeting was near an end the Rev. R. A. Torrey asked all those who wished to give up their lives to the service of Christ in the way that Moody had done to rise, and nearly a thousand persons stood up.

A. F. Fitt, son-in-law of Mr. Moody, who was called to East Northfield, Mass., yesterday, said the committee on raising the endowment fund felt satisfied that the $3,000,000 would be obtained.

The speakers at the memorial meeting last night were Fleming H. Revell, Robert Reed, Dr. Herrick Johnson, Walter De Golyer, the Rev. Charles Morton, and the Rev. R. F. Burke. John Burke and D. B. Towner sang with a chorus of 200 voices.

ALLEGED THIEVES ARE CAUGHT.

Trio Wanted in Peoria Located in a State Street Saloon—An Indiana Street Flat Looted.

Fred Wilson, Gurtha Wearthers, and Murtha Lyons were arrested yesterday on a charge of robbing A. J. Harding, a farmer of Peoria, Ill., of $470. Harding was in Peoria last Monday and his money disappeared while he was drinking with the three.

Detectives Fitzgerald and Magner found the prisoners in a saloon at Twenty-ninth and State streets.

A flat at 209 Indiana street was robbed of clothing, jewelry, and money in the afternoon. James Walker and family occupy the apartment.

FIGHT IN THE POTOMAC FLATS.

Women Exchange Blows Over the Possession of a Dress Waist—Mrs. Angelina Thomas Arrested.

A fight in the apartments of Mrs. C. Hutt in the Potomac Flats, Thirtieth street and Michigan avenue, yesterday caused considerable excitement, and resulted in the arrest last night of Mrs. Angelina Thomas on a charge of larceny as bailee, the complainant being Mrs. Anna Roberts. Mrs. Roberts alleges she demanded a dress waist which had been made for her by Mrs. Thomas, and that the latter refused to deliver it. Mrs. Thomas says the waist was not paid for. A fight then followed.

DRAINAGE BOARD TO DEEPEN RIVER

Decides to Improve South Fork at Once and Take Up Other Interests Later.

JOINT MEETING IS HELD.

City Officials, Shipping Men, and Trustees Discuss Problems Caused by Canal.

FIELDS OF ICE BLOWN UP.

Immediate relief will be given to the business interests along the South Fork of the Chicago River, where docks have been rendered valueless temporarily by the fall in the river caused by the drainage canal. This section of the river will be dredged to a depth of sixteen feet. The Drainage board will do the work at once, so as to have the river ready for navigation early in April. The estimated cost of the work is $40,000.

The question of removing the center pier bridges, lowering the tunnels, and diminishing the speed of the current in the river will be taken up by the Engineering committee as a special order next Monday afternoon. The Legal department has been asked for an opinion on the propriety of expending Drainage board funds for bascule bridges and the dredging of private slips along the river.

The drainage trustees devoted the afternoon to a discussion of the situation with representatives of the city, vessel owners, and others. Those present were: George Merryweather, M. F. Rittenhouse, John C. Spry, J. A. Blood, J. B. Galloway, George J. Brine, Robert Dunlap, R. J. Dunham, J. G. Keith, George E. Adams, Martin B. Madden, Commissioner McGann, and G. G. Tunel.

Trustees Urged to Immediate Action.

Trustee Smyth presided. George Merryweather called attention to the changed conditions caused by the opening of the canal and impressed upon the trustees the need for immediate action to preserve Chicago's commerce.

Captain J. G. Keith declared it impossible to handle loaded boats with the existing current with any degree of safety. The current he thought would be greatly increased at the opening of navigation with the river crowded with boats. In reply to a question he admitted that boats could be handled with a current of one and one-fourth miles an hour, but explained that it would be at some risk. The speaker advocated the removal of the center pier bridges. Captain Keith said the most obstructive point was at Twenty-second street, where the channel was narrow.

"If a boat is caught there," he continued, "a current will be formed that will carry everything before it. Monster steel freighters are liable to collide with abutments and have their sides crushed in. We know what the result will be, and we are here to warn you."

John C. Spry told of the great damage which the lumber dealers in the South Branch would sustain. The water in the slips had already been lowered from three to four feet, rendering them unnavigable. He threatened to bring the matter to the attention of the War department unless immediate action was taken. He declared the provisions made by the Sanitary board for caring for the volume of water provided were utterly inadequate.

Trustee Carter said the board recognized the importance of preserving navigation, and that everything possible would be done to give relief. It was a matter of such weight that legal advice would have to be sought. The other trustees expressed similar opinions, and it was decided to begin the investigation of the problem without further delay.

Two Motions Are Adopted.

Trustee Jones offered an order outlining plans for carrying on the investigation, which was adopted.

The order directs the engineering department to take daily observations of the current and water level at various points of the river, and the effect of the center pier bridges. Fluctuations of lake level and changes in amount of water sent over the dam are to be noted simultaneously.

A motion was then adopted pledging the Sanitary board to cooperate with the river interests to have the city lower the three street railroad tunnels. The trustees and the committee representing the shipping interests will call on Mayor Harrison this morning to urge the passage of the ordinance for the lowering of the tunnels.

Clearing the Channel of Ice.

Work was begun during the day removing with dynamite the ice gorge in the channal at Joliet, under the direction of Chief Engineer Randolph. The field of ice north of Jackson street bridge was the first point of attack. In less than an hour the mass of ice had been demolished and passed safely through.

Engineer Randolph thinks the problem of breaking up the ice gorge has been solved. The work will be resumed this morning by Division Engineer Alexander, and probably will be completed early next week.

Charges of nearly fifteen pounds of dynamite were set off under the ice during the morning. The ice was from six to ten inches in thickness, and large areas were detached from the floes and sent floating down in small pieces. There was no clogging of the passages in the false work at Cass and Jefferson street bridges. The only thing which can cause any trouble is a sudden thaw.

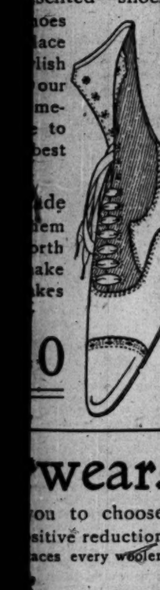
DISCUSS NORTH BRANCH CANAL.

Residents Meet in Biewer's Hall and Plan to Bring Evanston into the Drainage District.

Residents along the North Branch met at Biewer's Hall, Lawrence avenue and Clark street, last evening to discuss the project of connecting the North Branch with the lake by a ship canal. One hundred and fifty were present. Adjournment finally was taken for two weeks, when it is expected to hold a mass-meeting. A committee of fifteen was appointed to arrange for permanent organization and to see what steps would be necessary to bring Evanston into the drainage district. It was stated in the meeting that the Evanston sewage still pollutes the lake and renders the sanitary canal in a measure useless to Lake View. If a canal can be built passing west of Evanston and connecting with the lake to the north, Evanston sewers could discharge through it. Two other routes for the canal were proposed, one turning east south of Rosehill and the other south of Calvary. J. E. Flanagan presided at the meeting, and among the speakers were ex-Alderman P. J. Haynes, John H. Tanner, G. A. Clausen, and Alderman Herrmann.

The plan of the canal is as yet undecided upon and the citizens do not know whether it would be better to tap the lake and make the waterway thus formed into a park and boulevard system that will bring the residents of the South Side and the Lake Shore drive to Lake View, or to allow docks for vessels and to encourage the laboring element to go to Lake View, Jefferson, and Bowmanville.

The general sentiment seemed to be in favor of a short canal to connect with the lake near Calvary Cemetery. Alderman Herrmann estimated the cost of excavating at $225,000 a mile.

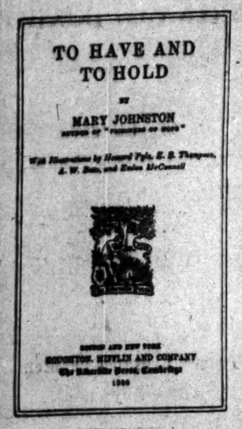
...ers
...teel and
...5.00.
...r and more
...rices.
...ts at $20.
...Overcoats
...le.
...ry close to
...should buy
...ves are just
...d style.
...Suede, $1.15,
...nd $1.15.
...hildren and
...special Feb-
...lasps, from the
..., r patent clasp,
...od values, 75c.
...tent clasp, tan,
...t clasp, correct
...omwell), P X M
... Glace, all new
...EL
...ess than
...ne-half.
...sented—shoes
...oes
...ace
...lish
...our
...me-
...e to
...best
...ade
...em
...orth
...ake
...kes
...0
...rwear.
...ou to choose
...sitive reduction
...aces every woolen


Never surpassed
seldom equaled
$3.00 and $4.00.
A. BISHOP & CO.,
156 State-st.
...DRESSING, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths, Wigs, Scalp Treatment.
...E. BURNHAM, 71 & 73 State

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Miss Johnston's Fine Romance.

"To Have and to Hold." My Mary Johnston. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.



MARY JOHNSTON'S stirring romance of colonial Virginia, "To Have and to Hold," is to be published two weeks from today. The perusal of advance sheets confirms the favorable impression which the story has created as a serial in the Atlantic Monthly. The charm of style and the thorough knowledge of Virginia's history and scenery previously displayed in "Prisoners of Hope" are abundantly present in the new story. Miss Johnston has not yet reached the complete mastery of her powers, but "To Have and to Hold" has merits which are fairly sure to make it one of the popular favorites of the spring book season.

It was a daring thing to found a romance on the incidents attending the arrival of a shipload of girls at Jamestown. The barbarous eagerness with which these questionable maids were purchased for wives at the price of 120 pounds of tobacco apiece is scarcely a theme for idyllic treatment, yet Miss Johnston has made these opening incidents of her story both delightfully human and irresistibly interesting. Even the process of swift mating has at least a touch of the droll. Listen to this dialogue in the meadow between a newly landed and blushing Phyllis who is taking stock of an amorous colonial Corydon:

"Any poultry?"
"A matter of twalve hens and twa cocks."
"A cow?"
"Twa."
"How much tobacco?"
"Three scree, hinny, though I dinna drink the weed mysel'. I'm a Stuart, woman, an' the King's puir cousin."
"What household plenishing?"
"One large bed, one flock bed, and trundle bed, and chest, one trunk, one leather cairpet, six cawtskin chairs an' twa—three rush, five pair o' sheets, an' auchteen dowlas napkins, six alchemy spoons—"
"I'll take you."

Of a sterner and more romantic nature is the interview in which Master Ralph Percy, gentleman, secured Mistress Jocelyn Leigh for his wife.

The opening chapters of Miss Johnston's story could not be more original or charming. Jocelyn's proud contempt for the man who has married, her refusal to speak as they go up the James River to their wilderness home, and the mingling of haughtiness and feminine weakness with which she finally tells her story and throws herself upon the chivalrous instincts of her husband—all are full of novelty and breathless human interest.

Jocelyn was not the meek waiting maid she pretended to be, but a court lady—the King's ward—and she had fled to America in this desperate style to escape marriage with the King's favorite, Lord Carnal. In due time Lord Carnal makes his appearance in a big warship to take his promised bride home with him. Ralph Percy naturally objects to giving her up, and his style and the adventures that fill the volume are all due to this slight difference of opinion.

"To Have and to Hold" bears a close resemblance both to "Richard Carvel" and to "Janice Meredith," though it lacks the cumulative dramatic action of the one and the bubbling humor of the other. Miss Johnston has strength and grace of style, but she has little humor and she has not yet learned the novelist's power of concentrating different lines of action upon a dramatic climax. Her tale also lapses at times beyond the line of human nature and of probability. With these reservations it may be pronounced one of the best colonial romances yet produced.

Ralph Percy and Jocelyn are drawn with much skill and naturalness. Master Jeremy Sparrow, the big and generous fighting parson, is a fine piece of character delineation. But Lord Carnal and his Italian jackal are less convincing. The lines are too broad and black, and the evil deeds do not always appear wholly in accordance with human nature. All this is compensated for, however, by the slashing and perpetual action of the tale.

After duels and poisonings have failed to serve the purpose of murder, Lord Carnal, Miss Johnston shifts the scenes from Jamestown by taking the five chief characters out to sea in an open boat and landing them all upon the deck of a pirate ship. Here the enmity of the two men over the lady has a fine chance to bring about hair-raising development, and it does the same with bloody and thrilling results. It would be folly to narrate here how the ship was sunk in the act of firing upon an English merchantman, and how the hero escapes only to be put in irons and tortured as a pirate by his enemy. But it may be said without violating any confidence that the scene in which Jocelyn confronts Lord Carnal at the trial of her husband is superbly dramatic, strong, tender, and effective.

Ralph Percy goes back to Jamestown a prisoner. After some touching prison scenes between husband and wife Ralph is lured into escape by a note signed by Jocelyn, which begs him to come to a lonely hut and save her from dire peril. On opening the door of the hut he sees a slight and drooping figure draped in black. The story continues:

"I had but one thought—to comfort her as quickly as I might. Dicon's hand was upon my arm, but I shook it off, and pushing the door open crossed the uneven and noisy floor to the fire, and bent over the lonely figure beside it. "Jocelyn," I said, "I have kept my tryst."

As I spoke I laid my hand upon the bowed and covered head. It was raised, the cloak was drawn aside, and there looked me in the eyes—the Italian.

As if it had been the Gorgon's gaze, I was turned to stone. The filmy eyes, the smile that would have been mocking if it had not been so faint, the pallor, the malignance—I stared and stared, and my heart grew cold and sick.

It was but for a minute; then a warning cry from Dicon roused me. I sprang backward until the width of the hearth was between me and the Italian, then wheeled and found myself face to face with the King's late favorite.

"You came," he said. "I thought you would."

I glanced around the hut, seeking for a weapon. Seeing nothing more promising than the thick, half consumed torch, I sprang to it and wrested it from the socket. Dicon caught up a rusted piece of iron from the hearth, and together we faced my lord's drawn sword and a small, sharp, and strangely shaped dagger that the Italian drew from a velvet sheath.

My lord laughed, reading my thoughts. "You are mistaken," he declared coolly. "I am content that Captain Percy knows I do not fear to fight him. This time I play to win." Turning toward the outer door, he raised his hand with a gesture of command.

In an instant the room was filled. The red-brown figures, naked save for the loincloth and the headdress, the impassive faces dashed with black, the ruthless eyes—I knew now why Master Edward Shapleigh had gone to the forest and what service had been bought with that silver cup. The Pamunkeys and I were old enemies; doubtless they would find their task a pleasant one.

"Nicote might have done the work just now when you bent over him so lovingly and spoke so softly," said my lord; "but the river might give up your body and tell strange tales. I have heard that the Indians are more ingenious and leave no such witness anywhere."

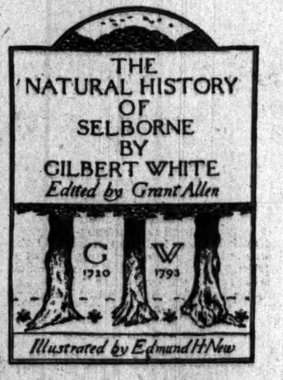
Before the words were out of his mouth I had sprung upon him and had caught him by the sword wrist and the throat. Locked together we struggled backward and forward in what seemed a blaze of lights and a roaring of mighty waters. Red hands caught at me, sharp knives panted to drink my blood; but so fast we turned and writhed, now he uppermost, now I, that for fear of striking the wrong man hands and knives could not be bold. I heard Dicon fighting and knew that there would be howling tomorrow among the squaws of the Pamunkeys. With all his might my lord strove to bend his sword against me, and at last did cut me across the arm, causing the blood to flow freely. It made a pool upon the floor, and once my foot slipped in it and I stumbled and almost fell.

With an access of fury I drove my antagonist toward a corner of the hut—the corner, so it chanced, in which the tame panther had taken up its quarters. With his heel he struck the beast out of his way, then made a last desperate effort to throw me. I let him think he was about to succeed, gathered my forces, and brought him crashing to the ground. The sword was in my hands, the point was at his throat, when my arm was jerked backward. A moment and a half dozen hands had dragged me from the man beneath me, and a supple savage had passed a thong of deerskin around my arms and pinioned them to my sides. The game was up; there remained only to pay the forfeit without a grimace.

This scene closes with a sudden spring of the panther upon Lord Carnal, in which the man's face is torn beyond recognition by the animal's claws. Then the Indians kill the panther and take their prisoner to the forest to burn him at the stake. The further adventures among the Indians form a culminating series by means of which the story is brought to a romantic end, but one which does not quite fulfill the rare promise of the opening chapters. Enough has been said, however, to show that the novel is graceful and full of a fine and wholesome spirit as well as exciting. The romantic wave has witnessed the launching of few finer colonial stories than Miss Johnston's "To Have and to Hold."

Grant Allen's "Selborne."

"The Natural History of Selborne." By Gilbert White. Edited by Grant Allen. Illustrated. John Lane.



One of the last pieces of work completed by Grant Allen before his death was a new edition of White's famous and ever delightful "Selborne." It was a work to which his scientific and nature-loving heart was thoroughly attuned, and it is safe to say that this superb edition of the gentle eighteenth century parson's gossipy letters will long remain the best extant. Mr. Allen's introduction is one of the most pleasing pieces of work he ever did, and it will find readers long after his pot-boiling fiction shall have been forgotten. The foot notes which he has scattered through the book are brief and modest; they give the necessary touch of modern scientific accuracy without intruding upon the spirit of the original text.

Gilbert White's life extended from 1720 to 1793, and it was about 1755 that he retired from Oriel College, Oxford, still retaining his fellowship, and settled on his ancestral estate of Selborne, an obscure Hampshire village, giving himself up to the leisurely contemplation of the birds and beetles. The great outside world was rent with noise and strife, but the retired parson and professor knew little and cared less for the American or French revolutions. He was studying the secrets of wrens and cuckoos, watching the habits of worms and earwigs, learning the way to lure the shy field cricket from its hole by the gentle percussion of a grass stalk. Presently he began communicating his discoveries to two scientists—Thomas Pennant and Daines Barrington—in a series of letters which have ever since been a delight to the reading world, and which have rendered his still remote village a Mecca for tourists from both sides of the Atlantic.

As Mr. Allen has said, the charm of White's writings is chiefly literary. These scientific letters, in their quaint and rambling way, are an unconscious self-revelation of the gentle, inquisitive, garrulous country parson. They are also of interest as being the work of one of the earliest pioneers of the modern scientific spirit. But nobody reads "Selborne" for its science, any more than one now reads Franklin's letters for their science. The Rev. Mr. White's writings, like those of Franklin, have the perpetual charm of good literature. Both men had the modern spirit that seeks the truth for its own sake. Both had the philosophic temperament. Both had the rare power of putting not only their thoughts, but also their inmost characters, into limpid and living English. Gilbert White's horizon was narrow while that of Benjamin Franklin was broad, yet the two are so remarkably alike in their way of linking their century with ours that it is strange Mr. Allen failed to notice the similarity.

Perhaps there is no use in grieving, as Grant Allen did, over the fact that scientists can no longer live the thoughtful and rounded life of Gilbert White, but must bury themselves in books and in some single specialty. This specialization tends to produce the futile pedantry that spends a year in discovering a new spot on a butterfly's wing, and that counts a life well spent if the scientist succeeds in giving his name in Latin form to some slightly differentiated variety of plant. It makes impossible the well balanced judgment which White or Franklin could bring to the consideration of every phenomenon that came within the sphere of his daily life. This groovy pedantry also makes impossible the fine and free literary style which makes Franklin's treatise on stoves still interesting, and which constitutes the deathless charm of "The Natural History of Selborne." The present is an age of specialists rather than of men, so what Grant Allen pleads for—"full, evenly balanced, broad-minded human nature"—but grieving over the fact will not bring back the dewy morning of science in which White of Selborne lived.

The scores of pictures drawn by Edmund H. New for this book are almost as redolent of Selborne as the text itself, and add materially to the artistic and intrinsic value of the beautiful volume.

Interesting Life of Beza.

"Theodore Beza, Counselor of the French Reformation, 1519-1605." By Henry Martyn Baird. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This is the fourth volume in the Heroes of the Reformation series. Theodore Beza, the friend and associate of Calvin, the friend and adviser of Henry IV., was for many years the official head of the Reformed Church in the French-speaking countries. The history of Protestantism in France necessarily gives a large and distinct place to the part taken by Beza, although for a large part of his life he had to reside outside of France, living in Louzanne and Geneva, Switzerland. While Melancthon is remembered as the associate and helper of Luther, Beza comes to view as the friend and later the theological successor of Calvin, and as the leader for more than thirty years of the French Reformed Churches.

Sometimes spoken of as the "courtly reformer," Beza belonged to the old French nobility. He was born at Vezelay, educated in Paris, was highly accomplished, wrote poetery, had all manner of ecclesiastical and worldly favors offered him, but on his conversion risked everything in devotion to his new faith. How his career was filled with incidents which tested all the heroic elements of his character is well shown in Mr. Baird's exceedingly intelligent and interesting history.

Of course the most lurid chapter in this "book of the martyrs" relates to the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day—that infinitely disastrous day for France, when in the butchery of the Huguenots and the expulsion of so large a part of the best element of the French people the country suffered a loss from which it has never recovered. Spain extinguished the reformation by the holy inquisition and doomed itself to just the kind of history it has had since then. If France had extended religious freedom to Protestants it might have had political reformation without the horrors of its revolutions. In many ways this finely written life of Theodore Beza is wholesome reading, besides presenting one of the most instructive chapters in French history.

But the chapter on "The Huguenot Psalter" has a peculiar interest as showing the power of song in the new movement. Beza's early devotion to poetical composition now served him a good turn. Marot had given to the French people in their vernacular a version of some fifty of the psalms. Beza made his own version of some of the same and completed the translation of the whole psalter. In 1562 there were issued not less than twenty-five distinct editions; six different printers published nine editions in Geneva alone for circulation in France. There were seven editions published in Paris. In four years more than sixty editions were issued. No other book of the period, it is said, not the most fascinating of romances, had such a circulation. In the popular use of these psalms was found a most attractive feature in the Protestant services. They were sung in the home and in the shop, as well as in some two thousand congregations. And men and women went to the stake and soldiers went forth to war singing them, particularly Beza's noble version of the sixty-eighth psalm.

Growth Through Degeneration.

"Evolution by Atrophy." By Jean Demoor, Jean Massart, and Emile Vandervelde. Translated by Mrs. Chalmers Mitchell. D. Appleton & Co.

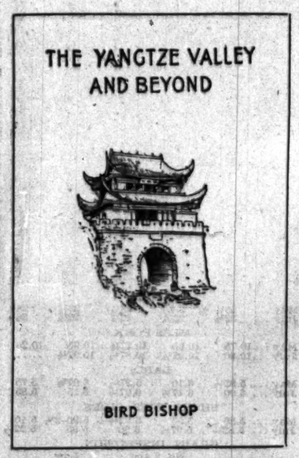
In this latest number of the International Scientific Series a treatise is presented which demonstrates the theory that evolution, both in biology and sociology, is accompanied by degeneration. The authors do not accept the much disputed theory that the terms of biology and sociology are interchangeable, but they go so far as to show that organisms and societies exhibit differences as well as analogies.

The work is divided into three books, in the first of which is shown the universality of degenerative evolution as revealed in institutions and organs and as betrayed by all modifications of these. The second book shows the path of degenerative evolution in sociology and biology and refutes the supposed law that teaches that degeneration retraces the steps of progress. Degenerative evolution, declare the authors, follows no definite path, and can in no way be regarded as constituting a return to the primitive condition. The third book gives the causes of degenerative evolution and shows that these arise from lack of use or nutrition, and in some cases from no apparent cause. In biology the principle of natural selection plays a part, and in sociology artificial selection is the dominating agent.

The volume is profusely illustrated by cuts which show the degenerative processes in plant and lower animal life. The style is clear and forcible and the arguments carry conviction with them.

Mrs. Bishop's Travels in China.

"The Yangtze Valley and Beyond." By Mrs. J. F. Bishop (Isabella L. Bird). Illustrated. Two vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons.



One's wonder upon being told that Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop undertook her fifteen months' journey into the interior of China for rest and recreation is not lessened by a reading of her narrative. That a woman should travel alone in China for fifteen months, penetrating to the headwaters of the Yangtze and climbing among the mountains on the Thibetan borderlands seems almost as curious to Americans as it did to the Chinamen themselves. Mrs. Bishop traveled in a Sedan chair and had trusty bearers and faithful native attendants, but she did not escape being dangerously mobbed in several cities. Once she was hit on the head with a stone, losing consciousness in the midst of a frantic mob that yelled "Foreign devil!" and "Child eater!" at her. From that injury she did not fully recover for a year, but she says upon the whole she met courteous treatment and had a delightful journey.

The author's travels were chiefly in the Yangtze Valley, which runs 3,000 miles westward from Shanghai. Her most interesting observations were in the great interior Province of Sze Chuan, and in the "beyond," among the sturdy aborigines, or Man-tze, who dwell among the wild and marvelously beautiful mountain fastnesses of the Somo territory, over which the Chinese Emperor has only nominal control. She gives vivid pictures of the teeming and orderly civilization of the Yangtze Valley and tells of the vast fleet of junks which navigate the perilous upper courses of the river, of which boats 500 are annually wrecked.

Mrs. Bishop's analysis of the Chinese must be regarded as civilised. She objects to the cold-blooded "spheres of influence" talk and calls upon her British fellow-countrymen not to leave out of account the industrious people who inhabit these "spheres" and who for 2,000 years have been making China worth scrambling for. She found that the opium-smoking loafers who are causing the weakness of China are largely confined to the Manchu Tartar, i. e. the Manchus who supply the throne with the reigning dynasty, and who have waxed fat and corrupt by peculation on a gigantic scale. Numerous and startling examples of this official rottenness are given, yet in the next breath Mrs. Bishop contends that the Chinese enjoy one of the freest and securest systems of government in the world. There is not space here to tell how she explains this seeming paradox, but she does it logically and intelligently.

Mrs. Bishop describes with skill and picturesqueness all the more novel things she saw, from the gorgeous coloring of mountain scenery, which she regards as surpassing anything she had seen in the Alps or in the Rockies, to the minutest details of the Chinese cuisine. Her account of the food used in Sze Chuan is worth considering. One of the few Chinese delicacies which she could enjoy was old eggs. Fresh duck eggs are steeped in a solution of lime until the white turns to a dark, bottle-green jelly and the yelk becomes hard and black. Then they are wrapped in clay, dried by a gentle heat, and will keep for a year. Bean curd, which looks like blanc mange, is everywhere used as an article of diet. Besides rice and other grains, the Chinese supplement their pork and chicken with about four times as many vegetables as we use.

Eating watermelon seeds is a social custom which seems to take the place of smoking or drinking. These seeds are cracked and eaten in enormous quantities by all classes. In some parts of Sze Chuan watermelons seem to be grown entirely for their seeds. The author says she has seen the delicious red pulp thrown into the road, while the seeds were carefully preserved. Just as in Thibet the proprietors of apricot orchards allowed her to eat as many apricots as she liked, provided she returned the stones, so in China she was allowed to eat melons if she returned the seeds.

Among the delicacies in which the rich indulge themselves are canine cutlets and hams, cat fricasees, birdsnest soup, stewed holothuria, and fricasees of snails, worms, or snakes. Mrs. Bishop says she has seen dog and cat restaurants in Canton, but they are "only frequented by the extravagant." When these animals are intended for the table they are fed on rice. The author found the food in the main wholesome and well cooked. Her chief objection was to the abundance of vegetable oil used in the cooking—including castor oil. Locusts, grasshoppers, silkworms, and grubs are often eaten after being fried to a crisp. In some cities human milk is sold for the diet of aged persons, great faith being placed in its nutritive qualities. Plain hot water is universally drunk, and spirits are used only in small quantities. Mrs. Bishop says she never saw a drunken man in her fifteen months of Chinese traveling.

As an example of the incidents of her tour the following is of interest:

"At the first midday halt there was considerable confusion, for a young married woman had committed suicide with opium and was lying apparently dead. In great fear of something—I know not what—the villagers appealed to me for some remedies, which I succeeded in forcing down her throat, and also put plasters of hot water and cayenne pepper behind her ears. I was proceeding to put them on the soles of her feet, but there were no soles, only a crumple of deformed toes, a cleft, and a heel. Then I tried for the calves of the legs, but there were no calves, only a bone, a few muscles, and a great bag of crinkled skin. I was more fortunate in finding that she had a back to her neck. I was told that it was a quarrel with her mother-in-law which had driven her to suicide. I had a bad quarter of an hour before she became conscious, for, had she died, the opium would have been acquitted and the blame would have been laid on the foreigner. When she came sufficiently to herself to be herself she was demented with rage and tore and scratched everybody near her. I did not think that her husband was interested in her recovery."

Mrs. Bishop's plan to travel into the Somo territory was opposed bitterly by the Chinese officials at every town, and when, by virtue of her authoritative papers and her indomitable will, she finally got beyond the Chinese provinces, she was followed by officials, who finally made her turn back by inducing the local authorities to refuse her food. Her account of the natives, or Mantze, who live an entirely different life from that of the Chinese, and who have no aversion to foreigners, is extremely interesting. The volumes are profusely illustrated with good reproductions of photographs, and the work as a whole is an amazingly good book of travels.

More of Jowett's Letters.

"Letters of Benjamin Jowett." Arranged and edited by Evelyn Abbott and Lewis Campbell. E. P. Dutton & Co.

These letters of Benjamin Jowett, former Master of Balliol College, Oxford, are supplementary to the more extensive biography that was published two years ago. The volume contains matter which its authors believed to be of special interest and which they have gathered under such headings as "Church Reform," "Educational," "European Politics," and "Letters on India." Besides these there is a chapter containing miscellaneous letters, and one devoted to the "Notes and Sayings" of the noted educator.

Many of the letters on India are addressed to the Marquis of Lansdowne, who was Viceroy of India from 1888 to 1893, and to whom Jowett once stood in the relation of tutor. They reveal an immense amount of information on Indian affairs and contain many judiciously expressed opinions in regard to military expenditures, sanitation, irrigation, and education.

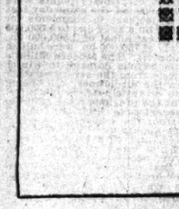
"May I give you," Jowett wrote to his friend, Morier, "as a motto for a diplomatist my favorite sentence out of Fielding: 'I forgive him, not from any magnanimity of soul, still less for Christian charity, but simply because it is expedient to me.' Or, to put the thought in a more unwordly phrase, I forgive him simply because, having the interests of England and Europe at heart, I have no room for personal enmities or antipathies."

There are frequent references to Gladstone and complaints that he has "drowned everything in a sea of democracy." Of Herbert Spencer he writes: "There is a fellow named Herbert Spencer, who knows a little of physical science, and gives back to the scientific men their own notions in a more general form. Of course, they worship him as a god, and instead of being thought an empty sciolist he is regarded by them as the philosopher of the future. I hope that we shall some day put a spoke in his wheel at Oxford, but at present he is rather swaggering and triumphant."

Beyond a certain precise simplicity these letters reveal few graces of style, and their chief value lies in the "private lights on politics" that they supply, though, of course, it is the politics of ten or twenty years ago.

Tales Light and Lurid.

"The World's Mercy." By Maxwell Gray. D. Appleton & Co.



In this collection of stories Maxwell Gray has added nothing to the luster of her fame, but, on the contrary, has rather tarnished the quality of that article. The moment one is introduced to the opening scene in the first story, "The World's Mercy," it all seems strangely and stagily familiar. There is the shabby but once elegant furniture, the stained wall paper—blood stains in this case—and there is the wretched and once happy wife with the sick child. When the drunken husband arrives, he, too, is dreadfully familiar, but somewhat more brutal than is the conventional type. He turns poor Isabel Arnott out into the stormy night in a street whose neighbors have grown weary of receiving ejected wives. But on this occasion a young man living across the way comes to the rescue, shelters the wife and dying child, and finally decides to extend his protection beyond legitimate bounds. The husband is brought to his senses by the sight of his dead child, which has been laid on his doorstep. He reforms, searches for years for the deserting wife, and in the end there is a tragic reunion. There is the suggestion of the footlights about it all, and one turns to the next story with relief.

This is called "Sweet Revenge," and in a happier and lighter vein tells how two young women were wooed while masquerading as humble village girls, and how later they revenged themselves upon the too importunate lovers. "A Summer Night" returns to the manner of the first story, and "The Widow's Clock," an artless story of humble devotedness, should have been first. Yet none of the tales comes up to the standard that Miss Tuttlett established for herself in "The Silence of Dean Maitland."

About a Sea Conspiracy.

"Aboard the American Duchess." By George L. Myers. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The American Duchess was a boat that was controlled by a party of conspirators, who, at the solicitation of the relatives of heirs and heiresses, enticed these unsuspecting persons into their vessel and then disposed of them by poison, followed by burial at sea. The hero of the story, unaware of the vicious intentions of the owners, becomes the Captain of the American Duchess, and the woman he loves is one of the rich passengers. Another passenger, supposedly an old invalid, is really a detective in disguise, and he joins his efforts with those of Captain Gibbons in trying to thwart the conspirators. Before they do this there are some exciting scenes enacted, and there are times when the villains seem to have the best of it. It is the kind of story that taxes the reader's credulity to its limits, but it must be acknowledge that the author manages his plot skillfully. Not so much can be said for his love scenes. When he refers to a tender passage between the hero and heroine as "a fact of which the significance will be appreciated by those who have been there themselves," the reader would gladly be spared any more such delicate touches. For the most part he is spared, and the value of the story lies wholly in the unravelling of its mysteries.

New Biography of Irving.

"Henry Irving." By Charles Hiatt. The Macmillan Company.

In his preface to his readable and valuable contribution to the already large collection of Irvingiana, Mr. Hiatt says his aim has been to give a straightforward account of Sir Henry Irving's theatrical career. He succeeds in his endeavor, possibly at some expense of interesting incident, but to the satisfaction of the many who will have occasion to refer for facts to his pages. Indeed, before the concluding chapters are reached the volume settles down into almost encyclopedic recital. Mr. Hiatt, however, states that he purposely condensed the account of happenings with which every playgoer is familiar in order that he might dwell at greater length upon the earlier part of the actor's life. While such a proceeding tends to relegate the biography to the status of material for the use of the historian of the future rather than to give it an enduring place of its own, it is doubtful if the most complete work written during the lifetime of the player would escape a similar fate.

The volume tells more of Irving's younger days than any previous publication, and tells it simply and sympathetically. Henry Irving, as most persons know, was born John Henry Brodribb. The name of Irving did not become his own in law until it was conferred by royal license in 1889. His father was Samuel Brodribb, "who does not seem to have been a man of strong individuality, and who failed to achieve a high degree of worldly prosperity, leave alone distinction." Of the village where the actor was born it is recounted that "nothing of consequence has happened at Keinton since Henry Irving was born there, on the 6th of February, 1838. His birthplace is a superior sort of cottage of two stories, with nothing to distinguish it from scores of other modest dwellings of the same class."

Fortunately, the young Irving did not grow up among these dull surroundings. London received him while he was yet a lad, and it was the stimulus of the metropolis which shaped his temperamental development. Upon the love which the boy early felt for the stage, and upon the stubbornness which led him to persist until he himself was in the ranks of the players, the writer lays pleasant emphasis. To playgoers, however, the chief interest in the book is likely to center in the story of the sequence of that obstinacy, of the tale of the years during which a young actor struggled the weary road of the provincial stock company player—now Edinburg, now Manchester, and now Liverpool. Then London, at last; the battle to do over again, triumph still longer deferred, but come at last, no less definite than sudden. This portion of the career is dramatic, and so is the telling. Afterwards dates multiply, and the interest wanes in considerable degree.

Mr. Hiatt admits he is a warm admirer of Irving, but claims his critical estimate of the actor is impartial. He lays stress, also, upon the fact that he has quoted unfavorable as well as laudatory comments. Quantity, however, is all on the favorable side, and one who desires to learn much about the Irving faults will have to go elsewhere for information. Although the statement is made that Irving dislikes to be photographed in character, the volume abounds in character illustrations.

Brief Mention.

Mrs. F. B. Dyche of Evanston, Ill., is about to issue a limited reprint of the first printed biography of Abraham Lincoln, which was written by her father, John L. Scripps, and was issued as a campaign document by "The Chicago Tribune" and the New York Tribune immediately after Lincoln's first nomination. The original edition was in pamphlet form, but Mrs. Dyche has made a bound book of it, having added much interesting supplementary matter, including letters from Mr. Scripps to Mr. Herndon which have lately come into her possession. The edition will be limited to 240 copies.

The third and fourth volumes of "The Larger Temple Shakspeare" (Macmillan) together contain seven of the plays, from "The Merchant of Venice" to "Cymbeline," with the excellent notes and glossary furnished by the editor, Israel Gollancz. The chief distinguishing feature of this edition is found in the small but valuable illustrations of Shakspearean curios and reproductions of pictures from old manuscripts. These are wisely confined to the pages containing the notes and glossary. The merits of the original Temple edition are so well known that no further comment is needed upon this one, which groups the forty-odd little volumes into a dozen larger ones.

Robert Clowry Chapman of the Chicago bar has reviewed the tragedy of Jesus in a small book entitled "Legalised Wrong" (Revell), in which he reaches the conclusion that all the existing legal forms were strictly complied with in the arrest, trial, conviction, and crucifixion of Jesus. His narrative is consecutive and clear, though his language is scholastic rather than popular. Mr. Chapman has evidently put much study upon this essay, and his telling of the story reveals a thorough knowledge both of modern legal processes and of ancient Roman and Jewish procedure. His conclusion that Jesus was legally condemned is not new, but his statement of the case is fresh and admirably terse.

"Sentimental Tommy," figuring as celebrated Tommy in Mr. Barrie's story, "Tommy and Grisel," now running in Scribner's, is the same whimsical, half-unconscious little liar that we knew in the first story, but now that he is a great author he has also the called imagination. That imagination that impels Tommy to say to every woman those words so dear to all feminine hearts: "Has it ever occurred to you that you are unlike other women?" And it is imagination that makes Tommy on his way to see for the first time the new baby of his old friends, Corp and Gavinia, decide to announce that the baby had Corp's chin and Gavinia's eyes. He also wanted to say, so delicious was the pleasure of his old friends, that he should like to hold the baby in his arms, but it was such a thundering lie that even an author could not say it!" The relation between Tommy and Grisel is deliciously piquant, and they promise to lead the reader a merry dance and to afford him much beguilement. Mr. Barrie's story is, beyond question, the most delightful piece of serial fiction now before the public.

The thirteenth and fourteenth volumes of the cantenary edition deal with scenes from Parisian life and narrate such parts of the career of Lucien de Rubempré as Miss Wormeley has considered fit for translation into English. Besides the two fragments of Balzac's unsavory masterpiece, there is "The Duchesse de Langeais," a picture of polite Parisian society during the restoration. The Duchess, who is a rather uncomplimentary portrait of Balzac's friend, Mme. de Castries, is a type of the sinful woman with "more infatuation than enthusiasm, more head than heart." The tragic end is too melodramatic to please readers of the present day. "Ferragus" is another of these overstrained "tales of the underworld" in which Balzac exploited his ideas of the terrible deeds of secret societies. "Gobseck," the first of this author's marvelous studies of avarice, is a fitting companion for "Ferragus." Even old Grandet is hardly a more remarkable and repulsive miser than this Dutch Parisian Jew, Gobseck. The volumes, like the others of the series, are illustrated by French artists. (Little, Brown & Co.)

Books Received.

"Tribune Almanac, 1900." New York: The Tribune association.

"The Lute and Lays." By Charles Stuart Welles. The Macmillan company.

"Olga Nethersole and Her Leading Men." A collection of pictures. C. H. Russell.

"The Stage as a Career." By Philip G. Hubert Jr. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Aboard the American Duchess." By George L. Myers. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Larger Temple Shakspeare." Vols. III. and IV. The Macmillan company.

"Heredity and Human Progress." By W. Duncan McKim. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Rembrandt." By Estelle M. Hurll. Riverside Art series. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Le Pedant Joué." A comedy. By Cyrano de Bergerac. Boston: Jean de Peiffer.

"The Crisis of the Republic." By George S. Boutwell. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co.

"The Christian Use of the Psalms." By the Rev. T. K. Cheyne. E. P. Dutton & Co.

"The Transvaal from Within." By J. P. Fitzpatrick. Frederick A. Stokes company.

"Mme. Dreyfus." An appreciation. By Josephine Lazarus. New York: Brentano's.

"The Paradise of Dante Alighieri." The Temple Classics. The Macmillan company.

"Statistics and Economics." By Richmond Mayo-Smith. The Macmillan company.

"Reincarnation or Immortality?" By Ursula N. Gestefeld. Alliance Publishing company.

"A Defense of Poesie." By Sir Philip Sidney. Cassell's National Library. Cassell & Co.

"The Works of Balzac." Centenary edition. Vols. XIII. and XIV. Little, Brown & Co.

"Prose and Verse for Children." By Katharine Pyle. Illustrated. American Book company.

"Wanderings of French Ed. and Other Stories." By J. Adelard Rene. New York: Wright & Co.

"Henry Knox, a Soldier of the Revolution." By Noah Brooks. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Regeneration of the United States." By William Morton Grinnell. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Nature's Miracles." Familiar talks on science. By Elisha Gray. Vol. I. Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

"Muscle, Brain, and Diet." A plea for simpler foods. By Eustace H Miles. The Macmillan company.

"The Midsummer of Italian Art." By Frank Preston Stearns. Revised edition. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"What a Young Husband Ought to Know." By Sylvanus Stall. Philadelphia: Vir Publishing company.

"Songs of All Lands." For schools and social gatherings. By W. S. B. Mathews. American Book company.

"Scott's Marmion." "Irving's Alhambra." Macmillan's Pocket English Classics. The Macmillan company.

"Economics and Industrial History for Secondary Schools." By Henry W. Thurston. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co.

"Knights of the Cross." By Henryk Sienkiewicz. Translated by Samuel A. Binion. Vols. I. and II. R. F. Fenno & Co.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY'S LATEST BOOKS.

JUST READY:

MARY PAGET

A Romance of Old Bermuda. By MINNA CAROLINE SMITH. Cloth, $1.50.

A novel of the time of James I.; a part of its historical basis is the account of that famous wreck which inspired Shakespeare's "The Tempest."

A TIMELY NOVEL.

THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE

By STEPHEN BONSAL, war correspondent to the New York Herald. Sometime Secretary to the United States Legations in Pekin, Madrid, and Tokio. Cloth, $1.50

By stories told in letters of officers before Santiago and in the Philippines, the development of American Expansion tells itself with unconscious force and lucidity.

BROOK FARM

Its Members, Scholars and Visitors.

By LINDSAY SWIFT. Cloth, $1.25

Biographical and critical, the history of an experiment of lasting interest, full of delightful anecdotes and personal recollections.

The second volume of the series, NATIONAL STUDIES IN AMERICAN LETTERS, edited by Prof. George E. Woodberry of Columbia, of which Col. Higginson's "Old Cambridge" was the first volume.

HOW WOMEN MAY EARN A LIVING

Clear and Most Helpful.

A Handbook of Occupations for Women.

By MRS. HELEN CHURCHILL CANDEE.

Cloth, 16mo. Price, $1.05.

Chapter after chapter takes up different ways in which women have successfully found paying work, discussing each in a most practical way. An exceedingly serviceable book.

SECOND EDITION

ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

The Man of the People.

By NORMAN HAPGOOD. With portraits, facsimile documents, etc. $2.00

"Mr. Hapgood makes Lincoln more human and real and genuine and infinitely more interesting than he has ever been made before in Literature."—Boston Herald.

THE NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE CHILD

Its Growth and Health in Education.

By FRANCIS WARNER, author of "The Study of Children and Their School Training." Cloth, 16mo, $1.00 net.

A Handbook for Teachers, who will remember Dr. Warner's last book as "extremely suggestive and important."

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTHLY

Vol. I., No. 1, Jan., 1900

A Magazine of Contemporary Thought.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

For One Year, $3.00. Single Nos. Twenty-five Cents.

JUST READY No. 2, Feb., 1900

A journal which will present contemporary thought in a permanent, dignified, and available form through essays by leading scholars in both continents, and reviews of the progress of knowledge in the different branches.

Its Advisory Board is made up of an equal number of persons residing in America, France, Germany, and England, under the general editorship of Mr. Frederick A. Richardson.

Published by The Macmillan Company, New York.

COUNTY PAYS IN SCRIPT.

EMPLOYES MUST WAIT OR ACCEPT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

Draw Paper for Two Months' Salaries and Brokers Have a Busy Day, Charging at Least Ten Per Cent—Finance Committee Struggles with Appropriation Bill — To Improve Northwest Side Water Supply—Discuss Closing of Taylor Street.

The county paid its employés their December and January salaries yesterday, but it paid them in "scrip." The employés were happy till they learned they would have to accept a discount of at least 10 per cent or wait till May 1 for the cash. The first man to draw his tax warrant was Frank Conroyd, chief engineer of the County Building. All during the day a line of men and women filed passed the Controller's window to secure their warrants. Many hastened to some brokerage firm to discount the paper, the first pay of any kind they had drawn for two months. The pay rolls amount to $270,000. In addition to this there are outstanding bills for supplies amounting to $180,000, making the total a little less than $500,000. The firms from whom the supplies were obtained were also paid in scrip.

Deputy Controller Monaghan denied last night the report that he was directing those who held the county warrants to cash them at the office of a La Salle street broker. It was said that this broker was doing the bulk of this kind of business, charging high rates of interest for cashing the warrants.

Figuring on City's Income.

The appropriation bill was discussed at the meeting of the Finance committee. The basis of the city's demands will have to be founded on an estimated valuation, and it is probable that the committee will figure on $400,000,000, giving the city $8,000,000. To guard against any entanglement the city officials will spend only $6,900,000, which they will be certain of obtaining.

If there is a balance in the treasury at the end of the year it will be placed in the general fund for the following year. Corporation Counsel Walker believes this can be done, and the committee will probably adopt the plan.

More Water for West Side.

An order will be introduced at the next Council meeting authorising the city engineer to continue the laying of water mains to complete the new system on the West Side laid to take the supply from the new Springfield avenue and Central Park avenue pumping stations. City Engineer Ericson says 800

ASKS FOR WIDER POWERS

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE CIRCULAR TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Scope Includes Mines, Railroads, Water Transportation, and Various Executive Features — Rockefeller and People's Gas—Forecast of the Bank Statement — Dry Goods Imports at New York—Closing Curb Prices on Unlisted Securities.

A circular letter has been sent to stockholders of the American Steel and Wire company outlining important measures, which will be submitted for their action at the annual meeting in Jersey City on Feb. 20. The stockholders are asked to confer wider powers on the company. The matters are in the nature of proposed amendments to the certificate of incorporation. The stockholders are requested to give their assent to these.

Among other things the stockholders are asked to give the company the power "to engage in and carry on the business of constructing, buying, selling, leasing, and operating railroads, wharfs, piers, and kindred business and enterprise. The company's powers also are enlarged in other directions. One provision is for reduction of the preferred stock, a step which has been expected for some time.

An officer of the company said that the powers which are specified in the circular are covered generally in the certificate of incorporation, but it was desired to define them strictly. The company now owns several railroads, he said, in connection to its coke fields, which are operated locally in their neighborhood.

Circular to Stockholders.

The circular to stockholders is signed by Secretary C. S. Roberts and is as follows:

"The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Steel and Wire company of New Jersey will be held at the office of the company, 60 Grand street, in the City of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Tuesday, the 20th day of February, 1900, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing five directors to succeed those whose terms of office then expire and for such other business as may be submitted for the action of the stockholders.

"You are further notified that there will be submitted to the stockholders for their action certain proposed amendments to the certificate of incorporation, as hereinafter stated, and for that purpose the meeting of the stockholders, as to be held on the 20th day of February, 1900, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the place above mentioned, has been directed by the Board of Directors of this company to be held also as a special meeting to consider and act upon such proposed amendments, which the Board of Directors by resolution have declared to be advisable, and are as follows—viz.:

"By specifically conferring upon this company in its certificate of incorporation the power:

"To engage in and carry on in all respects the business of buying, acquiring, selling, operating, and using mines and mining products of every kind and character.

"To engage in and carry on the business of constructing, buying, selling, leasing, and operating railroads, wharfs, piers, and kindred business and enterprises.

"To engage in and carry on and conduct the business of buying, selling, leasing, and operating steamships and other methods of water transportation, and any and all business incident to and connected therewith.

"To guarantee the payment of and assume the obligations of other corporations, persons, and firms.

"To redeem, retire, and otherwise acquire and cancel the preferred stock of this company, as by the laws of the State of New Jersey provided and permitted.

"To have the Board of Directors fix the working capital of this company in conformity with the present by-laws of the company.

"To have the Board of Directors elect an Executive committee possessing the powers of the board in conformity with the present by-laws of the company.

"To have the Board of Directors enabled to declare and pay dividends on the common stock of the company quarterly out of the surplus or net earnings of the current dividend year during such current dividend year."

Rockefeller and People's Gas.

There is some talk that the Rockefeller interests may have bought some shares of stock of the People's Gaslight and Coke company of this city. This would be a natural sequel to the troubles between the Whitney-Brady interests of New York and the Rockefellers, which ended in changes among the owners of some of the properties in that city in which the former syndicate was interested. The truce was arranged recently between the Rockefellers and the Whitney-Brady interests, which, it is said, were at war.

It is recalled that at the time of the panic in Wall street in December large blocks of People's Gas were put on the market in order to aid the effect of depressing considerably the quotable value of the securities. The sales of stock were so large that there was some speculation as to the purchaser. Whether it was the Rockefellers is now a theme of gossip.

The Rockefellers have had large investments in gas companies for years. They have embarked to a degree in street railroad companies, but have interested themselves largely in gas properties. They are heavily interested in gas projects in New York City and other Eastern places.

Bank Statement Forecast.

It was expected that the New York bank statement to be issued today would be favorable again. The forecast sent out from New York last evening said:

"The known movements of money in the week indicate a gain in cash of $5,165,000 from the direct express movements and New York Subtreasury operations of $2,871,118, as compared with a net gain, in the previous week of $2,469,882.

"The gain from the New York Subtreasury this week was only $474,000, compared with a gain in the previous week of $2,852,000 and a gain the week before of $4,195,000.

"The receipts of gold at the Assay office were moderate this week, and no gold was received from Canada. The banks shipped direct by express this week $537,550, as against shipments in the previous week of $508,000, and received $2,934,000, against receipts in the previous week of $4,735,775 and of $4,965,072 the week before that. It is understood that one shipment in order was received by the banks this week by registered mail."

The February number of the Chicago Banker says that there will be over $1,000,000 more bank stocks during the last month, owing to the desire of holders to realize the recently declared dividends and the exact investments in that will do not favor the purchase of stocks ex-dividend rights. There were two exceptions to this rule, however. The stock of the Continental National changed hands at 275 and Corn Exchange National at 296, both ex-dividends, an advance of 6 and 5 points, respectively, in the market value of these stocks. The State Bank of Chicago reports an exchange at 130, the first sale since the capital of the institution was doubled. Illinois Trust and Savings continues to advance rapidly, 625 having been bid recently with no offers.

Other Financial News.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New York this week were $3,504,580, against $2,500,000 last week, and $2,022,579 the corresponding week of last year. Amount marketed was $3,221,519, against $2,700,802 last week, and $2,110,790 the corresponding week of last year.

The People's Gaslight and Coke company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable on Feb. 25. Books close on Feb. 16 and reopen on Feb. 26.

The St. Paul and Duluth railroad company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable on March 1. Books close on Feb. 9 and reopen on March 1.

W. P. Orr, a banker of Piqua, O., and also a director of the Seventh National Bank of New York, has been elected treasurer of the American Linseed company.

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	83	84
Amalgamated Copper	83¾	84
American Bicycle	17	18½
Do pfd	80	82
Chicago and Alton subscriptions	105	106½
Distilling Company of America	2¼	2⅜
Do pfd	20¾	21¾
Electric Vehicle	42	46
Do pfd	70	80
Illinois Electric Vehicle	2¼	2⅜
Otis Elevator	22	23
Do pfd	78	80
Royal Baking Powder pfd	94	94½
Standard Oil	508	510

Sales of the Day.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

	Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	100	14¾	14¾	14¾
Do pfd	1,080	56¼	55¾	56¼
American Radiator	120	50	48¾	50
Do pfd	50	105	105	105
American Tinplate	740	34	33	33¾
Do pfd	100	82	82	82¾
Chicago Telephone	10	215	215	215
Chicago Union T. pfd	50	76¾	76¾	76¾
Lake Street Elevated	5	19¾	19¾	19¾
Metropolitan Elevated	380	26	26	25
Do pfd	904	77¼	76¾	77
National Biscuit	300	37	37	37¾
Do pfd	5	93¼	93¼	93½
National Carbon	800	19¾	18¾	19¾
Do pfd	10	84	84	84
National Steel	2,224	48	47	47½
Do pfd	20	24¾	24¾	24¾
North Chicago	15	226	227	226
South Side Elevated	300	100	100	100
West Chicago	50	112¾	112¼	112¾

BONDS.

$20000 Met Sold 4s. 90 | $ 3000 N. Chi. 5s. 106
7000 Lake Sho 5s. 90 | 1500 ——— 106
*10000 Ed. Sold 4s. 106½ | 2000 Cons. Gas 5s. 107¾
11000 W.C. Con. 5s. 104

Clearings at the largest cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 2.	Jan. 26.
New York	$207,647,956	$166,922,320
Chicago	22,615,400	18,430,930
Boston	20,437,930	19,832,261
Philadelphia	16,243,025	16,230,544
St. Louis	5,987,900	4,451,005
Baltimore	3,778,870	2,857,246

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 30c premium; St. Louis, 40c premium bid, 50c premium asked.

STOCK MARKET GOES HIGHER.

Gains Shown in Most of the Wall Street Securities and Trading Is of Larger Volume.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

New York, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Further improvement was shown in today's stock market, and substantial gains were made in nearly all of the active stocks. The industrials as well as the railroads moved to wards higher levels, and there was an improvement in miscellaneous securities. Even the curb market was affected, and an improvement in prices and considerable activity was shown. Sales in the stock market today exceeded 590,000 shares, and while this was not up to the record of Wednesday, when the improvement in prices began, there was more than twice the average sales of last week.

Baltimore and Ohio showed the most sustained advance of the day, the common selling up from 58⅜ to 62¼, and the preferred from 74¾ to 77¼. The close was at the top on each security, the net gain being 3¾ points in the common and 2¾ points in the preferred. In the two issues there were sales of nearly 50,000 shares.

The improvement in Baltimore and Ohio is undoubtedly due to the announcement of the election of Third Vice President Prevost of the Pennsylvania to the Baltimore and Ohio directorate. This is corroboration of the belief that has been generally held that the relations between the two systems will hereafter be close and friendly. While no amalgamation of the two companies is anticipated, there is every reason to believe that there will be at no time in the future any rate wars between the two companies.

According to a report which is practically verified the Pennsylvania company has secured control of the Western New York and Pennsylvania, the stock of which has been largely held abroad. The capital stock is $20,000,000, of which $5,000,000 was in voting trust, the stock of which is held by the Union Trust company of New York. There have recently been some big purchases of this stock, which has been credited to interests close to the Pennsylvania company. A pool was formed, and it has since acquired the stock held by foreign investors. Pennsylvania stock has not been active in the market recently. Sales today amounted to less than 5,000 shares, and, while there was an improvement in prices, the gain was only fractional.

From commission houses the report continues to come that Western interests are taking the pace in the present stock market, and that more than the usual percentage of trading is to be credited to people who operate through private wire houses. The buying from Chicago has been particularly heavy of late, and, while it has been largely in the Steel stock, the purchases of railroad stock have not been inconsiderable.

The Steel stocks showed a further improvement today, nearly all of these securities advancing. Steel and Wire common and Federal Steel preferred, however, sold off fractionally. Steel and Wire common was again active, with sales of more than 26,000 shares, prices ranging from 57 to 58¼, with a close of 57⅞. Tinplate common gained ½ point and the preferred ¼ point. Federal Steel common sold up ¾ point, National Steel common advanced ¾ point and the preferred ⅜ point, while Republic Iron and Steel common gained 1¼ points and the preferred 1¼ points.

While trading in Union Bag and Paper was in small volume, there was a net gain in the preferred and common stock of 2¾ points each.

Today's bank statement is expected to be a favorable one, though bankers do not look for the same gain in cash that was shown in some of the recent statements. This is in part due to the fact that the government has ceased to deposit internal revenue receipts with depository banks. The banks now hold the bonds for an increase in public deposit have now received all of the government funds they are entitled to under the deposit of bonds made in December.

Payments of pension checks and checks drawn for interest on government bonds have been fairly heavy in New York during the week, amounting to approximately $5,000,000. Had it not been for these payments the Subtreasury would have been a creditor in the clearing-house. The receipts of currency from the West has been gradually growing smaller, largely as a result of the reduction in interest rates in New York.

The money market continues in a satisfactory condition, call loans having been made today at 4 to 2½ per cent, with time money at 4 to 4½ per cent.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Today's stock speculation furnished adequate proof that increased interest was being manifested by the public in the market. This supposition was based on the extensive trading in railroad stocks, which comprised properties traversing a wide area. Professional operators, perceiving that support from commission houses could be relied upon in an upward movement in the standard stocks, devoted their energies in this direction, causing the active occupy a secondary position in the market. This change of front was in a measure due also to the fact that some of the industrials, which had sustained a substantial rise, showed evidences of good realising.

Recognition of the encouraging general situation and indifference of the local market to foreign complications was the primary cause of the revival of outside interest. Important movements appeared to be under way by substantial interests, as today's strength developed in first one group of railroad stocks and then another, until the list showed gains running from 1 to 3½ points.

In connection with the enormous buying of the Baltimore and Ohio stocks, a statement that the management had sold $8,000,000 4 per cent bonds of the road and $2,500,000 of that of a subsidiary line to provide improvements accounted for their buoyant rise. As the tendency of prices became pronounced arbitrage houses took advantage of the level to unload, but their offerings of 10,000 shares presented no effectual check to the current. Long standing short lines in some of the middle grade railroads were covered, and blocks of 1,000 to 3,000 shares figured plentifully throughout the list.

Interest was diffused into a great variety of stocks, and at times some of the usually neglected ones vied with the recognized leaders in point of animation. Early operations indicated that powerful interests were engaged in the metal stocks, as prices of the minor securities followed a jump of 8 points in Tennessee Coal to 104. This stock suffered acutely from realization as the day progressed and ended with a gain of only 3¼ points. Prices of kindred properties were better sustained, but all relapsed from the best figures.

Fluctuations in Third Avenue continued to be of a sensational nature, an early rise to 130 being followed by a break to 97 on liquidation by interests disturbed by the measures projected to finance the company's indebtedness. A rally to 99¾ occurred in sympathy with the pronounced rise of the general market in the late dealings. Other local utilities lacked feature aside from the gas securities, which, however, did not fully retain a substantial rise. Western railroad stocks gave the first indication of strength, and although interest in these waned somewhat as the other groups became prominent, they nevertheless held their extreme gains.

Among the high-priced industrials American Tobacco, People's Gas, and Sugar achieved a commanding stand occasionally, but ended with narrow net changes. Predictions as to the character of tomorrow's bank statement were uniformly favorable, but the opinion was expressed that the gain in cash from the receipts from the interior and subtreasury operations were placed at $2,871,118, as compared with a net gain in the previous week of $6,489,175.

A reflection of the stock market's strength was observed in the bond operations, where the absorption was heavy of the low and middle grade issues. The market was broad and active, transactions aggregating at par value $3,980,000. United States new 4s and 5s advanced ¼ and the 2s declined ⅛ in the bid price.

Call loans easy, 2@2½; last loan, 2¼. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¼@4.87⅝ for demand and 484@484¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 485@488½; commercial bills, 483¾@484¼. Bar silver, 60; Mexican dollars, 47¾. Silver certificates, 59¼@60¾. Government bonds irregular; State bonds firm; railroad bonds firm.

TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Feb. 2.	Feb. 1.
Amn. Sugar	16,900	118¾	117⅝	118	118¾
Amn. Tobacco	15,700	104⅜	103¾	103½	103
Do pfd	100	138¾	138¾	138¾	
Amn. Tinplate	2,400	34	33¾	33½	32¾
Do pfd	300	82½	82	82½	81¾
Amn. Cotton Oil	1,600	35	33¾	33¾	33¾
Am. Tel. & Ca. Co	20	96	96	96	95
Amn. Express	55	149½	148	149½	
Amn. Smelting	16,300	41¾	40	40¾	40
Do pfd	1,400	91	90	91	90
Adams Express	20	115	115	115	
Amn. Steel & Wire	25,300	58¼	57	58¼	
Do pfd	2,200	95	94	94½	
Atchison	2,200	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Do pfd	22,500	63¾	62¾	63¾	
Am. Steel Hoop	6,700	47¼	46¾	47	
Do pfd	700	84	83¾	84	
Anaconda	2,400	41¼	40¾	41¼	
Amn. Linseed	100	15	15	15	
Do pfd	300	56¼	56	56¼	
Amn. Malting Co.	100	6	6	6	
Do pfd	100	25½	25½	25½	
Am. Car Foundry	8,400	17	16¼	16½	
Do pfd	1,100	62¾	62¾	62¾	
Amn. Ice	800	11¾	11¼	11¼	
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	10,900	76¼	73¾	75¾	
Brunswick	100	14	14	14	
Balto. & Ohio	31,700	62¼	58¾	62¼	
Do pfd	16,300	77¼	74¾	77¼	
Bkln. U. Gas	2,000	151	149½	150½	
C. B. & Q.	15,400	124¾	123½	124¾	
C. & N. W.	400	161¾	160¾	161¾	
Do pfd	50	196	196	196	
C., M. & St. P.	6,100	119¾	119	119¾	
Do pfd	300	171	171	171	
C., R. I. & P.	4,600	108¾	107¾	108¾	
Canada Southern	100	49¾	49¾	49¾	
Ches. & Ohio	4,000	29¾	29¼	29¾	
C. R. & Q. of N. J.	500	118	118	118	
C. C. C. & St. L.	1,500	62	61¾	61¾	
Canadian Pacific	1,000	96¾	96¼	96¼	
Chi. Gas	1,600	192	188	190	
Chi. Terminal	100	11¾	11½	11¾	
Do pfd	400	37	36¾	37	
Col. & So. 1st pfd	200	44	44	44	
Do 2d pfd	300	15½	15	15½	
Colo. Fuel & Iron	9,400	48	47	47½	
C. J. & Mex.	100	16	16	16	
Lexington	100	49½	49½	49½	
Mountain Beauty	100	104	104	104	
Monarch	100	104	104	104	
New Haven	8	194	194	194	
Nugget	100	12	12	12	
Pilarim Con.	100	5	5	5	
Prince Albert	100	6	6	6	
Progress	100	9½	9½	9½	
Sacramento	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Work	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	
DENVER, Colo., mining quotations:	Feb. 2.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.	
Copper Mountain		7¼	7¾	10,000	
Do Bonds		11¼	11¾	15,000	
H. H.		9¼	9¾	8,000	
Progress					

New York Poultry Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive: Fowls, per lb. 10½c; chickens, 9c; roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 60@80c; geese, $1.25@1.50; pigeons, 20@25c. Dressed: Turkeys, young hens, fancy, per lb, 11½@12c; do, mixed, fancy, 11c; young toms, fancy, small, 10½@11c; Western, young toms, heavy to medium, 9½@10c; old hens, 9½@10c; old toms, 9½@9½c; do, poor, 7@8c; broilers, Philadelphia, large, 15@16c; do, mixed weights, 11@13c; do, State and Pennsylvania, prime, 10@12c; do, Western, dry-picked, average best, 10½@11c; do, scalded, 10½@11c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; chickens and fowls, State and Pennsylvania, prime, 10½@11c; do, Western, prime, 10½@11c; do, fair to good, 9@10c; State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10½@11c; do, Western, prime, 10½@11c; do, fair to good, 9@10c; old roosters, 7@7½c; do, fair to good, 6@6½c; ducklings, fancy, large, 16@17c; mediocre, Philadelphia, fancy, large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 11@13c; do, fancy, 12@13c; do, small and slips, 10@11c; ducks, fancy, 12c; do, good to prime, 10@11c; do, poor, 7@8c; geese, fancy, 10c; do, good to prime, 8½@9c; do, poor, 6@7c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $3.50; do, dark, $2.00@2.25; do, culls, 50c@$1.00.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $252,456,767; gold reserve, $218,983,709.

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The day in the stock market was one of general improvement. Copper was the strongest feature as a rule. Call loans, 3¼@4¼ per cent. Time loans, 4@5 per cent. Clearing-house rate, 4 per cent.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The extreme dullness which has characterized the markets during the week was again in evidence today. Prices began firm on yesterday's rumors, but sagged in the absence of news. Americans were dull and idle till midday, when they became strong on German buying, and closed at the best under the influence of purchases by New York and Berlin, mainly of Atchison preferred. The bank lost $60,000 gold in transit. Money was easier with the turn of the month and release of Mexican funds.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—American railway shares ruled fairly steady throughout the entire session, with business restricted and almost limited to professional traders. The close was quiet, but steady. Gold to the amount of £60,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today.

Consols for money and for the account, 100⅝; Canadian Pacific, 98⅝; Erie, 11⅝; Erie first preferred, 34⅝; Illinois Central, 114½; Union Pacific, common, 75⅞; St. Paul common, 122¾; New York Central, 137½; Pennsylvania, 66¼; Reading, 24½; Northern Pacific preferred, 77; Atchison, 20¼; Louisville, 84¾; Kansas and Texas, 7¾; Anaconda, 8¼. Bar silver steady, 27⅝d per ounce. Money, 2 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 9-16@3⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3-16@3⅜ per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Business was less active on the bourse today. Prices opened firm, but subsequently reacted. Rentes were supported and Spanish 4s and Italians were easier. Brazilians advanced on the rise in the rate of exchange and on rumors of a treaty with France regarding the import duty on coffee. Rio Tintos were harder on the issuance of favorable statistics and the advance in copper. Kaffirs were in good demand. The close was dull.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Prices were quieter at the openings of the bourse today, declining and recovering on reports of a strike in the River Wurn district. Later there was a good recovery, especially in coal shares.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the Country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Mining stocks closed:

Chollar	20	Ontario	800
Crown Point	10	Ophir	20
Con. Cal. & Va.	190	Plymouth	15
Deadwood	55	Quicksilver	175
Gould & Curtis	27	Quicksilver pfd	750
Hale & Norcross	27	Sierra Nevada	37
Homestake	5000	Standard	225
Iron Silver	25	Union	25
Mexican	28	Yellow Jacket	17

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	37½	39	7,000
Cadillac	37½	39	7,500
Copper Mountain	7¼	7¾	15,000
C. K. & N.	2¼	2⅝	5,000
Dante	16¾	16¾	6,000
Franklin	35¾	36	10,000
Goldstone	2¼	2⅜	10,000
Gold Sovereign	15	16	10,000
Independence	85	86	5,000
Ingham	16¾	17¼	10,000
Josephine	4	4½	25,000
Kimberly	10¾	10¾	5,000
Lexington	18¾	18¾	15,000
Mountain Beauty	10¼	10¼	5,000
Monarch	10¼	10¼	20,000
New Haven	8	8¼	11,000
Nugget	19¾	19¾	22,000
Pilarim Con.	11	12	5,000
Prince Albert	5¾	6	10,000
Progress	9¼	10	10,000
Sacramento	8¾	8¾	7,000
Work	30¼	30¾	4,500

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Copper Mountain	7¼	7¾	10,000
Do Bonds	11¼	11¾	15,000
H. H.	9¼	9¾	8,000
Progress			

New York Poultry Market.

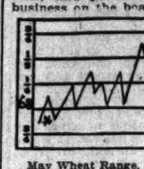
NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive: Fowls, per lb. 10½c; chickens, 9c; roosters, 6½c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 60@80c; geese, $1.25@1.50; pigeons, 20@25c. Dressed: Turkeys, young hens, fancy, per lb, 11½@12c; do, mixed, fancy, 11c; young toms, fancy, small, 10½@11c; Western, young toms, heavy to medium, 9½@10c; old hens, 9½@10c; old toms, 9½@9½c; do, poor, 7@8c; broilers, Philadelphia, large, 15@16c; do, mixed weights, 11@13c; do, State and Pennsylvania, prime, 10@12c; do, Western, dry-picked, average best, 10½@11c; do, scalded, 10½@11c; do, fair to good, 8@10c; chickens and fowls, State and Pennsylvania, prime, 10½@11c; do, Western, prime, 10½@11c; do, fair to good, 9@10c; State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 10½@11c; do, Western, prime, 10½@11c; do, fair to good, 9@10c; old roosters, 7@7½c; do, fair to good, 6@6½c; ducklings, fancy, large, 16@17c; mediocre, Philadelphia, fancy, large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 11@13c; do, fancy, 12@13c; do, small and slips, 10@11c; ducks, fancy, 12c; do, good to prime, 10@11c; do, poor, 7@8c; geese, fancy, 10c; do, good to prime, 8½@9c; do, poor, 6@7c; squabs, choice, large, white, per dozen, $3.50; do, dark, $2.00@2.25; do, culls, 50c@$1.00.

MARKET RULES STRONGER

WHEAT, CORN, AND PROVISIONS JOIN IN GENERAL ADVANCE.

Renewed Reports of Damage to French Crops, Foreign Buying, and Export Demand Stimulate Wheat Futures—Export Demand Aids Corn Market—Small Stocks of Lard and Other Hog Products Start Buying Fever.

A distinctly stronger feeling in wheat, corn, oats, and provisions marked yesterday's business on the board, a fair advance being scored all along the line. When especial reasons for strength seemed to be lacking in the wheat pit a reflected vigor from the other speculative marts served to prevent any serious dip. Wheat opened at a fractional loss of half a point under the previous closing price of 67⅞c, and lost the other fraction for a total decline of ⅛c before any news of a markedly bullish character struck the trade. Cables in general were lower, but Paris reported a further advance of ⅝c to 1¼c on futures, and there were private cablegrams declaring "French crop prospects bad." New York reported unfavorable French crop reports there and good buying for foreign account. The purchase of 100,000 bu early in the morning by Brosseau was set down to orders from France, though it was also attributed to the covering of a short line, which had been put out on the firm's account. There was some buying by Schwartz-Dupee for foreign account and speculative purchases by Comstock and others, who decided that the long side of the market was the right side to be on, for the moment at least. Pit speculators who were trying to sell the market down found it too firm, in spite of their offerings, for the wished for break, and in covering sent it up several points. Bullish news from the Northwest and intimations of crop damage given out by the Modern Miller had a further tendency to strengthen the market, which closed at 68¼@68⅝c, half a point under the top quotation. The volume of outside trade was not large and the advance must be credited partly to the efforts of scalpers to break the market and create a soft spot to buy back on. There was some realizing by longs to help this tendency, but the market developed strength enough to withstand it. There were too many buyers to create the desired soft spot and when the shorts began to cover the market ran up to 68¼c and 68⅝c before they could square their trades, closing on the split between those quotations. While the volume of trade was not heavy it was spirited and there were fewer dull moments, when the trade had to wait for something to turn up, than for some days. Some wiseacres were inclined to believe that this last bulge is a premonition of a higher range of prices, based on the statistical position of the grain, but even hopeful bulls qualify their predictions with the admission that there are some large short lines out and with the absence of a more active support from the general investment public these operators might sell the market down again several cents. There was no bullish news from Argentina, the report that 800,000 bu of wheat had been shipped from there the last week, against 700,000 the week before, showing that the plague had not begun to interfere with shipments.



May Wheat Range.

Argentine Visible Supply.

Liverpool quoted the Argentine visible supply at the chief ports of this country at 5,520,000 bu, compared with 1,840,000 bu a year ago. But the Argentine situation did not cut as much figure as might have been expected, nor did the absence of cash demand here for export. That, it was thought, was bound to come later in view of the active inquiry reported from the seaboard.

Dispatches from New York announced the sale of 46 loads for export and from Philadelphia the engagement of four steamships, all the available vessel room, to load with grain for Europe this month. No sales were reported here except two amounting to 110,000 bu, said to have been sold late Thursday for export via Boston, but the sale was not confirmed. Representatives of export interests declared that all the wheat that could be shipped before the higher railroad rates go into effect Feb. 11 had already been sold. Eastern coasts were again reported bare of wheat cargoes. Liverpool receipts for three days being 360,000 bu, of which 141,000 bu were American, Chicago receipts of wheat were 24 cars, against 90 a year ago. Northwestern receipts, 211 cars, against 410 last year. Receipts at primary points were 323,000 bu, against 640,000 bu the same day last year. Estimates of a decrease in shipments of 2,500,000 bu to 5,800,000 bu a year ago, 8,000,000 bu; of a decrease in wheat afloat of 2,500,000 bu, and in the visible supply of 750,000 bu, were bullish and influenced the market. "The Modern Miller's" intimation of possible serious damage to winter wheat in the Southwest from the severe weather had more effect than the disclaimer of its being too early to estimate or anticipate crop damage.

Corn opened dull at the previous close of 36⅜c, but reported light acceptances from the country and active demand from the seaboard for export made a price indicated, and with brisk buying it advanced ⅜c to 38¼c, a range of large proportions, showing deep speculative interest, and in comparison with that of some days past. All the advance was not kept, but the closing quotation of 38¼c was a clear gain of ⅜c for the day, and the finish was strong. An advance of ¼d on spot corn in Liverpool and ¼d to ⅓d on futures, with a further advance in London, helped the local situation, and the demand was more urgent than the desire to supply it. Receipts here were 283, 402 and at primary points 845,000 bu, against 641,000 bu and 1,079,000 bu respectively a year ago. Shipments from the seaboard were 849,275 bu, against 193,000 bu the same day last year. The firm tone of provisions helped strengthen that of corn.

Provisions Lead Advance.

The strongest rally of the day was made in provisions, which were given two strong statistical reasons for climbing higher up the scale of thermometer. The chief reason for the higher opening was the decrease in local stocks from the estimate of the first of January, together with a light run of hogs at the yards. During the morning an estimate of the stocks of lard in Europe, afloat, and at primary American markets was issued, showing a total of 283,972 tcs, an increase of less than 5,000 tcs over the estimate of Jan. 1, 279,443 tcs, when in the same month last year there was an increase of 66,000 tcs and a total supply over 80,000 tcs in excess of the present figure. This was an extremely bullish showing, and pork and ribs came in for their share of support on statements of stocks in Chicago, Omaha, and Nebraska showing a reduction in supplies from last year of 126,000,000 lbs meats and 64,000 brls pork. But for much liquidation by tired longs, who have been waiting for some time for a rally from the first decent opportunity to let go, prices would have gone higher. As it was they went high enough to discourage shorts, pork futures soaking and holding an advance of 20c, to $10.95, for May, 12½ to 15c for lard, and 10 to 12½c for ribs. Armour and the Cudahy Packing company, Hately and Counselman & Day were good buyers. Captain Phillips was believed to have put out a short line. Hogs received were 19,000 at the yards, against 31,000 last year, and 49,500 at primary points, against 67,300 last year.

There was a good trade in oats, though only ¼c was covered in the range. The outside price for May was 28½c, and at this figure there were liberal offers. The bulk of the business was at 28¼@28⅜c, with shippers and shorts the good buyers. Trade was almost entirely local. The improved inquiry in a cash way did not always result in business being done, although cash sales were 180,000 bu, but it tended to make the market broader. Higher freight rates still exert a firming influence. Receipts were 106 cars, with 195 cars estimated for Saturday. Clearances at Eastern ports were reported at 3,300 bu.

Rye felt the effect of the improvement in surrounding markets and sold 1¢@1½c higher. May at 55½c, which was bid at the close. No. 2 rye on board sold at 54½c. There were 38 cars of barley inspected, but the trade would readily have absorbed two or three times the quantities offered. Feed grades were steady around 35c, and the higher grades firmer at former quotations, ranging from 38@40c for the bulk of malting. The only fancy sold at 46c. Timothy was entirely unchanged at $2.80 nominally for March. Country lots sold generally from $2.20@2.40. Clover seed was steady and inactive at nominally $2.50 for March. Moderate business was transacted in flaxseed at former prices of $1.59 for No. 1 Northwestern and $1.60 for May. September sold at $1.10, which was bid. Receipts were on a slightly more liberal scale, there being 8 cars here and 1 at Minneapolis, against 13 cars at the two points last year.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Demand slow and market dull. Winters, $3.35, spring: [illegible] straights, $3.10@3.35; patents, $3.30@3.60; straights, $3.10@3.30; bakers, $3.00@3.20; soft patents, $3.30@3.50; soft patents, white rye, brls, $3.60@3.80; export, bags, $2.10@2.30; Minnesota, $3.30@3.60; dark, $2.70@2.90; Minnesota, bags, $2.00@2.20; low grades, $2.00@2.20.

WINTER WHEAT—Firm and in fair demand. Free on board to go; No. 2 red, 40,000 bu on p. No. 3 red, 67¾c; No. 2 red, 68c; No. 4 red, 67c. Free on board, No. 2 hard, 66c; mixed wheat, 67c.

SPRING WHEAT—Sales in store and to go; No. 1 in good demand and firm, but on t. [illegible] No. 1 Northern Duluth, 69¾c. Free on board: No. [illegible] On track: No. 4, 58c. Billed through: No. [illegible] not graded, 64@66c.

CORN—Carlots in store and to go; No. 2 [illegible] and about ¼c higher, with larger supply, good demand, No. 2, 31¼c. No. 3 [illegible] 31¼@31½c; No. 3, 31½@31⅝c; No. 4, 31c. On track and free on board: No. [illegible] 31¼@31⅝c; No. 3, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 4, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 3, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 4, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 3, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 4, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 3, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 4, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 3, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 4, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 3, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 4, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 3, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 4, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 3, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 4, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 3, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 4,

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy	2 cents
Sunday, single copy	5 cents
Daily, per week	12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week	17 cents
Daily, per month	50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month	75 cents

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE.
Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico:

Daily, without Sunday, one year	$4.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months	2.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months	1.25
Daily, without Sunday, two months	1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month	.50
Daily, with Sunday, one year	6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months	3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months	1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month	.75
Sunday issue, one year	2.00
Sunday issue, one month	.25

Give postoffice address in full, including county and State.
Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter, at our risk.

NEW YORK—164 WORLD BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or by telephone—Express 667. When delivery is irregular make complaint at the office.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.
FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.
Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

LINCOLN PARK COMMANDERY NO. 64 K. T., North End Masonic Temple—Special conclave Thursday, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock p. m., for work. Visiting Sir Knights are courteously invited.
JOHN A. KRAUSS, E. C.
MARVIN S. BATES, Recorder.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1900.

A Hint to the Weather Man.

If it was at the cost of every snowflake dissolving into a poem on snow, Chicago would still have the hardihood to pray to be covered with that dear old "white mantle." When one thinks of all the unborn snow men, of the many Russian sleighs blushing unseen in barns, of the strings of hushed bells, of all the merry-makings that might have been and the dust plague that is, one feels that even in the city a winter without snow is a melancholy failure.

Relief for Naval Firemen.

Much was heard during the war with Spain of the work of the men in the engine-rooms of the great warships. The almost intolerable inconveniences under which they work, the fierce heat that often overpowered them, and the tremendous strain under which they labored, ignorant of what was going on above, was the theme of many pieces of verse produced by the war. The public will therefore be glad to know that a measure for their relief has been proposed. Medical Inspector A. F. Price of the navy, who returned to Washington recently from the Pacific station, suggests self-acting ventilation for the fireroom by means of a series of draft pipes. The temperature in the firerooms often reaches 200 degrees, and if it can be lowered by some such means as suggested by Dr. Price it should be done. The trying conditions under which the firemen work should be relieved as much as possible.

Lyman Abbott Nonplused.

The venerable Julia Ward Howe and the venerable Dr. Lyman Abbott had a lively tilt the other day before the Committee on Election Laws of the Massachusetts Legislature. Mrs. Howe represented the women who wish to vote; Dr. Abbott, the women who do not wish to vote. In the course of the discussion Dr. Abbott took the ground that women ought not to be allowed to vote because the majority of them are opposed to the suffrage, whereupon Mrs. Howe propounded the following poser to the old gentleman: "Were the twelve apostles right in advocating a better state of things in spite of the opposition of the whole nation?" The Doctor wisely declined to take up the time of the committee on that point. Mrs. Howe followed up her advantage by telling the parable of the foolish virgins, and hoping that Dr. Abbott would not be found in their ranks. Again the doctor was nonplused, and, after considering the proposition, made no reply. Perhaps he was not able to make a satisfactory reply as to the oil in his lamp without consulting his housekeeper.

What Teachers Should Learn.

More than a third of the educational publications issued in the United States contain summaries of the news of the period between the issues of publication. This is done surely to supply a demand, and, if so, the demand is significant. It is evidence that a large proportion of the school teachers do not read the daily newspapers, and hence need to be told every now and then what has happened. This is a reasonable inference, and, if true, it shows a deplorable state of affairs. The danger run by all pedagogues is of getting out of touch with practical, every day life. The tendency is to spend too much time on books and too little in keeping in sympathy with the world. Any teacher who fails to read the newspapers shows thus that he or she is too pedantic to be a successful instructor. In times gone by, the pedant and bookworm were successful, but nowadays these are displaced by the wide-awake teachers who know men as well as books. Reflection will recall that it is this latter class from which come the principals of the schools and the Presidents of colleges elected during the last few years.

A New Iowa Ambition.

There is no limit to Iowa's ambitions. Most of the people of the State firmly believe that it is destined to lead all the others in agriculture and manufacture. These ambitions are so well understood that the loyal Iowan counts them as a matter of course, as if already achieved, and his worry is at an end, although he does what he can to bring about the result. The latest boast of Iowa is made by the Des Moines Register. The Philadelphia Press had suggested Albert B. Cummins for Vice President. The Register replies that the national committeeman would not accept the nomination. "Iowa leads," cries the Register. "Iowa will supply more Presidents during the twentieth century than any other State, and it is possible that the first Iowa President may be elected in 1904." It is impossible to guess whom the Register may have in mind. Mr. McKinley's successor after the expiration of the President's second term. The Register's friendship for Cummins would suggest that he is its favorite. Speaker Henderson, being foreign born, is not eligible. Senator Allison seems less a possibility than he did eight years ago, while Senator Gear will be entirely too old by then. There are, however, several bright young men in the Iowa Congressional delegation who are making their mark. Four years from now either Mr. Dolliver or Mr. Lacey may be regarded as good Presidential timber. If the Register's prophecy comes true and Iowa should furnish more Presidents during the twentieth century than any other State, it will be to the country's gain, for the men in public life in Iowa are much above the average of those in most other States.

"WHOSO SHEDDETH MAN'S BLOOD."

The bullet of an assassin laid Senator Goebel low at the moment when it seemed as if his ambition was to be fully gratified. He may never rise again. The man who fired at him committed a great crime. It is idle, however, to blink at the causes which led up logically to the commission of that crime. They do not excuse it, but they explain it. None when acquainted with the causes will join with Colonel Watterson in his effusive remarks concerning the man who has just exemplified "the vanity of human wishes."

The "Kentucky idea" of settling a controversy is to pick up a rifle or a pistol and use it on an opponent. That kind of argument is resorted to not merely in the wild mountain regions, but among the better educated people in other parts of the State. Senator Goebel himself has "killed his man." Nearly five years ago he shot down on the streets of Covington a man with whom he had had a bitter personal controversy, wholly the result of a political quarrel, as the shooting of Goebel himself is. He was acquitted on the ground of "self-defense." Few had any faith in that defense. It has not been the custom in Kentucky to convict men who kill others in street brawls. Goebel, in order to reach his man, had to "shoot under the arm" of Frank Helm, President of the First National Bank of Covington. It did not look like self-defense, as Helm stood fairly between the contestants.

When a man of intelligence sets such an example as this it is not strange that the rough mountaineers, naturally lawless, should argue that the use of the rifle is as permissible as that of the pistol.

It may be that the assassin of Goebel was no mountain man, inflamed with whisky and partisan passion. He may have been a kinsman of Sanford, whom Goebel killed. Feuds live long in Kentucky and some man may have felt that at last the time had come to take revenge for the deadly shot Goebel fired in 1895. It may be taken for granted that all the family and friends of Sanford were anti-Goebelites in the late campaign.

Murder or manslaughter is not all that Goebel has done to foster a spirit of lawlessness in that State. He secured the enactment of an election law to make himself Governor. It put the election machinery in the hands of his friends. An election was held under that law. He was fairly beaten. His own Board of Election Commissioners, a majority being members of his own party, declared that he was not elected. Instead of submitting he called on his "friends" in the Legislature to set aside the verdict of the people and the Democratic Board of Election Commissioners and make him Governor in defiance of right, but under color of law.

Deeds like this try severely the patience of law-abiding communities, but under such stress of circumstances they resort to the courts and to the ballot for redress. Men in Kentucky have not been trained to do that. Leading Democrats have set no such example. It is deplorable but it is not strange that reprisals for offenses committed in the name of the law should take the form of a rifle shot. "Whatever a man soweth that shall he reap." If he sows the wind he may expect to reap the whirlwind when he does his wind sowing in the turbulent State of Kentucky. There is no reason why salter tears should be shed over Goebel than were shed over the man whom he killed wantonly barely five years ago. If Goebel dies and the man who shot him is caught, punish him, but do not, fellow-citizens, attempt to suppress Goebel's measure of responsibility for that evil deed or for the frightful example that he set.

MR. WALKER AND THE COLLEGES.

John Brisben Walker, the editor of the Cosmopolitan, seems to think he has unearthed the proofs of a collegiate dead language trust. Four years ago he started an agitation on the question, "Does Modern Education Educate?" He set out with a determination not to be satisfied with any but a negative answer, and he has sought the same with much tribulation ever since. In the February number of his magazine he recounts the sad narrative of his latest reverse and reiterates his determination to capture the kopje if he has to mobilize his whole empire to do it.

Mr. Walker's original scheme, propounded in 1896, was to establish a commission of disinterested educators, "whose duty it should be to inquire broadly into the relative importance of the various branches of education." But he found his proposition coldly received by the universities. He believes the reason for this is that the professors of Latin and Greek hold the universities in their conservative grip. Their intellectual bent as well as their private interest is strongly in favor of keeping the dead languages in their present paramount position. These professors still retain the abnormal share of prestige accorded them in olden times, so when they tell the President that Greek and Latin are the cornerstones of education their word "goes," and college education slides along in the old ruts. Here is the central cabal of the collegiate trust which Mr. Walker thinks he has discovered.

The magazine editor's suspicions were strengthened when he secured a series of articles from prominent professors and discovered that not one admitted that modern college education fails to educate. This appears to have struck him with surprise and grief, though he ought to have known the wicked nature of college professors by that time. Finally he turned in despair to the students. He formulated a scheme of intercollegiate debates by which all the chief universities of the country should discuss the moot question in undergraduate contests, closing with a final championship debate to be held at Harvard, the winner to receive a prize of $2,000 offered by the Cosmopolitan. Sad to relate, this plan, like the others, was foiled by the wicked university trust, and Mr. Walker is still seeking with all the ardor of a Sir Launcelot for authoritative or other proof that education does not educate.

It seems that the colleges would not allow the students to discuss the question, whereupon Mr. Walker thinks his worst suspicions are confirmed. In the February Cosmopolitan he prints nearly a score of tart letters signed by college Presidents, all refusing, with more or less frigid politeness, to embark in his debating scheme. Some say that students know nothing about so large a question and would only be wasting their time in debating it. Others, including President Harper, simply say that their students already have as many contests as they can well attend to. Mr. Walker triumphantly asks: "Why this disinclination to have a serious discussion regarding the branches which should be embraced in a liberal education?" Then follows the gauntlet: "However much a class of professors, safe from the world's clamor within their own cloisters, may imagine that the education which young men receive is satisfactory and the best that can be given them, they must eventually come to recognize that there is a large and growing class of men who think that a great portion of university education is absolutely wasteful."

Mr. Walker's error is in his methods. He announced his student contest scheme without first consulting Harvard or any other institution whose name he used. The coldness with which his plan was greeted proved nothing except that the colleges were shy of what might be regarded as a private advertising scheme. Nor is there reason to believe that any amount of undergraduate discussion of whether a college education educates would do any good. If the dead languages have largely outlived their usefulness for purposes of modern education they will be dropped by the natural process of evolution, which is left to work freely since the introduction of the elective system. Not even Mr. Walker's bogy Greek and Latin trust can keep useless things from dying in the educational or in any other domain.

BURNING TO THE SOCKET.

It would seem that the old prayer for deliverance from "sudden death" was no longer answered or even asked in many cases, for many think that deliverance from life is best attained in that way. Those old questions as to how long one would wish to tarry in "the vale of tears," and in what manner one would wish to go, still occupy men's thoughts. Some cling to the cherished belief that those loved of the gods die young, while "those whose hearts are dry as summer dust burn to the socket."

It is the burning process that sometimes seems so difficult. "What is it to grow old?" asked Matthew Arnold. "It is to spend long days and not once feel that we were ever young." And Stevenson, who, as Henry James says, met his end in the happiest form, "by the straight, swift bolt of the gods," dreaded above all things the slow processes of dissolution. "If I could only secure a violent death, what a fine success! I wish to die in my boots; no more Land of Counterpane for me."

If it were possible in this nervous age to live the quiet, normal lives that longevity demands, and if people could die in their old age, as some still do, like the deacon's "one-hoss shay," then the ripeness of three score years and ten would be a "consummation devoutly to be wished," otherwise perhaps the "straight, swift bolt" is best.

FICTITIOUS TYPES.

Writing about certain literary discoveries in the West, E. Hough, in the February number of the Century, declares that the West of the good old days is gone forever. Its cowboys are at Washington, its prospectors are in Klondike, and it "costs a thousand dollars now to kill a grizzly, with luck and a Western guide thereto."

According to the rules of a slovenly literary art, in order to write a novel of New England life it is necessary, writes Mr. Hough, to have at hand "a mortgage, a spinster of rather slender habit, a young man who went away, and a quiet graveyard." And these literary supplies are offset in the West by the hat and the gun. Mr. Hough thinks that too many Western stories have been written by authors who have spent but a few days or months prowling among "types," "color," and other literary "float-rock." These smatterings, declares the writer, should not be accepted as literature, because the authors lack both sympathy and understanding.

It might safely be said that no writer has ever succeeded in writing a great novel of an alien soil or has produced a "type" that was not part of his own environment. It used to be the fashion to accept as the "typical Chicago lady" the loud-voiced, beringed creature who found her way into Eastern hotels and the stories written by Eastern writers. No one would now be deceived by such a type, yet if a Chicago novelist attempted to reproduce an ideal of the feminine type of this city, how should he paint her? Mr. Fuller has taken for the heroine of his novelette now running in the Century a charming old lady who in spite of moth and rust has retained her fine sensibilities and delicate perceptions. Mr. Fuller does not name the city in which Eliza lived, and Chicago, rendered rather shy by recent rebuffs, would hesitate to claim as her own so artistic a type of the spinster. But neither Mr. Fuller nor any other Chicago novelist has ever successfully portrayed the Chicago business-man, who affords abundant material for a "type." But the word is after all somewhat meaningless and types at their literary best are bound to be questioned.

THE CONTINENT'S BACKBONE.

Men with microscopes have proved that the drainage canal does not contaminate the water supply of St. Louis. This fact is known to all men who can read, in which class it is charitable to believe that Mayor Ziegenhein and the other city officials of St. Louis are included. Still they cry out in pretended horror, appealing from the test tubes to the Supreme Court and back again from the court to the test tubes. It is plain, then, that back of this simulated fear of contamination lies some deeper and better founded dread. Science, which has eliminated microbes from the controversy, has also solved this hidden mystery.

This, then, is the awful secret: The opening of the drainage canal, by bringing Chicago within the limits of the territory drained by the Father of Waters, has stolen from St. Louis its ancient position as the metropolis of the Mississippi Valley.

Ever since the ice masses of the glacial period carved out the basins of the great lakes the waters of the Chicago River have naturally drained into the Atlantic Ocean. Between the headwaters of the Chicago and of the Desplaines Rivers has stretched a strip of land, so narrow that a child could walk across it in a few minutes, which has divided the continent, like a backbone, into two great divisions. On the east of the tiny ridge was the Valley of the St. Lawrence; on the west the Valley of the Mississippi.

It is true that sometimes, during a spring freshet, the waters of the Desplaines overflowed into the Chicago River and sent a turgid torrent eastward to the ocean, but, speaking from the standpoint of physical geography, that was a mere accident, in no way altering the prehistoric facts. Since before Columbus sailed from Genoa the southeastern shore of Lake Michigan has been a part of the Valley of the St. Lawrence, and the proud title of "Metropolis of the Mississippi Valley" has been legitimately claimed by St. Louis. When applied, as it often has been, to Chicago it has been a misnomer.

But when President Boldenweck of the Drainage commission lifted the shovelful of dirt which kept the waters of the river out of the completed channel the backbone of the continent was broken, and Chicago, on the instant, became the metropolis of the greatest river valley in the world.

But Chicago has no desire to rob the faded crown of St. Louis of its sole remaining laurel. Just as when Shakspeare is named it is not necessary to add that he is the greatest of poets, so when Chicago is spoken of it is a work of supererogation to couple it with complimentary phrases. Chicago is a noun which needs no qualifying adjectives.

So let St. Louis keep its old title. Chicago will not even urge that it be made the metropolis emeritus. It commands the respect which is the due of old age and feebleness and it will find no one more willing as a protector or more tender as a nurse than the city which it foolishly fears is attempting to steal the last cherished treasure of its declining years.

M'KINLEY WILL KEEP OUT.

The constitution says that the United States shall protect each State "on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence." Therefore, if "domestic violence," which the duly constituted authorities—whoever they may be—cannot cope with, should prevail in Kentucky, an appeal for federal assistance should come from the Legislature of that State. If Governor Taylor's proclamation adjourning it till the 6th is invalid, the Legislature is in session now and can ask the President for assistance if it sees fit to do so. As the Goebel Democrats have an unquestioned majority, if they do make any request it will be for help in putting down Governor Taylor.

If the latter should ask the President for assistance it should not be given. It is gratifying to learn that the President has no intention of mixing in the affairs of Kentucky unless a state of actual insurrection should arise. It has not arisen yet. It is claimed by Governor Taylor and his friends that the Legislature did not act in accordance with law in declaring Goebel elected Governor—that, as Governor Taylor had adjourned the Legislature, it could not meet, and that, if it had a right to meet, the vote on the election contest should not have been in joint session, but the two Houses should have voted separately.

These are not questions for the President of the United States to pass on. They are questions arising under the constitution and laws of Kentucky, and must be disposed of by the courts of the State. The courts are open. They will pass on these questions speedily when brought before them. When exciting political questions are sumbitted to Judges they are often apt to divide on party lines. As a majority of the Judges who may have to pass on this election contest are Democrats, it may be taken for granted that the decision will be in favor of Goebel, although there is no moral doubt Taylor got a majority of the votes honestly cast.

The fact that a Governor is to be defrauded of his office, not by "domestic violence," but by "due process of law"—iniquitously administered—does not justify intervention on the part of the federal government. Whatever wrong may be done must be righted subsequently by the voters of Kentucky, if by anybody. Governor Taylor may think it hard that he should be ousted. So it is. But there is no relief for him at Washington. The President will not intervene. As yet nothing has occurred which gives him a constitutional right to do so.

THE MERMAIDS AND THE NYMPHS.

The Woman's Christian Temperance union of New York a day or two ago discussed the recent attack of a vandal upon the Heine fountain in that city which resulted in the decapitation of three mermaids. Mrs. Martin, the National President of the Department of Purity in Art and Literature for the W. C. T. U., while opposed to vandalism in the abstract, yet was gratified that something had happened to that disgraceful fountain, and was sure that public sentiment against indecency was the cause. In the course of her remarks she referred to the nymph fountain exhibited last summer in our Lake Front Park, which, she said, was "chipped by even the laboring men, showing their disapproval of such an indecent statue, and finally was destroyed by a Salvation Army girl."

The N. P. of the D. of P. in A. and L. for the W. C. T. U. has been guilty of a gross slander against our nymphs. They were not indecent, but modest, well behaved, joyous-hearted, young creatures, who never did anything worse than spatter water over each other, and to whose innocent gambols no exception was taken except by Mr. Montgomery Ward, who would have opposed the introduction of the twelve apostles on that particular plat of ground. They were not chipped by the laboring men or by any one else. The laboring men were their most frequent admirers. They were not destroyed by a Salvation Army girl or by any one else. They remained in their pool, chucking water at each other during the time originally announced for them, and then, as the weather grew cooler, were taken tenderly into warmer quarters, where they have remained ever since. Were it not for the fact that this is zero weather and that a residence out-doors might expose them to grip or pneumonia the people of Chicago would be delighted to see them again in their pretty gambols.

The only interference with the nymphs was a purely sympathetic one. A harmless woman, who had lost her wits, passing the fountain one cool morning, and struck with fear lest they might be suffering from cold, waded into the basin and began removing her own clothes and covering up the nymphs. Absurd as the N. P. of the D. of P. in A. and L. for the W. C. T. U. might have appeared, it would have been a more Christian act to have covered up the mermaids of the Heine fountain with her apparel than publicly to justify a vandal in knocking their heads off upon the ground that they are indecent creatures. The incident, however, illustrates the prudery of New York. If Chicago could endure the sight of half a dozen young girls in a state of plaster nature without offense to its morals, New York might well have suffered three poor, little mermaids, who do not even need fig leaves, to remain in their fountain without exposure to personal assault and battery.

THE APPENDICITIS CLUB.

The mania for club organization is somewhat indicrously exemplified by a party of gentlemen in Cleveland, who, having discovered that they had vermiform appendices by actual demonstration at the hands of surgeons, have banded themselves together into a society to be known as the Appendicitis club. At present only those who have undergone an operation are eligible to membership, but it is contemplated later on to admit those also who are afflicted with appendicitis. Monthly meetings are to be held, at which appendicitis will be the subject of the post-prandial oratory and grapes will be a conspicuous feature of the menu, as the members claim to be immune.

Should the new movement prove popular and extend to other cities there is no reason why the clubs should not enroll a large membership. Although appendicitis is merely a new name for an old disease, with which name our fathers and grandfathers were unacquainted, believing when their interiors were distressed that they had simple, old-fashioned inflammation of the stomach, it has become fashionable at a rapid rate in good society. Few in the lower walks of society can afford to have it, it being an expensive luxury. THE TRIBUNE would not intimate that the young surgeons and physicians who are fond of invading human interiors with their knives are encouraging people to believe that this appendix, whose usefulness has been outgrown, is the principal cause of their troubles, but it is true all the same that appendicitis is rapidly increasing and that it is becoming a mark of distinction to have undergone an operation and survived the ordeal.

It is not easy to see what practical good can come from the organization of the Cleveland Appendicitis club. It will not dissuade people from the eating of grapes. Poor people who never have appendicitis will continue to devour the luscious fruit, unaware that they have appendices, vermiform or any other form, and most persons who can afford an operation will eat grapes in utter contempt of their appendices and consequently will never have appendicitis. There is danger, however, that the thing may prove infectious. There are already clubs of men who are fat and who are lean; clubs of one-eyed men and one-legged men; clubs of vegetarians and meat gormandizers; nicotine and anti-nicotine clubs; clubs of bachelors and of spinsters for the discouragement of marriage, etc. The man or woman who does not belong to some kind of a club is a curiosity. This, however, is the first time a club has been organized upon the disease basis. The danger is that the idea may become popular and our cities soon swarm with smallpox societies, diphtheria associations, hay fever organizations, sciatica unions, and other coteries of the kind. The club idea is catching and the doctors may be relied upon to favor it as an advertisement.

PERSONS who have been counting on making a cheap trip to Paris this year needn't study their French phrase books any longer.

THE insurance companies have noticed that February came in also in several costly blazes of glory.

BELOW Peoria, however, all sewage looks alike.

It s—w its sh——ow.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Amateur Reformer—He Meets the Professional Kicker.

The aggressive-looking man with the shaggy eyebrows leaned forward to speak to the passenger on the seat in front of him—a long, lean party who had boarded the incoming train at Lake Forest.

"They're getting worse and worse with these trains every day, don't you think?" he said.

"In what way?" asked the other.

"No accommodations about 'em."

"Well, this isn't what they call an accommodation train, you know. The regular accommodation train, with its hog cars in front and a passenger coach for human beings in the rear—"

"That isn't what I mean, of course. They don't run the trains to accommodate the public. That's what I'm getting at. All they care about is to make money out of the people who have to travel on them."

"Yes, that's a singular thing about railroad people. They've got a blundering idea they went into the business to make money. If they would turn these trains over, after they have built them, to sensible people like you and me, we'd show them how they ought to be run—hey?"

"You may be trying to guy me a little, mister, but that's right. The people ought to have something to say about managing railroads. By George, they ought to have it all to say! They ought to control all the avenues of transportation and—"

"O, that's the particular variety of crank you are, is it?" said the long, lean party, taking a newspaper from his pocket and beginning to look over its columns.

"No, sir. I'm not any variety of crank. I am simply one of the plain people who have got tired of the rule of monopoly and are going to stop it. Look at your cities. They are run by rings. They tax the poor man to death—"

"Still, my observation is that the poor man doesn't pay any taxes, and his health is generally better than the rich man's—"

"And look at your Legislatures. They're a gang of cheap politicians—"

"There you're wrong. They come high."

"Congress is a body of thieves and plutocrats. They legislate in the interest of the corporations. The rich are all the time getting richer and the poor are getting poorer. The country are run for the benefit of the millionaires, and the poor man gets it in the neck every time. The whole country is going to the devil on the keen run."

"Just a plain calamity howler, are you?" commented the other, turning to another page of his newspaper.

"No, sir! But I can't help seeing what's going on all about me. Look at the tramps that overrun the country. We didn't have any sir, before 1873!"

"Populist orator, maybe?"

"You can't sneer the issue out of the way, let me tell you. These burning questions have got to be met. There's got to be a more equitable division of the wealth of the country—"

"Socialist, too?"

"Just as you please about that. But these laws that help the plutocrats to pile up their millions have all got to be abolished! No man has a right to have other men working for him—"

"What variety of Anarchist? The Debs or the Lucy Parsons, or—"

"You can't get any pure food that comes through a factory. All the goods that's sold in the clothing stores is shoddy. There isn't a gill of pure liquor or beer made anywhere in the United States—"

"Say, why don't you write a book on these subjects—"

With something like a cry of exultation the man with the shaggy eyebrows produced a pamphlet from an inner pocket of his overcoat.

"Good Lord! he exclaimed, in a high state of excitement. "That's what I've been doing! Here it is! 'The Modern Car of Juggernaut! Uprising of an Oppressed People!' With chapters devoted to—"

"What will you charge extra for it, with accompanying lecture omitted?"

"The infamy of modern municipal government, the secrets of politics laid bare, horrors of food adulteration, iniquity of private ownership of the means of production, widespread corruption in government officials, deliberate starvation of the masses—"

"You ineffable ass, I have offered to buy your screed at a premium if you'll omit the—"

"Hideous barbarities of department stores, wholesale demoralization even in the weather forecasting department, which is conducted for the sole purpose of giving fat jobs to political favorites, who decide what their predictions shall be by flipping a coin—"

"You infernal idiot—"

"How wars are deliberately brought on by conferences between the big packers and the Standard Oil company, for the purpose of stock jobbing and making a demand for their goods—"

"Have a cigar?"

"I never smoke."

"I do, sometimes!" snorted the long, lean party, thrusting a cigar between his lips and making a wild dash for the smoking car.

"If he follows me in here," he muttered, as he sat in the smoker a few minutes later, with an unlighted cigar in his mouth, "I'll kill him!"

Duties of a Colonel.

The Majah—"I have read somewhere, Jedge, that the Prince of Wales is a Colonel eight times ovah, suh."

The Jedge—"Gad! Does he have to tote sixteen pistols all the time?"—Indianapolis Press.

Which He Did.

"I'll make somebody smart for this!" exclaimed the man who had thoughtlessly kicked an innocent-looking hat that lay on the sidewalk.

And he limped on homeward and scolded his wife for not having dinner ready.

Possible Encounter.

"Will there be a fight?"

"Well," said the pugilist, "I shouldn't be surprised. That man has threatened to whip me on sight if I don't quit bothering him with challenges."—Washington Star.

Qualifying Words.

The Mayor of Baltimore has come out with a platform. He says that he "favors the free use of water for cleansing purposes." The qualifying three words on the end of the sentence will leave the Mayor's Democracy in fairly good condition.—Minneapolis Journal.

Riotous Activity.

A big Connecticut town has contributed $5 to the Bryan campaign fund. This thing must be stopped. The money-devil is getting too perniciously and riotously active in our political affairs.—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

Discouraging to Goodness.

It would be just like the trust to sock another cent a pound on the price of paper while the Rev. Dr. Sheldon is demonstrating what a good world this might be.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

AFTER AGUINALDO IN THE IGORROTE COUNTRY

FIERCE-LOOKING Igorrotes with long hair and naked, tattooed bodies are no doubt still sitting around their camp fires, away up in the North Cordillera Mountains of Luzon, talking about the strange visitors who came into their country not so many moons ago.

There were many white skinned men that came, who carried the boom-boom-fire-sticks, and there were Chinos, bearing much meat of the carabao, but not of the dog, which is a much better animal and fine eating. There was also a great chief or head man who swore terribly when in anger, and man who swore terribly when in anger, and lastly there were four strange beings, who carried no fire-sticks, nor did they bear burdens of carabao bones, like the Chinos. In fact, they did not fight nor work, yet they ate much and swore even more terribly than the great head man himself. Their anger was even as the anger of the great spirit that sometimes struggles and shakes the tops of the great mountains.

The visitation was short, the strange beings coming with the going down of the sun and fading away again with the mists at next rising of the same.

Fast and furious in front of the strange soldiers ran many—O, as many as the fingers on the hands of two men—of the people who live far to the south and who are of the accursed Tagals, at the mention of whose

RAFTING SUPPLIES ACROSS A RIVER.

names all good Igorrotes spat thrice upon the ground.

These Tagals had rolled down the mountains even as the clouds rolled. They rode on many caballos and yet stole many more, even all that they could see. They had much gold on their clothing and spoke with a voice having authority and they deposed the rulers of the Igorrotes and called them brothers of swine, and yet they fled before the white faced strangers like he who has stolen another's dog.

The white strangers were dirty—O, very dirty—and many of them had no leather upon their feet, which were not hard like those of the Igorrotes and which the rocks cut until the blood ran, and they swore unto the head men of the Igorrotes that they ate naught but the mountain air, yet they traveled fast after the Tagals with the gold and the caballos. If they had found them they would have killed them with the boom-boom-fire-sticks and the Igorrotes would have feasted long on their bones, for the Igorrotes eat the flesh of those who die in battle, which is much better eating than the fattest dogs.

But the Tagals are in league with the spirits of the air and they floated away on a cloud and the head man of the white strangers and the four strange beings who did neither fight nor carry bones and the men with the fire-sticks and even the Chinos had sworn terrible oaths and thrown great rocks at the Igorrotes. Then they had gone back over the mountain and came not again, although they had said that some day they would return.

The official reports filed in the office of General Otis in Manila would have dispelled the illusion in the Igorrote mind if they could have read them, but the Igorrotes could not have read them, and besides they did not know whether General Otis was a great spirit or a mountain, or whether Manila was a caballo or a new kind of dog.

The report filed with General Otis would have told the Igorrotes that the strange visitation of white strangers with fire-sticks

INSURGENTS' BARRICADE IN THE ROAD.

was the expedition composed of one battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, which, under Major March, pursued Aguinaldo and his faithful few far up into the Igorrote country and who only abandoned the pursuit because Aguinaldo had suddenly turned into an unknown trail and lost himself in the wilderness. The part of the expedition that the wildest of the Igorrotes, far up on the mountain tops, had seen was 100 picked men with the Chinamen who had carried the pieces of a carabao that the soldiers had killed for food and the four strange creatures that the simple Igorrote mind could not classify and who were war correspondents.

The fleeing Tagals included Aguinaldo himself, and they traveled fast because it was a case where fast traveling was a positive necessity.

When America has finally conquered the Philippines and sent missionaries and gold seekers and more soldiers up into the Igorrote country and taught them new things they will understand what now seems stranger than an earthquake, more phantom-like than the curling mists upon the mountain tops.

When March's battalion of the Thirty-third Infantry, which had been sent into the mountains in pursuit of Aguinaldo, arrived at Cervantes at 10 o'clock on the night of Dec. 4 it was found that the insurgent leade

"CHINOS" PACKING SUPPLIES IN THE WILDERNESS.

had fled two days before, on Saturday night at 9 o'clock, making for Bontoc, a town on the tops of the mountains, three days' march from Cervantes.

Swift runners, who had been posted near the summit of Tilad Pass to report to Aguinaldo the results of General Gregario del Pilar's desperate attempt to drive back the Americans, had returned to Cervantes with the news of Pilar's death and the utter rout of the rear guard on the day the battle was fought.

It had taken the battalion two days and a half to come from the scene of the fight to Cervantes, but these Igorrote messengers of Aguinaldo had actually reached Cervantes at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, hardly eight hours after the death of Pilar.

The Spanish prisoners that were found in Cervantes were wildly excited at our coming. They crowded around our soldiers, all jabbering and gesticulating at once. The one question Major March had for every one of them was: "Donde este Don Emilio?"

The thirty-five or forty Spaniards crowding around answered like the well drilled chorus of a comic opera company:

"Vamose, Señor Commandante. Aguinaldo vamose, mucha pronto."

"Donde?"

WHERE THE HORSES WERE STABLED.

Up came every right hand in the chorus and pointed away to the east.

"Bontoc."

"Cuando."

"Sabado, Señor, Sabado."

"A que hora?"

"A las nueva de la noches."

The chorus was really unique. Two Spanish officers stood in the center, their hats off and their arms working like windmills as they answered the questions. Six or eight Spanish friars stood on each side of them and common soldiers on the ends of the half circle. Then there were also American soldiers, townspeople, village maidens, war correspondents, etc., completing the stage setting of a scene that would charm the librettist of a comic opera into madness. The light from a house near the road streamed down through some palm trees and lit up the faces of the Spanish officers in the center of the group. It looked like the limelight in the wings of a theater turned on the face of the soprano as she is about to begin her song. We almost expected the Spanish Captain to burst forth with:

Don Emilio he has gone,
Chorus—Yes, gone, gone gone.
But for that we're not forlorn.
Chorus—'Lorn, 'lorn, 'lorn, etc.

But he didn't. Major March was quite tired of the chorus which was responding to

BRIDGE DESTROYED BY AGUINALDO WHEN HE FLED FROM TARLAC.

his replies, as more Spaniards were continually arriving and the chorus was swelling in volume until it was almost Wagnerian.

Finally Major March went into the house of the Presidenta and a guard was posted at the gate, who admitted first the Spanish officers and then the friars and lastly the soldiers. There he settled down to examine them.

R. H. LITTLE.

Manila, P. I.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

Last year sixty-seven officers were placed on the retired list of the United States army.

Lyddite cannot be fired from any gun of less caliber than the 4.7 inch forty-five-pounder.

In the United States army there are 800 commissioned officers who have risen from the ranks.

A dog with a box tied to his neck has collected twenty guineas at Driffield, England, for the war fund.

It appears to be the tactics of the Boers to shoot first at an officer's horse and then at the rider when dismounted.

Lord Raglan, in the Crimea, had 25,000 men. Lord Roberts will have about 180,000 men, the largest army Great Britain has ever placed in the field.

New Hampshire Sons of Veterans are making strenuous efforts to have a national military college located at The Weirs, an elevated site on Lake Winnipesaukee.

Plans are being made for adequate protection against fire at the Brooklyn navy yard. In the past the yard has depended almost entirely on the Brooklyn fire department.

The Northwestern railway company of England declines to carry parcels for the soldiers free of charge, on the ground that the company is not a charitable institution.

Lieutenant Clark of the British army, who is in this country recuperating, says that the American soldier has more endurance than "Tommy Atkins," judging from his observation of United States troops in Cuba.

The order of the British government by which the ships of the China station are to be painted black instead of white to save expense is considered poor economy by some naval experts, as it had been found that black makes vessels hotter between decks.

The English postal authorities have issued an order pointing out to those sending presents of tobacco to soldiers in south Africa that matches must not be sent by post, and any parcel which is observed to contain matches has to be detained at the risk of disappointment both to sender and receiver.

Where the Benefit Goes.

From the Chicago Daily News, Feb. 2:

It should be clearly understood that the benevolence of the city administration in the case of the "weak" saloon is really an indulgence to the brewer and not to the saloonkeeper. The "weak" saloon in nine cases out of ten is nothing more than an experimental retail agency of some brewery. Every large brewery in the city and probably every small one has a stock of saloon furniture and fixtures. Along comes a man with little or no capital who is willing to try his hand at setting up a saloon to provide an outlet for the brewer's product. The brewer helps him get a location, often guaranteeing the rent, lends him the fixtures, or sells them to him, and takes a chattel mortgage, furnishes him a few kegs of beer, and helps him to the rest of his "stock." If the saloon succeeds the brewer gets rid of his old fixtures and has a valuable customer. If it does not succeed he takes back his fixtures, closes up the shop, and tries somewhere else. It is the brewer's aim to venture the smallest possible amount of capital, so that he stands to lose little if the saloon fails and to gain much if it succeeds. The city kindly falls in with his plans. The chairman of a local brewery recently told his stockholders at their annual meeting that without any material increase in the aggregate number of accounts on their books several hundred new names appeared in the course of a year, which means that many experimental saloons were closed and new ones opened. Probably there are hundreds of these experimental saloons running in Chicago the year around, out of which the city gets little revenue. The general character of saloons of that sort and the demands they are likely to make upon the time of the police can be well understood.

Cullom and Census Appointments.

Robin

PLAN TO RULE FILIPINOS.

COMMISSION REPORT FAVORS TERRITORIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

President Sends Congress First Volume—Home Rule in Local Affairs Advisable—Says System Might Be Applied at Once to Luzon, Viscayan Islands, and Mindanao Coast—Declares Scheme for Protectorate Is Chimerical.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—The President today transmitted to Congress the first volume of the report of the Philippine commission. It is a volume of 264 pages, and is signed by Professor Schurmann, Admiral Dewey, Colonel Denby, and Professor Worcester. The principal subject dealt with is the plan of government proposed by the commission, which includes a discussion of the Spanish government existing prior to the war, the various reforms desired by the Filipinos, and the constitutions proposed by them, together with the conclusions and plans suggested by the commission.

The report covers many other matters connected with the social administration of the islands; racial characteristics, education, secular and religious orders, the Chinese in the islands, public health, currency, etc., as well as the condition and needs of the United States in the Philippines from a naval and maritime standpoint. The second volume of the report, which will not be ready for several weeks, will contain a detailed description of the climate and natural resources of the islands.

Favors Territorial Form.

The chief interest in the report centers in the plan of government proposed by the commission. The commission announces itself unqualifiedly in favor of a government of the Philippines analagous to that of a Territory of the United States, with a Governor appointed by the President. They say it is desirable that the inhabitants of the archipelago should enjoy a large measure of home rule in local affairs, their towns to enjoy substantially the rights and privileges of towns in a Territory.

The provinces should be vested with substantially functions of a county in a Territory. This system might be applied to Luzon and the Viscayan Islands at once and a beginning might be made on the coast of Mindanao. The Sulu archipelago, calling for special arrangements with the Sultan, the commission says, need not be considered in this connection.

The Filipinos could manage their own town and county affairs through their own officers, whom they could elect, with no help from American officials except such as would be involved in control from the central government at Manila. The suffrage should be restricted by educational or property qualifications, or both. This system would necessitate a small body of American officials of great ability and integrity and of patience and tact in dealing with other races, and on this account the commission recommends that they should be paid high salaries.

The commission says they could be called advisers or commissioners, and that one for every 250,000 natives should suffice. It would be the duty of such commissioners to report on their work to the central government at Manila. Their main function would be to advise town and province councils in the discharge of the duties and to watch the collection of revenue and its expenditure.

Advises Against Protectorate.

Our government of the Philippines, the commission insists, must be adapted to the Filipinos. The commission discusses the system of government by a protectorate established over the Malayan peninsula by Great Britain, deeming such a protectorate inadvisable, it having been instituted for the reason that England had no sovereignty there. The United States, which possesses sovereignty over the Philippines, need not concern itself with such a scheme. The mass of the people except in the Sulu group and some portions of Mindanao and Palawan, which are without chieftains or rulers, are without distinction of birth or rank; in other words, are a pure democracy.

The kind of a protectorate which the insurgent leaders desired, the commission says, is one in which the United States would assume all responsibility for protecting the Philippine government against aggression, while their own officials would collect revenues.

Sees Danger of Intervention.

The report says:

"Under the chimerical scheme of protection cherished by Aguinaldo if a foreigner lost life or property through a miscarriage of justice in a Philippine court, or in consequence of the Governor's failure to suppress a riot, then the United States would be responsible for indemnity to the foreigner's government, without possessing the power of punishing the offenders or of preventing such maladministration, or of protecting itself against similar occurrences in the future. Nor could the liability to foreign nations be reduced without permitting them directly to seek redress, and such, in course would, it is to be feared, speedily lead to the appropriation of the Philippine Islands by the great powers, who would not need to seek far for pretenses for intervention.

"Undoubtedly, the raising of the American flag in the Philippine Islands has entailed great responsibilities upon us; but to guarantee external protection while renouncing internal dominion is in no way of escaping from them. On the contrary, while you pull down the flag you only pile up difficulties."

Discusses British Method.

The example of Great Britain, which, the commission says, has been brilliantly successful in governing dependent people, has suggested a colonial form of government, and this plan seems to have won greater favor with the general public than any other. The commission, therefore, with some care goes into the different kinds of British colonies and corresponding types of colonial government.

"'There is no analogy,' says the commission, 'between the relation of the self-governing colony of Australia or of Canada to Great Britain and that of the Philippine Islands to the United States. Instead of community of blood, races, and language, there is the greatest diversity; and instead of a common political experience, the one has already breathed the air of freedom, the other has been repressed by despotism. Clearly the plan of a self-governing colony is a misfit to the Philippines."

The commission then discusses the other two types of British colony—crown colonies and colonies having representative institutions, but no responsible government, typified by British Guiana and Hongkong respectively, but neither style of government, the commission points out, after lengthy argument, should be applied to the Philippines.

Form to Be Desired.

A territorial government it concludes is a desideratum. The commission takes as a basis for the government proposed the territorial organization of Louisiana. The act is set forth in full. It provides for a Governor and Secretary of the Treasury and vests the legislative power in a council appointed annually by the President. Courts are also provided for.

"This scheme of government," says the commission, "possesses besides its intrinsic merits the historical interest attaching to origination with the author of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson had outlined a first sketch as early as November, 1803. He seemed to have felt no incongruity between the principles of the Declaration of Independence of the thirteen self-governing colonies and this scheme of government for the politically inexperienced inhabitants of Louisiana. Indeed, he complains with some bitterness in December, 1803, when differences of opinion developed as to the manner of disposing of Louisiana, that 'although it is acknowledged that our new fellow-citizens are as yet as incapable of self-government as children, yet some cannot bring themselves to suspend its privileges for a single moment.'"

Favors Larger Liberties.

From the outset, however, the commission believes it safe and desirable to extend to the Filipinos larger liberties of self-government than Jefferson approved of for the inhabitants of Louisiana, assuming that in the Sulu Archipelago and such portions of the other islands as are occupied by tribes of Indians the government will be conducted through the agency of their Sultans or chiefs. The commission believes the people of the remainder of the islands should be permitted to elect at least members of the lower branch of the territorial Legislature and that at least half the members of the upper house should be appointed by the President. With such safeguards in American hands and a qualified veto power for the Governor-General, including the right to suspend the law for a year, even after its passage by a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature over his veto, this plan of government, which is on the lines of the constitution prepared for the commission by those Filipinos who sought to adjust the claims of the insurgents leaders to the rights of American sovereignty, probably would be adequate for the purposes of good government.

Veto Power for Congress.

This is especially true, the commission says, since Congress may and should retain the right to veto territorial legislation. Nearly all the offices under this form of government will be filled by Filipinos themselves, and the merit system must be adopted and lived up to.

Suggests Civil Service.

The patronage or spoils system, the commission says, would prove fatal to good government in the Philippines. The commission suggests that a civil service board to ascertain by competitive examination of a practical character the qualifications of Filipinos and other officials of the Territorial government, and in the second group heads of postal, customs, and other departments. The officers of the first group should be appointed by the President, and of the second transferred from the home service.

The commission cites the case of British India, with an area of 1,500,000 square miles and a population of 300,000,000, where the executive and judicial work is performed by a thousand British officials, to show that only a small number of Americans would be needed as the directing brain of the civil administration.

Believes Task Easy.

The commission, while not underrating the difficulty of governing the Philippines, is disposed to believe the task easier than is generally supposed. The Filipinos, they say, are of unusually promising material, possessing admirable personal and domestic virtues and being naturally peaceful, docile, and deferential to constituted authority. The educated among them, though constituting a minority they say, are far more numerous than is generally supposed, and the commission bears strong testimony to their high range of intelligence and social refinements.

These picked Filipinos will be of infinite value to the United States in the work of establishing and maintaining civil government throughout the archipelago.

Conclusions of Commission.

In connection with the subject of government the commission reaches the following conclusions:

The United States cannot withdraw from the Philippines. We are there, and duty bids us remain. There is no escape from our responsibility to the Filipinos and to mankind for the government of the archipelago and the amelioration of the condition of its inhabitants.

The Filipinos are wholly unprepared for independence, and if independence were given to them they could not maintain it.

Under the third head is included a copy of Admiral Dewey's letter to Senator Lodge, which was read in the Senate, denying Aguinaldo's claim that he was promised independence.

There being no Philippine nation, but only a collection of different peoples, there is no general public opinion in the archipelago; but the men of property and education, who alone interest themselves in public affairs, in general recognize as indispensable American authority, guidance, and protection.

Congress should, at the earliest practicable time, provide for the Philippines the form of government herein recommended or another equally liberal and beneficent.

Pending any action on the part of Congress, the commission recommends that the President put in operation this scheme of civil government in such parts of the archipelago as are at peace.

So far as the finances of the Philippines permit, public education should be promptly established, and, when established, made free to all.

The greatest care should be taken in the selection of officials for administration. They should be men of the highest character and fitness, and partisan politics should be entirely separated from the government of the Philippines.

The commission was unable to find any means of assimilating the tariff of the Philippines with that of the United States, saying that the differences are fundamental and irreconcilable, and that so long as the existing chasm remains between the economic and social conditions of the Philippines and those of the United States so long it remains impracticable to identify their tariff. They therefore recommend that for the present, at least, no attempt be made to readjust the tariff to our basis.

MAY PREVENT TRIPS TO PARIS.

Prospect of High Rates a Disappointment to Prospective Excursionists and May Cause Loss.

The announcement made by the Central Passenger association that the rates to Paris during the exposition would be higher than expected caused disappointment. Many Chicagoans who had planned to go will be unable to attend if the regular rates are charged. It is believed also that high rates may lead to some financial loss, where teachers and professors have agreed to pay the expenses of students for a certain sum.

Feast of the Purification.

Kenosha, Wis., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The annual celebration of the "Feast of the Purification" by the Sisters of St. Mary was held at Kemper Hall today. This is the sisterhood. In the morning at the Mother's House the Western members of the order meet at Kemper Hall. Many people from all parts of the country attended the services today.

Gossip of Europe

Feel Millocker's Loss.

Vienna People Miss the Last of the Great Opera Composers—Looking About in Vain for Successors to Suppe, Strauss, and the Third of the Triumvirate.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. L. HUBBARD.]

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—With the passing of Karl Millöcker sank into silence the last of that famed triumvirate of Viennese composers who raised the operetta to a plane of excellence and brought it to a degree of perfection which won for it the recognition and approval of the entire world. One looks about in vain for the successors of Suppé, Johann Strauss, and Millöcker. They are not discoverable here in Vienna; Germany does not possess them; France has no one at the present time whose name may be ranked with theirs; England alone boasts Sullivan, who, in "Mikado," gave the world a masterpiece, and whose earlier works contain much of high merit; and America has one or two composers who may yet achieve something of lasting worth if their talents be not blighted by the reign of the funny man; but, aside from Sullivan and these Americans, one finds no one in any wise entitled to stand as successor to the elegant, genial masters of melody who created a "Fatinitza," a "Queen's Lace Handkerchief," and a "Beggar Student."

Most of His Life Spent in Vienna.

Millöcker spent nearly all the fifty-four years of his life in Vienna, being born here and, aside from the two or three years when he was director in Gratz and Buda-Pesth, being constantly resident and active here. In musical and theatrical circles a number of interesting anecdotes are told of him.

Born of not especially prosperous parents—his father was a goldsmith—Millöcker early learned to count the kreuzers, and throughout his life, even when wealth came to him, he with difficulty brought himself to the expending of any unusual sum. With fellow-musicians or actors who were in distress he was ever generous, and any worthy charitable cause won not only his interest and sympathy, but gained his monetary support as well. But when, for example, it came to moving from his tiny lodgings into a more comfortable and more suitable apartment in the Heu Gasse, he hesitated, reckoned, and considered long before he convinced himself he could afford the move. And even when he finally had decided he, despite the fact that he was then in easy financial circumstances, fixed upon a certain sum which was not to be exceeded in the fitting up of the new suite. The change was made, but he did not satisfy his every desire. He long had wished to possess a piano better than was the old grand he had used for many years. The "budget" did not provide for this, however. His change of dwelling place, the improved furnishings, these were due his position, but the piano was not an absolute necessity, and it was not until some years later, when his only daughter married and he gave her the old piano, that he finally indulged himself by buying a new instrument.

Opposite of Suppe and Strauss.

In this strong economical trait Millöcker was the direct opposite of both Suppé and Johann Strauss. Suppé enjoyed life to its full, and Strauss was grand seigneur in every respect, maintaining an extensive establishment and spending money lavishly. Suppé wrote easily, merrily to the end of his long life. If a melody harked back to a familiar one, which he or some one else had written previously, he was in nowise disturbed. If the melody be good, why should he not use it? As for Strauss, he showered his musical treasures about him as lavishly as he did his monetary ones. Both melody and coin came easily and abundantly, borrowing was therefore never necessary, and he gave of one as freely and carelessly as of the other. Millöcker, however, was painstaking, conscientious, critical. Ambitious, and not entirely free from envy where Strauss was concerned, he came, in later years, to test every phrase, to question if it be reminiscent, to weigh every note, and to correct and change until he had approached that which he constantly aimed to be—original. His greatest successes were achieved, however, during the years when he still wrote more thoughtlessly, when he gave freer rein to his inspiration and considered less the probability and possibility of surpassing Strauss.

That this slight jealousy of Strauss should exist was but natural. Strauss was not only the elder, but his fame was established, recognized, and working as they did side by side here in Vienna, Millöcker frequently found himself forced to step aside, or at least to wait until Strauss had had first choice in all things relative to operetta. Playing second was to a nature so ambitious as was that of Millöcker anything but pleasant, and envy could but result.

Outwits the Waltz King.

In one notable instance, however, Millöcker outwitted Strauss cleverly, and, as it proved, to his great advantage. He had applied to Zell and Genée for a libretto, and was shown two texts which they had completed—the "Beggar Student" and "A Night in Venice." Millöcker at once preferred the former, but was told he would have to wait, as both librettos had been submitted to Strauss, and until the waltz king had made his choice they could not let him select. Strauss was in perplexity—he could not make up his mind which book he preferred, and hearing that Millöcker was waiting for him to decide, he concluded to get Millöcker to express his preference and then choose. Millöcker slyly chose the "Night in Venice," with the result that the moment Strauss learned of it his mind was made up—he wanted the "Night in Venice." Millöcker, delighted, thus secured the "Beggar Student," which from the first he had recognized as the better libretto and which won for him world-wide reputation. It is told here that "Beggar Student" was at one time so popular that on a single day it was given on more than 100 stages in Europe and America, a statement which makes interesting the fact that all that Millöcker ever received from his publisher for the operetta was 1,800 florins ($720)!

Tragic Incident at a Premiere.

Connected with the première of "Beggar Student" is an incident of tragic character. Millöcker was a man of fine appearance, and approaching, as he then was, a fame more than local, it was in no wise surprising that one day he should receive a delicately perfumed note in which a gushing feminine admirer expressed her adoration for him and begged him to fly with her. He consigned the sweet epistle to the waste basket and went on with his composing. Letter followed letter, each more ardent than its predecessor, until finally he decided to read no more of them. A few hours before the first production of "Beggar Student" he received a postal which read:

"Mad one! You prefer empty glory to blissful love! Success attend your première tonight! Beware lest it be disturbed by an unforeseen incident!"

Millöcker went to the theater, directed the first act, which was received with unbounded enthusiasm. The second act began, the love duet was just ended, when amid the applause that followed were heard a pistol shot and a fall. In a box a woman had shot herself, dying instantly. In her hand was a bit of paper on which was written "Je meurs de t'adorer."

Millöcker was no friend of the funny man in operetta, and he and Girardi, the famed comedian of the Theater an der Wien, where Millöcker was so long engaged, were continually at odds with each other. At every rehearsal they quarreled, Millöcker furious, Girardi laughing. During the preparation of "Gasparone," Girardi's teasing of the composer was more than usually persistent. One day the comedian indulged in the not especially brilliant joke of throwing down the copy of his part every time he came upon the stage and trampling upon it. Finally Millöcker could endure it no longer.

"Is that meant for me?" he cried, furiously.

"Yes," drawled Girardi.

"Then the operetta will not be produced on this stage," exclaimed Millöcker, picking up the score, and stalking into the cloakroom.

The manager followed in consternation, tried to reason with Millöcker, but the irate composer would hear no excuses. Finally he said there was only one way—Girardi must apologize, and before the entire personnel of the theater, Schweighofer—the rival comedian of the company, included. The manager, despairing, sought Girardi. Girardi listened, and then said in his inimitable Viennese dialect: "I've offended him, then I must apologize."

The next morning before the rehearsal the entire company was assembled on the stage. Millöcker, serious and dignified, waited amid solemn silence for the coming of the delinquent. Girardi finally entered. Millöcker stiffened. Girardi came slowly forward, suddenly sank on his knees, and with an extravagant tragic movement extended both hands pleadingly toward Millöcker. The entire company burst into a shout of laughter, in which Millöcker joined, and peace was restored between the two, for at least a few moments.

NewTube-Making Process.

Double Welded and Seamless Method Being Used for Navy Boiler-Making in Germany with Promise of Marked Success.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY RICHARD LACHMANN.]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Jan. 20.—Herr Albert Schmitz of Raunhein-on-the-Main has invented a new method of making forged iron tubes. Herr Schmitz describes his method as follows: "Many boiler inspectors do not regard patent welded tubes as sufficiently safe. Consequently in Saxony and Bavaria and in the imperial navy yards seamless tubes are employed for boiler purposes exclusively. This necessitates the use of steel tubes. Steel, however, is disintegrated in water more rapidly than puddle iron, for example, so that the advantage gained is of questionable value.

"By the new procedure a puddle iron tube is obtained that possesses all the advantages of the seamless tube without its disadvantages.

"A tube is made in the usual way from band iron and then a second tube is constructed around it. In the welding process the seams are completely united and the tubes merge into one compound tube, no difficulty being experienced in welding the two sheets of metal together at every point."

Prizes for Egg Preservation.

Contest at Halle-on-the-Saale Lasting Over Six Months Makes Awards Upon Two Methods of Keeping Them Wholesome.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—As was briefly stated in cable dispatches some time ago, a competition was held at Halle-on-the-Saale to determine the best means of preserving eggs for winter.

The final report of the judges has just been published. As the drying of eggs into a powder can be done only in a factory, the report states that the various methods which were submitted fall under one of two heads: exclusion of the air or treatment with an antiseptic fluid. The competition lasted six months, ending on Nov. 1.

The judges had two classes of prizes to award—for cooking eggs and for table eggs.

The prize for the best and most available means of preserving cooking eggs was given eggs which had been dipped in warm fluid hog lard and packed in a solution of waterglass, a liquefied flint made by boiling silica in an alkali. The competition in the table eggs class was brisk. Eggs were packed in the hair of beeves, varnished with an alcohol lacquer, treated with acid preparations of iron and salicylic acid, of iron and sulphuric acid mixed with salicyl spirits and packed in the ashes of brown coal and in waterglass. The prize was awarded to waterglass eggs. The judges decided them better preserved and better flavored than any others that were submitted.

Export Figures on Increase.

Declarations Made at Berlin and Frankfort-on-the-Main Show Some Interesting Statistics of Trade Movements.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The value of the declared exports to the United States from the Consulates General in Berlin and Frankfort-on-the-Main combined was $8,406,475 greater during the calendar year just ended than in 1898. Of this increase the consulates under the Franfort Consulate General furnished $7,188,326. The figures for both districts were: 1898, $81,432,633; 1899, $89,-889,107.

Through the courtesy of Consul General Richard Guenther at Frankfort and Consul General Frank H. Mason at Berlin complete figures for both districts have been secured.

There is an almost invariable, and in some instances a remarkable, increase in the Frankfort Consulate General. The declared exports from the most important consulates were valued as follows:

	1898.	1899.	Variation.
Frankfort	$5,505,622	$6,716,109	$1,210,488
Barmen	5,299,982	5,629,586	270,345
Coburg	2,497,110	2,772,255	274,921
Crefeld	2,027,082	2,346,461	319,384
Kehl	1,165,684	2,431,269	1,265,585
Mainz	2,208,060	2,145,763	62,295
Mannheim	3,400,104	4,213,735	813,630
Nuremberg	1,798,404	3,359,138	1,572,674
Solingen	1,471,647	1,525,623	146,124

As the exports for the last quarter showed an increase of from $8,185,189 to $10,583,046, it will be observed the movement is not receding. The consulates under the Berlin Consulate General showed no such invariable increase. It will be observed the increase for the last quarter was greater than for the year as a whole, the figures being $1,847,802 and $1,218,147, respectively.

There was an increase for the year from Magdeburg amounting to $2,249,497, figures for 1899 being $8,808,832; Hamburg from $11,258,380 to $13,535,356; Berlin, from $5,327,-179 to $6,633,882; Leipzig, from $4,243,558 to $5,063,519; Stettin, from $3,268,249 to $3,788,-144. Chemnitz showed a decrease from $5,076,549 to $4,590,029 and Bremen from $3,244,607 to $2,069,156, the loss of $1,175,451 probably benefiting the Hamburg shipping interests.

Curious Relic of Jerusalem.

Seven Branch Candlestick Thought to Have Been in Temple of the Jews Found in the Bottom of the River Tiber at Rome.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY G. E. PURUCKER.]

STRASBURG, Jan. 20.—The seven-branched candlestick of the Temple of Jerusalem has most strangely been discovered in Rome. The workmen who are occupied with the task of laying the foundations in the Tiber for the Cavour bridge have found this ancient, sacred ornament buried in the mud of the river.

The candlestick, which is still in a remarkably good state of preservation, is made of bronze. It answers precisely in form and appearance to the celebrated seven-forked candelabrum of the Jews which Titus, the Roman General and Emperor, after the destruction of Jerusalem, brought to Rome.

A facsimile copy of this candlestick is to be seen upon the triumphal arch of Titus in the vicinity of Forum Romanum. But how or in what extraordinary manner this wonderful ornament of the Holy City's temple got to be imbedded at the bottom of the Tiber remains at present an unsolved mystery.

Luccheni's Prison Life.

Murderer of Empress Elizabeth Transferred to a Workshop Department in Accordance with Requirements of Swiss Law Limiting Solitary Confinement.

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY C. J. BURT.]

LEIPZIG, Jan. 20.—The murderer of the Empress Elizabeth, Luccheni, who, according to the Swiss law, cannot be kept in solitary confinement longer than twelve months, has been transferred to a workshop department of the prison. In answer to an inquiry from the President of Canton Geneva, the President of the Swiss Confederation stated that for the present the law must take its course, but in case of the least sign of insubordination Luccheni immediately would be placed in a solitary cell again.

TALK OF GRAIN TESTS.

BOARD OF TRADE MEN DIVIDED ON SUBJECT OF INSPECTION.

Criticisms Uttered by President Warren and by Outside Dealers Lead to Discussion of a Plan to Have the Work Controlled by the Organization Instead of the State—Directors Non-Committal as to Probable Action—Chicago Grades Defended.

What the present directory of the Board of Trade will do towards trying to improve the character of the grain inspection in Chicago is a question which is beginning to interest commission dealers, elevator owners, and those in the office of the State Grain Inspector. The criticism frankly made by President Warren in his inaugural address on "the incompetence of our State inspection" and the equally vigorous criticism of the abuse of the practice of mixing different grades of wheat in elevators, have not been followed by any definite action on the part of the directory, but its members say they have hardly had time to get their working clothes on.

Members of the board who think the elevator interests have too predominant an influence over the market fluctuations and that the practice of mixing different grades of wheat is bringing Chicago inspection into disfavor in other markets have been discussing the matter and suggesting remedies.

Favors Control by Board.

A member of one of the largest grain exporting firms on the board said:

"I am much inclined to believe the Board of Trade, instead of the State, ought to control the Inspection department. It cannot well be done now, because of the cumbersome machinery. Surely, we should take some steps to prevent the cash wheat business slipping away from us entirely."

Toledo Man's Criticism.

Members of the local board are not alone in saying harsh things about the Chicago inspection. King, a large handler of grain at Toledo, said in a recent letter to his trade:

Chicago futures mean No. 1 Northern this year. No. 2 red is delivered there, but they have little of it. They have 18,000,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern. Most of it is wheat manufactured in the hospitals there and near the bottom of the grade. That is why their prices on No. 1 Northern vary so greatly. When any good arrives the mixers pay a premium. They deliver the bottom of the grade to the innocent buyers. Chicago elevator men have a snap, but it hurts the market. Toledo tried it years ago.

B. A. Eckhart said in reference to the charges made by King: "It is true that Chicago millers buy wheat altogether by sample. It is cheaper to buy track wheat than to take it from an elevator. Still, the inspection is not what it ought to be. Wheat is passed as No. 3 red which ought to be No. 3 mixed; as No. 2 red that ought to be No. 2 mixed, or as No. 3 red when it ought to be No. 3 hard winter. Winter wheat ought to be free from spring wheat."

President Warren, in discussing the prospect of action by the board in the matter, said: "We have not had time to do anything yet, and I do not know when it can be taken up. To talk of reforms in the system of grain inspection at this time might counteract the effect of any action the directors may take in the future."

Defends State Inspection.

Chief Grain Inspector Noble says that King of Toledo does not know exactly what he is talking about when he selects the Chicago inspection department as a subject of adverse criticism. "It is ridiculous," said Mr. Noble, "to suppose the public would have more confidence in our grain inspection if the department was under the Board of Trade. There is no politics in the office. There has never been less complaint than during the last two years. I must deny Mr. King's statements about our certificates not being accepted. They go everywhere where the shipment is made without breaking bulk."

Charles Counselman said: "There should be no objection to the operators of the cleaning-houses. Chicago standard is the highest in the country. The practical working of a high inspection standard is sometimes to divert grain from the market maintaining such standard to other points where rules are less strict, but I think the long run the high standard market is the gainer."

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—Grain—Wheat—Futures closed steady: March, 5s 10¾d; May, 5s 10¼d; July, 5s 10¾d. No. 2 red, Western, winter, steady, 5s 11¼d; No. 1 Northern spring, steady, 6s 3d. Corn—Spot, American mixed, new, firm, 3s 7d; American mixed, spot, old, firm, 3s 7¼d; futures quiet; February, 3s 7d; March, 3s 6¾d; May, 3s 6¾d.

Provisions—Lard—American refined, in pails, firm, 35s; prime Western, in tierces, firm, 30s 3d. Hams—Short cuts, 14@16 lbs, firm, 47s 6d. Cotton seed oil—Hull refined, February-April, firm, 31s 3d. Linseed oil—24s. Peas—Canadian, 5s 6¼d.

Receipts of wheat during the last three days, 58,000 centals, all American. Receipts of American corn during the last three days, 70,100 centals.

Cotton—Spot, moderate demand, prices 3-32d higher; American middling fair, 5 1-16d; good middling, 4 13-16d; middling, 4¾d; low middling, 4¾d; good ordinary, 4 7-16d; ordinary, 4¼d. The sales of the day were 5,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 7,700 American. Receipts, 8,000 bales, no American. Futures opened firm and closed steady and irregular: American middling, l. m. c., February, 4 39-64d sellers; February and March, 4 37-64d sellers; March-April, 4 37-64d buyers; April and May, 4 32-64d sellers; May and June, 4 29-64d sellers; June and July, 4 27-64d sellers; July and August, 4 25-64@4 26-64d buyers; August and September, 4 20-64@4 21-64d sellers; September and October, 4 11-64@4 12-64d buyers; October and November, 4 3-64d buyers; November and December, 3 63-64d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Cotton goods market without change in prices. Demand quiet in staples, fair for prints, and ginghams at firm prices. Print cloths continue dull, prices unchanged. Linens and crashs unchanged. Burlaps quiet at previous prices. Business with jobbers active. Some good orders taken by importers for dress goods this week, recent advances in domestic woolens and worsted dress goods giving them a margain in some staple lines.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 2.—Credit balances, $1.66. Certificates, no bid. Shipments, 56,084, average 56,034; runs, 82,524, average 82,514.

COURT ADMITS FOUR CHINAMEN.

Members of Quong Lee Chong Kee Company Found Not to Have Violated Exclusion Act.

Fargo, N. D., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The seventy-three Chinamen charged with violating the exclusion act are jubilant tonight. There was a hearing of four cases in the United States District Court today, and the entire quartet was admitted. They were Fon Chung, Yung Fong Dick, Moy Gin Sing, and Chin Lem Qual, all members of the Quong Lee Chong Kee company of 327 South Clark street. Quong Lee, the manager of the company, was present, and made one of the best witnesses yet heard for the defense, showing that his company was a strong one. There are four more members of the same company, who probably will secure admission without much difficulty. It will require a week or ten days more to complete the cases.

Ice Blockades Michigan Harbors.

Grand Haven, Mich., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—A serious ice blockade prevails at this and Muskegon harbors. Since Saturday steamers have been unable to get in port and steamer Dracht is now fast in the ice off this port. Prevailing westerly winds have blocked the east shore harbors and it will take an easterly gale to raise the blockade.

Bank Robbers Are Sentenced.

Princeton, Ind., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The jury in the safe robbery case returned a verdict this morning finding Joseph Linden, John Norton, and Patrick Jones guilty of having blown up and robbed the bank of McGinnis, Teel & Co. at Owensville, Jan. 12. Under the indeterminate sentence law they will serve from two to fourteen years at the State's prison at Michigan City.

Hamlin Agrees with Judge Kohlsaat.

In a recent report of the decision of Judge Kohlsaat in the federal court case involving the Illinois anti-trust law, Attorney Herbert Hamlin was quoted erroneously as of counsel for the defense. He should have been named as attorney for plaintiff. Mr. Hamlin upholds the decision of the court.

Indians Die of Smallpox.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 2.—[Special.]—The Indians on the Colville reservation are dying by dozens of smallpox. The authorities have established a military quarantine, armed guards surrounding the infected district.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the standard. A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Superior to every other known. Makes delicious cake and pastry, light, flaky biscuit, griddle cakes—palatable and wholesome.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

NOTE.—Avoid baking powders made from alum. They look like pure powders, and may raise the cakes, but alum is a poison and no one can eat food mixed with it without injury to health.

MARKET RULES STRONGER.

(Continued from eleventh page.)

Spot firmer; No. 2 red, 74¼c, elevator; No. 2 red, 77¼c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 79¾c f. o. b. afloat prompt; No. 1 hard Duluth, 87¾ f. o. b. afloat prompt. Options opened steady and shortly improved on cable news, developing later into positive strength and considerable activity; demand was stimulated by renewed bullish crop news from France and complaints as well from our own belt; closed strong at ¼@¾c net higher; March, 75¾@76¾c, closed at 76¾c; May, 74 1-16@74 5-16c, closed at 74¾c; July, 74¼@74¾c, closed at 74¾c.

Corn—Receipts, 31,200 bu; exports, 49,159 bu; sales, 50,000 bu futures, 560,000 bu export. Spot firm; No. 2, 40¾c f. o. b. afloat and 40c elevator. Options opened steady with wheat, but branched out later into independent strength on better speculative buying, higher cables, less pressure from receivers, and big export demand; closed firm at ¼c advance; May, 38¾@39c, closed at 39c.

Oats—Receipts, 105,300 bu; exports, 49,120 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 29¾c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30¼c; track mixed Western, 28½@29c; track white, 30¼@34c. Options quiet, but steadier.

Beef—Steady; beef hams, $22.50@25.00. Cut meats—Firm; pickled bellies, 9@7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 9½@10¼c.

Lard—Firmer; Western steamed, $6.50; February, $6.32½, nominal; refined firmer; continent, $6.50; South American, $6.87½@6.00. Tallow—Firmer; country, 5¼@5¾c. Cottonseed oil—Firm; prime crude, 32¼c; do yellow, 37¼c.

Rosin—Firm; strained common to good, $1.62½. Turpentine—Strong; 55@56c.

Freights—To Liverpool, steady; cotton by steam, 29c; grain by steam, 3¼d.

Pig Iron—Dull; Northern, $20.00@24.00; Southern, $19.50@24.00. Copper—Quiet; brokers, $16.25; exchange, $16.50@16.62½. Lead—Dull; brokers, $4.45; exchange, $4.70@4.75. Tin—Unsettled; straights, $27.75, nominal; plates steady. Spelter—Quiet; domestic, $4.70@4.85.

Coffee—The coffee market opened steady with prices unchanged to 5 points lower, and closed firm with prices 10 points higher to 5 points lower. Total sales were 25,750 bags, including March at 7.05@7.10c; April, 7.20c; May, 7.25c; July, 7.30@7.35c; August, 7.40@7.45c; September, 7.50@7.55c; December, 7.55@7.60c. Spot coffee—Rio steady; No. 7 invoice, 8¾c; No. 7 jobbing, 8¼c. Mild steadier; Cordova, 8¾@12¾c.

Sugar—Raw strong; refined firm, but quiet.

Cotton—It was an exciting day in the cotton market with speculation unusually large, if not in excess, of that of yesterday. Though bull enthusiasm was at a high pitch when the market opened, sentiment later was hardly so optimistic, though far from bearish. With a great bull flourish the market opened firm in tone at an advance of 9@10 points. Reports of general buying soon carried prices to a level of 9@13 points above yesterday's closing figures, and for a time shorts were in confusion. The cables indicated excitement, with sensational advances on the English market. From the South came news of large business in spot cotton at an advance of ¼@¾c. The statistical situation abroad as well as in the belt was shown by weekly figures to be strong. The investment public took a greater interest in the staple, buying orders coming in from all points of the compass, notably Europe. But when the bulls were most confident and in the midst of an aggressive movement, the cable news suddenly changed. Heavy liquidation set in on the local Exchange, and before a breathing spell was taken prices had tumbled 10@12 points. Before midday, however, the market had recovered partially, but spirited bull speculation did not again prevail. The market in the afternoon was quiet. The market closed steady at a net rise of 4@5 points. Spot closed steady; no variance; middling uplands, 8¼c; middling gulf, 8¼c; sales, 557 bales. Futures closed steady: February, 7.95c; March, 7.95c; April, 7.92c; May, 7.92c; June, 7.93c; July, 7.95c; August, 7.95c; September, 7.44c; October, 7.28c; November, 7.22c; December, 7.24.

Metals—Considerable irregularity existed in the tin department all day, but other metals were featureless and quiet. The London news was largely responsible for the action of this here, causing a sharp rise in the early and leading to increased demand from local and Western buyers. At the close the advantage was largely lost. Lake copper, unchanged at $16.25; tin unsettled at $27.75 nominal; lead unchanged, with $4.70 bid and $4.80 asked; spelter quiet, with $4.70 bid and $4.80 asked. The brokers' price for lead is $4.45 and for copper $16.25.

Butter—Receipts, 3,851 tubs; firm; June creamery, 20@22c; Western creamery, 21@26c; factory, 16@18½c. Cheese—Receipts, 2,631 pkgs; steady; full made fancy, large, 12¾@13c; full made fancy, small, 13¾c; part large late made, 11¾@12c; small, late made, 12@12¼c. Eggs—Receipts, 9,021 pkgs; firm; Western, 19c, loss off; Western ungraded at mark, 14@18½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 2.—Wheat—The market opened a little under yesterday's close, but soon advanced 1c. The buying was better than the selling and was said to be for the stronger element of the trade. The general run of the news was more bullish than otherwise. In the last hour a feeling of strength set in and the wheat market forged strongly up, closing at nearly the high point for the day. May closed at 65¾@65¾c and July at 67¼c. The cash market was strong, with an active milling demand. No. 1 Northern sold full up to May and that price for No. 1 Northern to arrive without bringing out was bid, notwithstanding millers are holding out any wheat. Elevator competition was also strong for higher prices, and in export demand; closed firm at ¼c advance; May, 38¾@39c, closed at 39c. Oats—Receipts, 105,300 bu; exports, 49,120 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 29¾c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 white, 31¼c; No. 3 white, 30¼c; track mixed Western, 28½@29c; track white, 30¼@34c. Options quiet, but steadier.

Beef—Steady; beef hams, $22.50@25.00. Cut meats—Firm; pickled bellies, 9@7¼c; pickled shoulders, 6¼c; pickled hams, 9½@10¼c.

Lard—Firmer; Western steamed, $6.50; February, $6.32½, nominal; refined firmer; continent, $6.50; South American, $6.87½@6.00. Tallow—Firmer; country, 5¼@5¾c. Cottonseed oil—Firm; prime crude, 32¼c; do yellow, 37

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

CHICAGO SHIPPERS TO PROTEST AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

They Will Meet Next Tuesday and Take Action on the Intention of Eastern Lines to Demand Local Tariffs to This City on Business to Missouri River Points by Way of Upper Mississippi Crossings—Trade Will Be Injured by the Change.

Merchants and shippers of this city will meet next Tuesday and protest against the action of the Eastern lines to demand on and after March 1 their local tariffs to Chicago on through business to Kansas City and other Missouri River points via upper via New York, close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Direct: mails for Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. tomorrow, via S. S. Sakie.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m., and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close 12 p. m. today.

For Barbadoes, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Bermuda, final close Monday at 4:30 p. m.

For Bahamas, via Miami, Fla., final close tomorrow at 6:15 p. m.

For Hayti, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Central and South America.

For Para and Manaos, Brazil, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close Monday at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close Tuesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Brazil direct and for Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Brazil, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Curacao and Venezuela, and for Cartagena and Savanilla, Colombia, via Curacao, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 6, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 6, 2 a. m.

For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 4, 9 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Fair Saturday, with warmer in northern and central portions, increasing cloudiness Sunday, variable winds.

For Ohio—Fair and warmer Saturday, light to fresh westerly winds, increasing cloudiness Sunday.

For Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, variable winds.

For Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Saturday, rain or snow Sunday, variable winds, shifting to northeasterly.

For Minnesota—Snow flurries Saturday, probably snow Sunday, winds shifting to fresh northeasterly.

For Iowa—Fair Saturday, with warmer in western portion, winds shifting to easterly, Sunday rain or snow.

For Nebraska—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, rain or snow Sunday, southeasterly winds.

Place of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Precipitation in Inches.	State of weather.
Time taken: Feb. 2, 8 p. m.								
Abilene	30.02	58	66	58	S.E.	4		Clear
Albany	30.04	10	18	8	S.	7	Tr.	Clear
Atlanta	30.20	40	52	36	W.	6		Clear
Atlanta	30.24	46	52	32	S.W.	6		Clear
Amarillo	30.12	50	60	36	S.E.	4		Clear
Battleford	30.50	2	12	2	N.W.	6	.10	Fair
Bismarck	30.16	18	18	16	N.	6	.01	Clo'dy
Buffalo	29.88	12	18	4	W.	6	.08	Snow
Boston	30.04	14	20	4	W.	6		Clear
Cairo	30.20	40	44	N.				Clear
Calgary	29.96	18	22	N.				Snow
Charlotte	30.10	34	48	30	S.W.	6		Clear
Cheyenne	29.96	38	44	N.				Clo'dy
Chicago	30.14	24	30	20	W.	6		Clear
Cincinnati	30.16	30	32	S.W.				Clear
Cleveland	30.08	18	20	W.			Tr.	Clear
Concordia	30.04	30	36	W.				Clear
Davenport	30.16	20	22	W.			Tr.	Clear
Denver	29.94	48	58	N.E.				Clear
Des Moines	30.14	24	30	W.				Clear
Detroit	30.06	12	16	W.			Tr.	Clear
Dodge	30.02	42	60	S.E.				Fair
Dubuque	30.14	16	24	W.				Clear
Duluth	30.02	6	12	S.W.				Clear
El Paso	30.02	66	68	S.				Fair
Edmonton	30.46	2	14	S.			.26	Snow
Galveston	30.14	56	60	S.			.02	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.02	18	20	W.			.02	Fair
Green Bay	30.08	14	20	W.				Clear
Havre	29.96	26	30	N.E.				Clo'dy
Helena	29.92	36	40	W.				Clo'dy
Huron	30.12	30	34	W.				Clear
Indianapolis	30.16	34	38	S.E.				Clear
Kansas City	30.12	34	38	S.				Clear
Kalispell	30.00	28	32	S.				Clear
Little Rock	30.16	46	56	S.W.				Clear
Los Angeles	29.98	58	66	S.W.				Clear
Marquette	30.06	12	16	S.W.			Tr.	Clear
Memphis	30.18	42	52	S.W.				Clear
Medicine Hat	29.94	24	N.W.				Tr.	Snow
Minnedosa	30.12	2	8	Calm			.01	Fair
Montgomery	30.26	52	56	S.				Clear
Montreal	29.92	4	16	S.				Clear
Nashville	30.20	36	46	W.				Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.26	52	62	S.E.				Clear
New York City	30.04	22	24	W.				Clear
Norfolk	30.14	32	46	W.				Clear
North Platte	29.98	42	56	S.W.				Fair
Oklahoma	30.02	38	52	S.				Clear
Omaha	30.06	32	36	S.				Clear
Oswego	29.94	10	14	S.W.			.20	Clear
Palestine	30.14	54	64	S.				Clear
Parkersburg	30.16	28	30	W.			.02	Clear
Philadelphia	30.06	28	30	W.				Clear
Pittsburg	30.08	22	24	W.			.06	Clear
Pueblo	29.94	46	58	E.				Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	30.18	4	10	N.W.			.01	Fair
Rapid City	30.02	36	42	S.				Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.22	54	56	W.			.02	Clear
St. Louis	30.16	34	38	E.				Fair
St. Paul	30.12	14	22	N.W.				Clear
Salt Lake City	30.00	40	50	W.				Fair
Ste. Marie	29.82	12	12	S.W.			.02	Snow
Springfield, Ill.	30.16	30	34	S.				Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.10	56	60	S.				Clear
Vicksburg	30.10	56	60	S.				Clo'dy
Washington	30.08	30	40	W.				Clear
Williston	30.10	12	20	N.E.			.04	Clo'dy
Winnipeg	30.08	0	2	N.W.				Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Managhe, opticfan, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 11 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 11; 10 a. m., 13; 11 a. m., 16; 12 m., 17; 1 p. m., 19; 3 p. m., 22; 6 p. m., 23. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.47; 6 p. m., 29.51.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Samuel Berber, Gertie Anlesman	25—18
Anton Kotrba, Mary Sollyar	25—21
Michael H. Flynn, Mary J. Burns	25—22
Nicholas Veid, Maggie Tilstre	29—24
Stefan Chmiel, Mary Kaminski	30—25
Selig L. Flachs, Yetta Epstein	30—25
John B. Roth, Eleanora Walter	22—21
August Schwericke, Augusta Jaskuski	50—43
Joseph Krichma, Katie Kasser	22—22
Hiland L. Daniel, Alice J. Loughlin	22—21
John Hafner, Ida N. Marlow, Alb., Anna C. Goodyear	26—20
Yosomatsie Suya, Alice M. Hunter	26—23
Carl W. Wasser, Hattie Meyers	23—18
Ferdinand Hojmann, Elizabeth Schuster	29—26
Victor Phillip, Ludwika Pacek	27—19
Joseph Jacobs, Sarah Cohen	21—19
Jerzy Januskiewicz, Aleksandra Wysocka	33—24
Wincentas Rymkus, Urszulla Walleskaites	27—24
Louis Gartner, Ida Kuhlmann	24—24
Vincent Holas, Josie Charvat	24—20
William Olsson, Josephine Johnson	21—18
William C. Hendrick, Mary Hendrick	61—57
John Kosciel, Magdalena Kuszewska	22—19
James J. Egan, Bridget Finucane	26—26
Ignace Nowacki, Barbara Grzesczyk	19—18
Franciszek Gocel, Anastazia Brzuszczyk	28—22
John Fettlaff, Monika Drozawska	24—21

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health Department:

Beiriger, John F., 29; 452 Cornelia-st. Feb. 1.
Boone, Samuel O., 29; 2140 Wabash-av. Jan. 30.
Booth, Ella M., 55; 805 Monroe-st. Feb. 2.
Carney, Louisa, 38; 6750 Langley-av. Feb. 2.
Eddingfield, William H., 72; 111 E. 18th-st. Jan. 29.
Ehrlig, Frank, 1; 971 Spaulding-av. Feb. 2.
Fisher, Harriet M., 43; 5400 Lake-av. Jan. 30.
Gracem, John, 35; Jan. 31.
Grant, Antonia, 1; 5410 Rice-st. Jan. 30.
Harding, Joseph, 75; 644 Ashland-av. Jan. 31.
Hogan, Frank F., 38; 118 W. Madison-st. Jan. 31.
Jandwin, Jacob, 43; 629 Fulton-st. Feb. 1.
Johnson, Grace J., 8; 5757 May-st. Feb. 1.
Kaefer, Marie, 72; 646 Wells-st. Jan. 31.
Kowalewski, Frank, 40; 178 Ellston-av. Jan. 31.
Lang, John, 62; 4318 Wentworth-av. Feb. 1.
Lewis, Lulu, 26; 69th and Halsted-sts. Jan. 31.
McDermott, Margaret, 36; Aberdeen-st. Feb. 1.
McGraw, John, 38; 180 W. Ohio-st. Jan. 31.
Mooney, Ella, 51; 720 W. 21st-pl. Jan. 31.
Mraz, Joseph, 46; 401 W. 21st-st. Feb. 1.
Nickerson, Adalaid, 64; 3294 Flournoy-st. Jan. 31.
O'Shannessy, Jane, 58; 253 S. Loomis-st. Feb. 1.
Pawlowski, Antonia, 15; 412 Elston-av. Jan. 31.
Phillips, Peter, 46; 409 Crystal-st. Feb. 1.
Pike, Charles S., 53; Auditorium Annex. Feb. 2.
Plantbaker, Dora, 51; 811 N. Ashland-av. Jan. 31.
Rossow, William, 79; 17 Vedder-st. Jan. 31.
Sawyer, Annie M., 46; 1164 Harrison-st. Jan. 30.
Schmidt, William, 51; 3830 E. Ward-st. Feb. 1.
Shaw, Joseph H., 64; 394 S. Campbell-av. Jan. 31.
Sullivan, Catherine, 68; 2317 Armour-av. Jan. 31.
Troeder, Hanna, 49; 4560 Loomis-st. Feb. 1.
Walker, Jane H., 70; 3412 Wabash-av. Feb. 1.
Wetzel, Michael, 60; 654 Winchester-av. Jan. 31.
Weinmann, Louis H., 1; 1404 Lumbard-st., Feb. 2.
Volturo, Carminola, 76; 186 Pacific-av. Jan. 31.

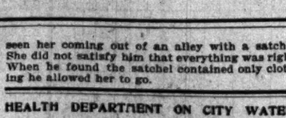
REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Friday, Feb. 2:

110th-pl., 240 w of Wentworth-av., n f., 48x121, Jan. 31 [M. Devries to F. Tillma]. $ 1,500
Glenwood-av., 300 s of 83th-st., w f., 50x125, Dec. 30, 1899 [C. H. Cox to F. W. Cox].
Evans-av., n w cor 68th-st., e f., 90x121, Jan. 27 [Isaac Davis to Idell Davis]. 1,000
Shields-av., 75 s of Dickens, f., 24x115, Jan. 31 [A. Schneider to P. Hopp]. 3,000
27th-st., s w cor Canal, n f., 24x124 9-10, Jan. 18 [Jacob Schramm to P. Winkler]. 2,500
Carpenter-st., 116 s of Grand-av., w f., 42x116, Dec. 1, 1899 [Albert Reed to Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.]. 10,000
Premises, 504 N. Wells-st., 22x100, Jan. 29 [estate of John Dreyer to Andrew Scherer]. 6,010
Flournoy-st., 75 w of Oakley-av., s f., 21 7-10x51, incumb. $2,500, Dec. 27, 1899 [E. Van Allen Smith to G. S. F. Savage].
Oakley-av., n w cor Flournoy-st., e f., 21x75, incumb. of $4,500, Dec. 27, 1899 [Minnie A. Williams to George Hotchkiss]. 275

seen her coming out of an alley with a satchel. She did not satisfy him that everything was right. When he found the satchel contained only clothing he allowed her to go.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

European Mails.

Saturday, Feb. 3.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York, close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.; final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Direct: mails for Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. tomorrow, via S. S. Sakie.

West Indies.

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m., and 4:30 p. m.

For Jamaica, via Boston, final close 12 p. m. today.

For Barbadoes, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Bermuda, final close Monday at 4:30 p. m.

For Bahamas, via Miami, Fla., final close tomorrow at 6:15 p. m.

For Hayti, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Central and South America.

For Para and Manaos, Brazil, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Southern Pacific ports, via Colon, final close Monday at 4:30 p. m.

For Costa Rica, via New Orleans, final close Wednesday at 4:30 p. m.

For British Honduras, Guatemala, and Republic of Honduras, via New Orleans, final close Tuesday at 4:30 p. m.

For Brazil direct and for Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, via Brazil, final close today at 4:30 p. m.

For Curacao and Venezuela, and for Cartagena and Savanilla, Colombia, via Curacao, final close tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

Transpacific Mails.

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 6, 2 a. m.

For Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 6, 2 a. m.

For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Feb. 4, 9 p. m.

CHARLES U. GORDON, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

For Illinois and Indiana—Fair Saturday, with warmer in northern and central portions, increasing cloudiness Sunday, variable winds.

For Ohio—Fair and warmer Saturday, light to fresh westerly winds, increasing cloudiness Sunday.

For Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday, variable winds.

For Wisconsin—Fair and warmer Saturday, rain or snow Sunday, variable winds, shifting to northeasterly.

For Minnesota—Snow flurries Saturday, probably snow Sunday, winds shifting to fresh northeasterly.

For Iowa—Fair Saturday, with warmer in western portion, winds shifting to easterly, Sunday rain or snow.

For Nebraska—Increasing cloudiness Saturday, rain or snow Sunday, southeasterly winds.

Place of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind.	Precipitation in Inches.	State of weather.
Time taken: Feb. 2, 8 p. m.								
Abilene	30.02	58	66	58	S.E.			Clear
Albany	30.04	10	18	8	S.		Tr.	Clear
Atlanta	30.20	40	52	36	W.			Clear
Atlanta	30.24	46	52	32	S.W.			Clear
Amarillo	30.12	50	60	36	S.E.			Clear
Battleford	30.50	2	12	2	N.W.		.10	Fair
Bismarck	30.16	18	18	16	N.		.01	Clo'dy
Buffalo	29.88	12	18	4	W.		.08	Snow
Boston	30.04	14	20	4	W.			Clear
Cairo	30.20	40	44	N.				Clear
Calgary	29.96	18	22	N.				Snow
Charlotte	30.10	34	48	30	S.W.			Clear
Cheyenne	29.96	38	44	N.				Clo'dy
Chicago	30.14	24	30	20	W.			Clear
Cincinnati	30.16	30	32	S.W.				Clear
Cleveland	30.08	18	20	W.			Tr.	Clear
Concordia	30.04	30	36	W.				Clear
Davenport	30.16	20	22	W.			Tr.	Clear
Denver	29.94	48	58	N.E.				Clear
Des Moines	30.14	24	30	W.				Clear
Detroit	30.06	12	16	W.			Tr.	Clear
Dodge	30.02	42	60	S.E.				Fair
Dubuque	30.14	16	24	W.				Clear
Duluth	30.02	6	12	S.W.				Clear
El Paso	30.02	66	68	S.				Fair
Edmonton	30.46	2	14	S.			.26	Snow
Galveston	30.14	56	60	S.			.02	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.02	18	20	W.			.02	Fair
Green Bay	30.08	14	20	W.				Clear
Havre	29.96	26	30	N.E.				Clo'dy
Helena	29.92	36	40	W.				Clo'dy
Huron	30.12	30	34	W.				Clear
Indianapolis	30.16	34	38	S.E.				Clear
Kansas City	30.12	34	38	S.				Clear
Kalispell	30.00	28	32	S.				Clear
Little Rock	30.16	46	56	S.W.				Clear
Los Angeles	29.98	58	66	S.W.				Clear
Marquette	30.06	12	16	S.W.			Tr.	Clear
Memphis	30.18	42	52	S.W.				Clear
Medicine Hat	29.94	24	N.W.				Tr.	Snow
Minnedosa	30.12	2	8	Calm			.01	Fair
Montgomery	30.26	52	56	S.				Clear
Montreal	29.92	4	16	S.				Clear
Nashville	30.20	36	46	W.				Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.26	52	62	S.E.				Clear
New York City	30.04	22	24	W.				Clear
Norfolk	30.14	32	46	W.				Clear
North Platte	29.98	42	56	S.W.				Fair
Oklahoma	30.02	38	52	S.				Clear
Omaha	30.06	32	36	S.				Clear
Oswego	29.94	10	14	S.W.			.20	Clear
Palestine	30.14	54	64	S.				Clear
Parkersburg	30.16	28	30	W.			.02	Clear
Philadelphia	30.06	28	30	W.				Clear
Pittsburg	30.08	22	24	W.			.06	Clear
Pueblo	29.94	46	58	E.				Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	30.18	4	10	N.W.			.01	Fair
Rapid City	30.02	36	42	S.				Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.22	54	56	W.			.02	Clear
St. Louis	30.16	34	38	E.				Fair
St. Paul	30.12	14	22	N.W.				Clear
Salt Lake City	30.00	40	50	W.				Fair
Ste. Marie	29.82	12	12	S.W.			.02	Snow
Springfield, Ill.	30.16	30	34	S.				Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.10	56	60	S.				Clear
Vicksburg	30.10	56	60	S.				Clo'dy
Washington	30.08	30	40	W.				Clear
Williston	30.10	12	20	N.E.			.04	Clo'dy
Winnipeg	30.08	0	2	N.W.				Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Managhe, opticfan, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 11 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 11; 10 a. m., 13; 11 a. m., 16; 12 m., 17; 1 p. m., 19; 3 p. m., 22; 6 p. m., 23. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.47; 6 p. m., 29.51.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Samuel Berber, Gertie Anlesman	25—18
Anton Kotrba, Mary Sollyar	25—21
Michael H. Flynn, Mary J. Burns	25—22
Nicholas Veid, Maggie Tilstre	29—24
Stefan Chmiel, Mary Kaminski	30—25
Selig L. Flachs, Yetta Epstein	30—25
John B. Roth, Eleanora Walter	22—21
August Schwericke, Augusta Jaskuski	50—43
Joseph Krichma, Katie Kasser	22—22
Hiland L. Daniel, Alice J. Loughlin	22—21
John Hafner, Ida N. Marlow, Alb., Anna C. Goodyear	26—20
Yosomatsie Suya, Alice M. Hunter	26—23
Carl W. Wasser, Hattie Meyers	23—18
Ferdinand Hojmann, Elizabeth Schuster	29—26
Victor Phillip, Ludwika Pacek	27—19
Joseph Jacobs, Sarah Cohen	21—19
Jerzy Januskiewicz, Aleksandra Wysocka	33—24
Wincentas Rymkus, Urszulla Walleskaites	27—24
Louis Gartner, Ida Kuhlmann	24—24
Vincent Holas, Josie Charvat	24—20
William Olsson, Josephine Johnson	21—18
William C. Hendrick, Mary Hendrick	61—57
John Kosciel, Magdalena Kuszewska	22—19
James J. Egan, Bridget Finucane	26—26
Ignace Nowacki, Barbara Grzesczyk	19—18
Franciszek Gocel, Anastazia Brzuszczyk	28—22
John Fettlaff, Monika Drozawska	24—21

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health Department:

Beiriger, John F., 29; 452 Cornelia-st. Feb. 1.
Boone, Samuel O., 29; 2140 Wabash-av. Jan. 30.
Booth, Ella M., 55; 805 Monroe-st. Feb. 2.
Carney, Louisa, 38; 6750 Langley-av. Feb. 2.
Eddingfield, William H., 72; 111 E. 18th-st. Jan. 29.
Ehrlig, Frank, 1; 971 Spaulding-av. Feb. 2.
Fisher, Harriet M., 43; 5400 Lake-av. Jan. 30.
Gracem, John, 35; Jan. 31.
Grant, Antonia, 1; 5410 Rice-st. Jan. 30.
Harding, Joseph, 75; 644 Ashland-av. Jan. 31.
Hogan, Frank F., 38; 118 W. Madison-st. Jan. 31.
Jandwin, Jacob, 43; 629 Fulton-st. Feb. 1.
Johnson, Grace J., 8; 5757 May-st. Feb. 1.
Kaefer, Marie, 72; 646 Wells-st. Jan. 31.
Kowalewski, Frank, 40; 178 Ellston-av. Jan. 31.
Lang, John, 62; 4318 Wentworth-av. Feb. 1.
Lewis, Lulu, 26; 69th and Halsted-sts. Jan. 31.
McDermott, Margaret, 36; Aberdeen-st. Feb. 1.
McGraw, John, 38; 180 W. Ohio-st. Jan. 31.
Mooney, Ella, 51; 720 W. 21st-pl. Jan. 31.
Mraz, Joseph, 46; 401 W. 21st-st. Feb. 1.
Nickerson, Adalaid, 64; 3294 Flournoy-st. Jan. 31.
O'Shannessy, Jane, 58; 253 S. Loomis-st. Feb. 1.
Pawlowski, Antonia, 15; 412 Elston-av. Jan. 31.
Phillips, Peter, 46; 409 Crystal-st. Feb. 1.
Pike, Charles S., 53; Auditorium Annex. Feb. 2.
Plantbaker, Dora, 51; 811 N. Ashland-av. Jan. 31.
Rossow, William, 79; 17 Vedder-st. Jan. 31.
Sawyer, Annie M., 46; 1164 Harrison-st. Jan. 30.
Schmidt, William, 51; 3830 E. Ward-st. Feb. 1.
Shaw, Joseph H., 64; 394 S. Campbell-av. Jan. 31.
Sullivan, Catherine, 68; 2317 Armour-av. Jan. 31.
Troeder, Hanna, 49; 4560 Loomis-st. Feb. 1.
Walker, Jane H., 70; 3412 Wabash-av. Feb. 1.
Wetzel, Michael, 60; 654 Winchester-av. Jan. 31.
Weinmann, Louis H., 1; 1404 Lumbard-st., Feb. 2.
Volturo, Carminola, 76; 186 Pacific-av. Jan. 31.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Friday, Feb. 2:

110th-pl., 240 w of Wentworth-av., n f., 48x121, Jan. 31 [M. Devries to F. Tillma]. $ 1,500
Glenwood-av., 300 s of 83th-st., w f., 50x125, Dec. 30, 1899 [C. H. Cox to F. W. Cox].
Evans-av., n w cor 68th-st., e f., 90x121, Jan. 27 [Isaac Davis to Idell Davis]. 1,000
Shields-av., 75 s of Dickens, f., 24x115, Jan. 31 [A. Schneider to P. Hopp]. 3,000
27th-st., s w cor Canal, n f., 24x124 9-10, Jan. 18 [Jacob Schramm to P. Winkler]. 2,500
Carpenter-st., 116 s of Grand-av., w f., 42x116, Dec. 1, 1899 [Albert Reed to Connecticut Mutual Life Ins. Co.]. 10,000
Premises, 504 N. Wells-st., 22x100, Jan. 29 [estate of John Dreyer to Andrew Scherer]. 6,010
Flournoy-st., 75 w of Oakley-av., s f., 21 7-10x51, incumb. $2,500, Dec. 27, 1899 [E. Van Allen Smith to G. S. F. Savage].
Oakley-av., n w cor Flournoy-st., e f., 21x75, incumb. of $4,500, Dec. 27, 1899 [Minnie A. Williams to George Hotchkiss]. 275

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Pensacola-av., 400 e of Campbell, s f., 25x125, Jan. 26 [A. S. Terrill to C. H. Pensacola-av., 325 w of Campbell, s f., 50x125, Jan. 26 [same to same]. 1,780
Pensacola-av., 375 w of Campbell, s f., 25x125, Jan. 26 [same to same]. 2,387
Southport-av., n e cor Olive-st., w f., 125x100, and other property; revenue $7 [Security T. and S. Co., receiver, to R. J. Cleveland et al.]. 1,555
Exchange-av., 198 s of 82d-st., e f., 50x123, Jan. 30 [O. Nelson to Frank W. Myers]. 1,882
Exchange-av., 305 s of 88th-st., e f., 50x125, Jan. 29 [W. Joseph J. Schueher to Frank W. Myers]. 1,500
Green Bay-av., 80 n of 90th-st., w f., 50x140, Dec. 12, 1899 [William R. Lockwood to Olof Nelson]. 2,350
Peoria-st., 198 s of 64th, w f., 50x124, incumb. of $9,000, Dec. 14, 1899 [Frank W. Myers to Kate W. Lockwood]. 11,000
43d-st., 125 e of Union-av., s f., 22½x125, Feb. 1 [Peter Hopp to August Schneider]. 20,000
Honore-st., n e cor 54th-st., e f., 72x124, Jan. 26 [A. M. Fulton to T. S. Cousins]. 3,500
La Salle-av., 170 s of Goethe-st., w f., 25x125, Dec. 31, 1897 [Bertha Studdi to Eugene Hildebrand]. 1,000
W. 67th-pl., 168 w of Wallace-st., s f., 24x125, Jan. 30 [C. Sullivan to James Donohue]. 8,000
Burling-st., 238 s of 77th, e f., 20x125, Jan. 26 [Frank J. Crowell et al. by M. in C., to Eliz. S. Johnston]. 4,500
Robey-st., s e cor Bryn Mawr-av., w f., 617 x344, Feb. 1 [Nicholas Miller to Nicholas Miller Jr.]. 10,000
Lincoln-av., n w cor Balmoral-av., e f., 292x 308; Lincoln-av., s w cor Bryn Mawr-av., e f., 292x370, Feb. 1 [Nicholas Miller to John F. Miller]. 10,000
Lincoln-st., 292 n of Balmoral-av., w f., 325x404; Lincoln-st., 292 n of Balmoral-av., e f., 325x369, Feb. 1 [same to Henry Miller]. 10,000
Robey-st., n e cor Balmoral-av., w f., 292x 308; Lincoln-st., 292 s of Bryn Mawr-av., 325x404, Feb. 1 [same to Anna M. Meyer]. 10,000
Lincoln-st., 262 s of Bryn Mawr-av., e f., 325 x369; Robey-st., 262 s of Balmoral-av., w f., 325x369, Feb. 1 [same to Mathias Miller]. 10,000
Lincoln-st., s e cor Bryn Mawr-av., w f., 292 x404; Lincoln-st., n e cor Balmoral-av., w f., 292x404, Feb. 1 [same to Peter L. Miller]. 10,000
Buena Park-terrace, n w cor Fremont-st., s f., 78x116, Jan. 24 [Jennie L. Brooke to Ossian C. Simonds]. 8,375
Canal-st., 200 n of 30th-st., e f., 25x124, Jan. 16 [Frederic C. Curtis to Nicholas Wernet]. 2,300
May-st., 124 s of 52d, e f., 66x124½, reverse 52, Jan. 20 [George A. Brydges to Jennie E. Brydges]. 1
Muskegon-av., 173 n of 85th-st., w f., 25x125, Jan. 27 [J. G. Graf to F. C. Schmidt]. 1,400
63d-pl., 13 w of Lowe-av., s f., 42x124, incumbered, $6,000 [Thomas E. Knowlton et al. to Vivan E. Collins]. 24,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED yesterday by the Building department:

J. Gintrolis, 4 and 2 story additions, 1200-9 Jackson-blvd ..... $ 3,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the following corporations:

The Aurora Country club, Aurora; capital, none; social; incorporators, William A. Colledge, M. O. Southworth, D. W. Simpson.

The Kaiser-Van Leer company, Bloomington; capital, $50,000; manufacturing machinery and mechanical supplies; incorporators, Henry Kaiser, C. C. Van Leer, Jetter Leer.

The Chicago Basket and Brush company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; manufacturing brushes, baskets, willow ware; incorporators, M. L. Moody, V. R. Moody, M. E. Moody.

The Thread City Collar company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; manufacturing collars, Carl J. Rapp, August Johnson, C. A. Sawyer.

R. H. Baum & Co., Chicago; capital, $1,000; manufacturing flavoring extracts, essences, etc.; incorporators, Robert H. Baum, Charles W. Lamborn, George L. Benson.

The Diamond Portrait company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; manufacturing and mercantile; incorporators, Percival Steele, Charles E. Selleck, W. W. Thompson.

The International Fur and Robe company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; manufacturing and dealing furs; incorporators, Charles H. Burras, Charles H. Bartlett, Edwin E. Vail.

The Salter Manufacturing company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; manufacturing and dealing in furniture; incorporators, Thomas A. Breen, John F. McGeorge, Quin O'Brien.

The Chicago News Bureau, Chicago; capital, $2,500; furnishing news items; incorporators, M. MacDonald, Samuel P. Nathan, William H. Spry.

The Prentiss Cycle company, Chicago, has changed its name to

MALE HELP.

Wanted.

...ESS GASOLINE LAUN... ...ker Co., Santa Fe, N. M.
...two-light chandeliers; ...CHEURICH of this city. ...Washington, D. C. Dec. 22; ...ER AGENCY HERE, ...L. Remington; ...se another order and the ...THE NINE COUNTIES ...tieve your ... manufactured." ... From W.T. Coats, man... ...LOCK CO., New Orleans, ...for gasoline lamps and chi... ...closed: I take Louisiana ... ...for Gaslights, 97 Washing... 9.—Herewith ... cash for ... sell over 10,000 here this ...fense." MOREY, Patentee.

...L BE SOLD THE FIRST ...erating gasoline lamps all ... generating lamp will sell ...fection." It is the only ...does not require generating, ...no pump, no waiting to get ...e gas, can be turned up or ...candle power light at a cost ...night. This invention gives ...advantages of city gas at ...enables people in cities to ...down to almost nothing. ...everywhere. Send for cir... ...candescent Gas Lamp Co.,

...RICA—WE HAVE JUST ...bookcase now in Africa, ...es, and causes and progress ...prospectus free to agents for ...inations; starts while the ...ub. Co. [A], 134 Van Buren...

...ENTS—LEARN TO MAKE ...pillows for the cure of con... ...ous troubles, nervousness, ...ing. Will send directions ...sample of curecumping pro... ...W. H. BAIRD & CO., ... St. Louis, Mo.

...N EVERY TOWN IN ILLI... ...on E. P. Roe's works. 19 ...terms; any man or woman ...ns easily; $225 weekly; ...ead E. P. Roe. ...R. ROBINSON, ... 522 Rand-McNally Bldg.

...FALLIC BREAD-BOARDS; ... Forshee, Cincinnati, O.

...ent Agencies.

...PER TO PAY US $1, $2, OR ...LEADY POSITION THAN ...R YOURSELF. ...establishment in the ...estate bond with the State ...bond with the ...

...LY RECEIVING ORDERS ...in large mercantile houses, ...st car lines, etc.; watchmen, ...ers, general work in wholesale, ...factories, machine shops, ...ilroad car repairers, etc.; ...work, bill and entry clerks, ...keepers, timekeepers, cor... ...reporters, bookkeepers, ...ers, traveling salesmen, ...10 to $25 per week; janitors, ...to $20 to $35 a month. ...STROUP'S BUREAU, ...Clark-st. Tel. Cent. 1395.

Nurses.

...NURSE—EXPERIENCED, GERMAN, WITH best references, for two grown children; $5; good place. 586 N. Clark-st.

Agents Wanted.

LADY AGENTS — THE MAGIC SCISSORS sharpener is a wonderful and valuable acquisition to every lady's work basket; retails 25c; splendid seller; big profits; sample by mail 20c, silver. Bowen Supply Co., 81 Randolph-st., Chicago.

LADY AGENTS—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR OUR perfect-fitting underskirts and corsets; the finest line on the market; write for particulars. Imperial Corset Co., Columbus, O.

AGENTS—WE HAVE A MONEY MAKING specialty for lady agents. Call at Woman's Dept. 10 to 11 a. m. and 4 to 5:30 p. m. RENAUD DRUG CO., Suite 57 to 59, 157 La Salle-st.

LADIES—CALL AND CONSULT OUR LADY AT... ...tendant or send for our list. Lady agents make good money. Renaud Drug Co., 57, 157 La Salle.

5510 MONROE-AV.—WANTED—LADY AGENTS. Apply or write Parker Manufacturing company.

Employment Agencies.

LADIES—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING AND ...; guaranteed; quick method; constant practice; expert instructions, lectures, etc.; positions guaranteed after only one month practice; $12 weekly guaranteed. Call or send for catalogue and further particulars. Moler College, 455 Wabash-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT woman in real estate sub rentingoffice, West Side; congenial employment and good salary to right party. Address in own handwriting S 755, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

BINDERY GIRLS—MARSH & GRANT CO., 65 Plymouth-pl.

BINDERY GIRLS—EXPERIENCED. REGAN Printing House, 87 Plymouth-place.

GIRLS—100, WITH TEETH, TO TRIM SAUSAGE meat. Apply 9 SWIFT & CO., Central Time office, Union Stock-Yards.

LADIES—TO SELL SOMETHING NEW; NO competition; every lady buys. Address S 604, Tribune office.

LADIES—LEAVE WORK; STEADY EMPLOYment; inexperience. 1427 Michigan-av., Flat E.

LADIES—TO TAKE HOME PIECE WORK; steady employment. 90 Wabash-av., Room 55.

MILLINERY TRIMMERS—AT ONCE. APPLY 5th floor, 163 State-st.

SALESLADIES — EVERYWHERE TO SELL Williams's Hi-Cross, Wildcraft, and De-Nu preparation; add water only and bake. 520 Ashland Block.

WANTED—EITHER LADIES OR GENTLEMEN to travel and appoint solicitors for goods which are a necessity in every home. Also local salesmen. Call for a few days at Tremont House.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

A CHANCE FOR THE WORKING GIRL— ... 11 a. m.

ALBRO'S MILLINERY COLLEGE. Also the Joy Dresscutting School. Large day and evening classes. Send for circulars. 1731 MICHIGAN-AV.

CALL TODAY—SPECIAL OFFER TO LEARN dressmaking and millinery. Patterns 50c. Verbal instruction free. McDOWELL'S, 78 State-st.

TAKE A COURSE IN THE BROWNING MILlinery college and prepare for a good position. 84 Monroe-st.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION IN CUTTING, fitting, dressmaking. ULRICH, 1549 Michigan-av

GIRLS—TO LEARN DRESSMAKING, CUTTING, and draping. 2138 Michigan-av., Room 22.

COURSE IN MILLINERY IN ALL AND EVENing. MRS. SHELDON, 4019 Cottage Grove-av.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

78 STATE-ST., 2D FLOOR, ROOM 26. Hours, 8 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 2. CHICAGO'S OLDEST PRACTITIONER. JOHN F. BIGELOW. Attend the RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM. Positive and permanent cure of all chronic and diseases of women. No matter what form or gravity, speedy and prompt relief in every case undertaken. Ladies can consult our physician. NO CURE Private accommodations for ladies NO PAY nessing, our personal care, safe home before and during confinement. Infant and motherly attention to everybody. Parties of limited means can work for board. Lady physician. Consultation free. Correspondence solicited. DR. KINGSTON HANNA— Not connected with any other down-town office. My ONLY address is 78 STATE-ST., ROOM 82, THIRD FLOOR. Practice limited EXCLUSIVELY to all diseases and complications of women. Consultation FREE. PERSONALLY, by improved and scientific methods. Elegant and strictly private home provided for ladies remaining under my care. Letters receive my personal attention. Confidential advice and consultation free. OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

195 STATE-ST., SUITES 305 AND 306, OPP. FAIR. DR. MARGARET SIMMONS, Graduate of Northwestern University. Skillful treatment of all diseases of women; every patient under the constant and personal supervision of the doctor; elegant accommodations provided in private cases. Office hours 9 to 5. Chicago.

DR. HARRIET BUSHNELL, 1549 Michigan-av. Hours 9 to 5. Ladies treated by a physician.

DR. HANNA, DISEASES OF WOMEN. 1432 INDIANA-AV. HOURS 9 TO 9.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician: hours 9 to 1.

LADIES TREATED FOR $5 BY DR. BRINEY at 195 State-st., Suite 304; consultation free.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—WHOLESALE TEA and coffee business by an American, 4 years' practical experience in India, partnership in wholesale house of good standing, or fixed time for trial with view of partnership; will invest $10,000 or $12,000 if satisfied. Address "CALCUTTA," 60 Tribune Bldg., N. Y. City.

PARTNER WANTED—$15,000 CASH FOR BUSIness in this city; legitimate line o; merchandise; profit from 62 per cent to 200 per cent on capital invested; connections absolutely the best in said line; references expected and furnished. Address C V 806, Tribune office.

PATENTS AND PATENT ATTORNEYS.

L. E. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 34 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO MEET PARTY WITH GOOD INvention; will advance money to develop same. Address N 775, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

9446 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD FOR REFINED people in elegant residence; hot water heat; superior table and service; references required.

1843 MICHIGAN-AV.—WARM, LARGE ALCOVE and other rooms; running water; board.

2961 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD FOR 2 young men; first-class; modern.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., 2D BLOCK SOUTH OF Auditorium—Best central rooms, table, and rate.

1420 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT J.—FURNISHED rooms; steam, electric lights, elevator; board.

1825 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOM; WELL heated; walking distance; board.

2032 MICHIGAN-AV. — BEAUTIFUL STEAM heated rooms with board; detached house.

3174 WASHINGTON-AV.—FRONT SUITE AND single rooms, with board; reasonable. J. C.

1420 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT J.—FURNISHED rooms; steam, electric lights, elevator; board.

1825 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms with board.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOM; WELL heated; walking distance; board.

2032 MICHIGAN-AV. — BEAUTIFUL STEAM heated rooms with board; detached house.

3174 WASHINGTON-AV.—FRONT SUITE AND single rooms, with board; reasonable. J. C.

3062 LAKE-AV.—FRONT ROOM, WITH LAVAtory; single room, with running water.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM, BOARD; TICKets, 21 meals; steam heat; home cooking.

West Side.

LADY BOARDER WANTED IN LIGHT STEAMheated room; small family; modern; Douglas Park and car lines. Address P 803, Tribune.

North Side.

489 DEARBORN-AV., FLAT 8—LARGE, LIGHT room, steam heat; all conveniences; table excellent and family private; terms reasonable.

585 ONTARIO-ST.—TO RETURN, FRONT rooms; also other rooms; board optional; steam.

273 HURON-ST.—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR with board; also day boarders wanted.

Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER, 33D AND COTTAGE GROVE —American and European; rooms, single and en suite, with or without private bath; excellent dining-room and cafe in connection; best of service; desirable rates to families and permanent patrons. Phone 3984 South. LEE FAIRES, Mgr.

BARNES HOUSE, RANDOLPH AND CANAL— Conveniently central; the only hotel offering strangers comfortable rooms $1 upward daily; special rates weekly; unequaled accommodations.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D-ST AND LAKE-AV.— 10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class. Telephone Oak. 1691.

HOTEL HARTFORD, COR. STATE AND CHIcago-av.—Fine furnished rooms; walking dist.

Miscellaneous.

DO YOU WANT WE HAVE THE DESIRED LIST & room? personally inspected in every DO YOU WANT desirable locality; time and car board? fare saved. 520 Woman's Temple.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, ROOM WITH first-class board, in best Jewish family; references; South Side. C P 339, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WOODSTOCK, APARTMENTS AND cafe, n. w. cor. Wabash-av. and 26th-st., one block from South Side elevated; single rooms or apartments, furnished or unfurnished; excellent table board, $5 per week. Apply at building or to H. C. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ONE BRIGHT OUTSIDE ROOM, suitable for two; gentlemen preferred; steam heat, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences; block from South Side elevated and Cottage Grove cars. 100 E. 18th-st., Flat D.

TO RENT — FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, furnished, suitable living rooms; office; $15. 2441 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms; gentlemen preferred. 3537 Indiana-av., Apart. D.

TO RENT—3212 MICHIGAN-AV., PLEASANT rooms; "L" and Indiana cars; reasonable; men.

TO RENT—1836 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished room; every convenience; reasonable.

TO RENT—3908 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen or light housekeeping.

TO RENT—EXTRA LARGE FURNISHED ALcove; fine bath; gas, heat. 1751 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1907 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished single rooms for gentlemen.

North Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, to gentlemen; all improvements. 224 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM IN FRENCH family. 477 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—PARTY WISHING COZY STEAM heated room, apply 81 Dubuque, 66 Rush.

TO RENT—PARTIES WISING COZY STEAM heated rooms. 14 Bellevue-pl., top bell.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FOR A SHORT PERIOD, 4732 Evans-av., 8 rooms, modern house, completely furnished. MYRON A. PEARCE, 424 E. 47th-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—202 FREMONT-ST.—NICE 9-ROOM brick house, with modern improvements, in perfect order. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT — A MODERN 10 OR 12 r. house, from May 1; prefer vicinity Garfield Park; must be first-class. Address S 672, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT — Calumet-av., nr. 43d, 6 rooms, choice, $35. 293 43d-st., corner Evans-av., 6 rooms, $22.50. Vincennes-av., 8 rooms, $30. P. D. PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

TO RENT—"THE FLORENCE," WOODLAWN-av. and 46th-st.—Elegant location; the finest part of Kenwood; 7 rooms, finished in hardwoods; parquet floors; every modern improvement; $37.50. W. E. YOUNG & BRO., 43d and Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—260 STATE-ST., 8 ROOMS; BATH; one block from Siegel-Cooper's; no roomers; respectable tenants. Send for circulars. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—944 55TH-ST.-BLVD., COR. S. PARK, near L road station, 7 and 8 rooms, steam heated. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—342 OAKWOOD-BLVD., 8 ROOMS, completely furnished; $75; will rent for $50 to May 1. PATTERSON, 572 43d-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Send for list. Printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS, $10 UP; STEAM heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM MODERN STEAM-heated flats. 63 E. 69th-st., near the lake.

TO RENT—4311 DREXEL—6 ROOMS; $18. 3731 Langley-av., 7 rooms; steam; $35. Janitor.

TO RENT—SMALL FLATS, STEAM, RANGES, etc., $13, $18. 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW STEAM HEAT 4 AND 5-ROOM flats; hardwood finish, sanitary plumbing, gas ranges, janitor service; Ashley and Fairfield-avs.; $20 per month. Apply DEMPSTER & MARTIN, on premises. Open evening. Phone Monroe 1086.

North Side.

TO RENT—FINE, NEARLY NEW, BRICK, FURnace heated 6-r. flat; every mod. convenience, large yard. $22. 2379 N. Robey-st., Ravenswood.

TO RENT—FLATS, $8 TO $18. 98 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1625 BRIAR-PL., 7-ROOM FLATS; modern; marble entrance. Inquire of janitor or S. RICHARDSON, owner, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—OTTAWA BUILDING, CORNER CHIcago-av. and State-st., nice 7-room flat. See janitor or C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS WITH BATH AND GAS range, 189 E. Superior-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLATS. WE HAVE APplicants daily; list your vacant flats with us and have them rented. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLATS. WE HAVE APplicants daily; list your vacant flats with us and have them rented. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL HEATED FLAT, cheap, North Side. Address B 8, 1240, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL MODERN FLAT, convenient to L. C. Address P 708, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FINE CORNER FOR DRUG STORE or merchant tailor, 52 feet on Clark-st., cor. 8. Water-st.; splendid light and elegant show windows; immediate possession. E. R. NICHOLS & CO., 151 So. Water-st.

TO RENT—IN STATE-ST., NEAR ADAMS, large store, with fine modern front; immediate possession. For terms or by the month, WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—THAT FINE, LIGHT, STEAM-heated store, 1,200 sq. ft., cor. Oakley, Ogden, and W. 12th-st.; finest opening on the West Side for clothing, dry goods, and household furniture; investigate this corner; we guarantee the business. H. C. MILLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st. On premises. Phone Monroe 1086.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—A FINE SUITE OF OFFICES IN the Association Building, containing 2 well-lighted rooms and 2 vaults; electric lights and janitor service; will make reduction on regular lease, which expires May 1, 1901. W. H. FARHNEY, 927, 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES FOR DOCTOR OR DENtist, Oakland Music Hall, 40th and Cottage Grove. HOLTON, BEESLYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE WITH STENOG. SERV., 'phone, desk, Dun's, vault; $15. 520 Ashland Block.

Barns.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN, TWO VEHICLES, four horses; cheap. 7807 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A MOST DESIRABLE STORE building, 4 stories, with basement under whole building, with automatic sprinklers; 50x140 ft.; in center of business. St. Joseph, Mo.; only occupancy Feb. 15. Address THOMAS E. TOOTLE, St. Joseph, Mo.

TO RENT—S. E. CORNER CURTIS AND LAKEsts., 12,000 feet; will remodel to suit. Very cheap. ALEX. FRIEND & CO., 152 La Salle.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES AND floors in all part of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS, 50X100 FT.; ELEvator, steam heat and power, if wanted; COOK & CHICK, 232 and 234 Kinzie-st., near State.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

3420 PRAIRIE-AV., VERY HANDSOMELY furnished double house of 17 rooms; responsible parties only; for 3 years; very low.

ROOMING HOUSE ON WEST BLVD., $250; INvestigation solicited; going South. Address F 710, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE 3-STORY FLAT BUILDING; built 1st of last year; $14,000; price of building and lot $16,000; will take $3,000 in other property. MATSON HILL, 414, 208 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DOCKS, WAREHOUSE, MFG. sites, steam derrick, lighters, at Chicago. WALLACE BROS., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES EXCLUSIVELY. To buy or sell see ERNEST E. JEWETT, 416 Reaper Block. Tel. Main 86.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Do you want a cosy home? beautifully finished? detached? no flats? near Washington Park? elevated transportation? 8-room, steam heat? well planned? worth $9,000? Will take low price to sell at once.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—I WILL GIVE A BEAUTIFUL LOT to any one selling 7 for $17 each; pay $5 month, no interest; no car fare; perfect title; cheapest lots ever offered. JAS. JAY SMITH, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHANCE OF A LIFETIME—45 lots, each 25x125, near 52d and Robey-sts., worth $11,250; price, $5,625, quarter cash, balance easy; no trades; no agents. S 761, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON LEXINGTON-av., near 52d-st.; newly decorated, hot water heat; lot 50x164, e. f. GEO. M. BOGUE & CO., 238 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH AND $50 PER MONTH will buy a fine detached modern brick house near 43d-st. station C. R. I. CORRIE HART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. Telephone M. 4876.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV., EAST FRONT, 40x170, north of 62d-st.; desirable for flats or apartments. OWNER, 440, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,900 BUYS MODERN 6-ROOM stone front brick house in Auburn Park; must sell; make offer. OWNER, 710 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6204 KIMBARK-AV., MODERN 6-room house; lot 40x165; the most desirable property in Woodlawn.

FOR SALE—50 FT. ON GROVELAND-AV., near 35th-st.; only $1,150 a ft. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—FINE 12-R. BRICK RESIDENCE, Dearborn-st., near 22d; lot 28x115; bargain, $10,000. Address F F 408, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOT, JACKSON, NEAR 42D-AV., $1,000. FRANZ R. LINDOP & CO., Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—$4,500 BUYS 14 lots on Adams-st., near 48th; worth $800 each. O. L. WATSON, 110 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$2,750 BUYS 9-ROOM RESIDENCE, two blocks north Ravenswood depot; lot 40x160; $200 cash, balance $20 month. O. L. WATSON, 110 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,400 BUYS 9-ROOM RESIDENCE on Oakdale-av., near Sheridan-drive, with lot 31½x166, which alone is worth the money. O. L. WATSON, 110 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR HOMES AT PALOS PARK—Altitude 150 feet; wooded hills, ravines; fine spring water; one-half hour from South Side elevated and Cottage Grove cars. 100 E. 18th-st., Flat D.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK, WEST FRONT, 50X 172; Scoville-av., so. of Chicago-av. Owner, 440, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE, NEW MODERN 8-room house, near depot. R. MILLER, Glencoe, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—PEOPLE GOING to Texas should call on Carlon Tex. R. R., via M., K. & T., Jan. 6, we having the cheapest land for sale around Houston. For information and for excursion rates write CARLON & CO., Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—$1,700—65 ACRES ON BEAUTIFUL Michigan lake; house, barns, peaches apples, pears, plums; 2 miles of resort; stock, implements. GILBERT, 160 Washington-st.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA AND NORTH Pacific coast; choice of two routes. Phillips-Judson Co., by special train, given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping-car excursions, enable passengers for California and Pacific coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible, at the least expense; leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R., over "The True Southern Route," by way of St. Louis, Dallas, Ft. Worth, and El Paso; and also over "The Scenic Route," by way of Kansas City, Colorado Denver and Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on PHILLIPS-JUDSON CO., 349 Marquette Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL LOW RATE EXCURSION Tuesday, Feb. 6, to La Porte, Texas. Nice party of people going with our personally conducted excursion. Now is the time to buy this winter it will pay you to join us. Call or write for full information. AMERICAN LAND CO. OF TEXAS, 188 Madison-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class security, 8 per cent income. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLEAR APARTMENT PROPerty, $35,000 to $60,000; will give very choice vacant property in Hyde Park. Address S 780, Tribune office.

WANTED—WESTERN LANDS FOR EQUITY in fine residence, S. S.; also some small near-by farms. RAMSDELL, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO LOTS, HALSTED, BETWEEN 70th and 79th; cheap; particulars. P 767, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A NICE 3-FLAT BUILDING on Jackson-blvd., west of Ashland-av., 6 and 7 rooms, all modern conveniences, for a nice home on Jackson or Monroe, west of Ashland-av.; this building is almost new and well rented; want a house clear for equity; will bear closest of investigation. Address B., 6031 Monroe-av.

A FINE, IMPROVED COTTON PLANTATION IN northwestern Louisiana to exchange for Northern property; general merchandise, with building, preferred. Address Box 200, South Haven, Mich.; value $12,000.

TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO INCOME FOR WISconsin hardwood timber land, at least 2,000 acres; give particulars or no attention. Address P 914, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—2-STORY STONE FRONT 4-flat bldg., on Aberdeen, near 60th-st.; inc., $3,500; equity, $3,500; want good clear lots or farm. W. M. KRAUTER, 204 Dearborn-st. 934-st.

HAVE ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING plant, doing good business; want improved or unimproved real estate. O 848, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for unincumbered real estate in Illinois. Address E C 916. Tribune office.

SELECTED TRACT OF FARM AND FRUIT land for hotel or residence in county seat. WOLFE, 167 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN on improved city property from 4 TO 6 PER CENT, according to security and value. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. GOLDSMITH, CUTLER & CO., 108 Dearborn-st. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at 5 and 6% per cent; no delay; borrower privilege given of paying part or all before maturity. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

$200 TO $10,000 AT 5, 5½, AND 6% ON CITY OR suburban vacant or improved property, acres, and farms; prepayment privileges; no delay. MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORMICK, 1001 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; fixed rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 36 and 38 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

TO LOAN—SPECIAL FUNDS OF $500, $800, AND $1,200; low rates; no delay. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,500, $3,000, $5,000, $10,000, and other sums to loan on real estate; building loans made. B.R.DE YOUNG & CO., 97 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 AND UPWARD AT low rate of interest. 172 Washington-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN—ACRE LOTS, AND improved city, in any amount. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON Chicago improved. H. L. BRENT & CO., 501 Schiller Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 in center of business. St. Joseph, Mo.; only occupancy Feb. 15. Address THOMAS E. TOOTLE, St. Joseph, Mo.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED PROPERTY; BUILDING LOANS MADE. DUTTON & CALLAHAN, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$1,600 FOR THREE YEARS, PAY 6 per cent interest; two-flat brick building. Address DEWITT TURNER, 6400 Emerald-av.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant building loans; quick selection. EDWIN LYNN & CO., 152 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$5,000 ON FIRST MORTGAGES 5 per cent; no commission; principals only. Address S 740, Tribune office.

$100 TO $800 READY TO LEND; SMALL LOANS a specialty; straight or installments; will buy same. Address F 838, Tribune office.

LOANS OF $1,000 AND UP AT CURRENT rates on Chicago real estate. KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

I WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED ON LARGE LOANS AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. IF YOU ARE CARRYING LOANS ELSEWHERE AND DESIRE TO CONSOLIDATE YOUR INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY AND GIVE YOU A LONG TIME TO PAY. TERMS MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCES OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.
L. F. HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 204. [CORNER MONROE-ST., 2D FLOOR.]
LAKE VIEW BRANCH OFFICE, 853 LINCOLN-AV. (UPTOWN). PERSONS RESIDING ON NORTH SIDE SHOULD CALL AT OUR LAKE VIEW OFFICE. IT IS OPEN 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. OFFICE. IT IS OPEN 8:30 a. m. to 8 p. m.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

CLEARING SALE OF PIANOS.
The attention of close buyers is drawn to the unusual bargains offered in used pianos, new odd style pianos, and pianos returned from rental.
New England upright, $125; Cable upright, $175; Hallet & Davis upright, $225; Ballingall upright, $240; Bauer upright, $125; Arion upright, $175; Cleveland grand, $200; Steinway upright, $175; discontinued pattern, thoroughly remodeled, $300; Chickering upright, $200; new Steinway mahogany grand, discontinued style, at a bargain; Steinway upright, in used style, at a bargain; Baker upright, $100; fine very fine order, $275; Baker upright, $100; fine very fine order, $275; Baker upright, $100; fine very fine order, $275

"AUTHORS' DAY" AT CLUB

ARCHE MEMBERS GIVE A RECEPTION TO COOK COUNTY WRITERS.

Hamlin Garland Reads from His Own Productions, with a Preface in Which He Laments the Conversion of the Prairie into a Corn Field—Mrs. Anna Lawrence Perley Lectures Before the Visiting Nurses' Association.

Cook County authors and poets appeared as prophets with honor in their own country yesterday afternoon before the Arché club in Grand Boulevard Hall, Forty-seventh street and Grand boulevard. All the authors and poets of Chicago, Englewood, Normal, Park, Austin, Oak Park, Palatine, Rogers Park, Ravenswood, Evanston, Buena Park, and South Chicago were present at the meeting—or had been invited to be present.

Hamlin Garland was there to read selections from his own poems and stories, and the other authors and poets were there to hear him read them. The endeavor of the Arché club was to extend a cordial welcome to Cook County productions and to assure the poets and authors that, although the club had appeared to be engrossed in fostering Chicago and Cook County art, it had not been indifferent to Cook County literature.

Mr. Garland's productions were given to the clubwomen as the several parts of an address with the title of "Prairie Song and Western Story," meaning Mr. Garland's prairie songs and Western stories.

As a brief preface to his readings Mr. Garland lamented the encroachment of the "ruthless plow" and the "soulless sickle" on the beauty of Western prairies. Songs of the prairie could not be produced any more, he thought, because the prairie was now a cornfield.

Among the invited guests of the club were:

Hamlin Garland,	James Lane Allen,
Lorado Taft,	Francis Wilson,
Stanley Waterloo,	Mrs. Mary H. Ford,
Miss Lilian Bell,	Mrs. Alexander Sullivan,
Mrs. Mary H. Catherwood,	Miss Ada Sweet.
Mrs. Robert Peattie,	Peter Finley Dunne,
George Ade,	Jenkin Lloyd Jones,
	Opie Read.

Mrs. Anna Lawrence Perley, in an address on "Woman's Place in the World's Progress," given before the Visiting Nurses' association in Apollo Hall, said she believed women could do many things, but the best was to manage her household.

"It is better to have in her old age a son who will point to her as his inspiration to greatness than to have renown in her own name," she said.

VETERANS TO USE SCHOOLS.

Committee Will Recommend That G. A. R. Members Be Allowed to Occupy Buildings During Encampment.

Fifteen thousand of the veterans who will attend the G. A. R. encampment in Chicago in August will be housed in public school buildings unless objections to such use of the schools are made in the open meeting of the Board of Education. The Committee on Buildings and Grounds yesterday promised a committee of G. A. R. men to recommend that the use of the schools be given. The conditions of the grant are that new cots be placed in the schools and that the buildings be thoroughly cleaned when vacated.

The G. A. R. committees were given the privilege of selecting such buildings as they desired. The committeemen said they had expected to use the down-town buildings, but that requests from Western States were for quarters at a distance from the heart of the city.

The school trustees made a provision that so far as possible schools with assembly halls should be used. The G. A. R. committee promised to use care and haste in placing the buildings at the disposal of the pupils at the close of the encampment, as the schools open a short time after.

To Recommend a Purchase.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds will recommend the purchase of the St. Aloysius Roman Catholic School Building at Maxwell and Desplaines streets for $40,000 and twenty-five feet of land on both sides of the building for $18,000.

To Change Normal Requirements.

Entrance requirements to the Chicago Normal School probably will be changed in order to decrease the number of pupils for next year. The committee refused yesterday to take immediate action to build wings.

J. Liberty Tadd to Lecture.

J. Liberty Tadd of Philadelphia will lecture this morning in Central Music Hall to teachers. Mr. Tadd believes that pupils can be taught best in art and other things by the use of both hands.

OAK PARK'S SCHOOL TAX CUT.

Collection of More than 75 Per Cent of Certified Levy Enjoined—Injunction Against Barnett.

Oak Park's school tax has been reduced 25 per cent. Judge Dunne yesterday granted the temporary injunction asked to restrain Town Collector H. F. Frink from collecting from Cicero taxpayers any part of the school tax in excess of 75 per cent of the amount certified on the Collector's books. The Board of Education for School District No. 1 and the township high school district had notified the Collector that more than the reduced amount was not needed.

Judge Clifford issued an injunction on petition of the Union Cold Storage and Warehouse company, 176 Sixteenth street, restraining South Town Collector Barnett from collecting the 1899 tax on property alleged to be at 2 Clark street.

The J. W. Butler Paper company, 212 Monroe street, filed an action for debt against Collector Barnett to recover $2,627 alleged excessive tax paid under protest. The claim for damages in the præcipe is $10,000.

The Revenue committee of the Real Estate board will hold a special meeting at 11 o'clock this morning to take up matters connected with previous efforts to secure a reduction in the present tax rate from the different taxing bodies in the county, and the recent appeal of the mandamus cases to the Supreme Court.

CHICAGO DEBATERS ARE NAMED.

Representatives of University Who Will Meet Columbia Students in Joint Discussion Next Month.

A debating contest was held at the University of Chicago yesterday to determine who shall represent the institution at the joint debate with Columbia University in New York during the second week of March. The debate resulted in the selection of A. E. Bestor, S. Levy, and S. Ritchie. S. Solenberger was named as alternate. The question was the same as the one which will be debated between the two universities: "Resolved, That national control of corporations tending toward capitalistic monopoly is unwise and inexpedient." Chicago will have the negative in the debate.

A Personal Allusion.

Ha—"I see a lot of Boers have been killed in south Africa."
Ha—"Yes, but there are some left."—The King.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY

HIS BLUE-EYED PATIENT

It was near the close of a cool September day, and the shadows had fallen so heavily over the long wards of a hospital that the neat white cots looked all alike; but upon closer inspection one could see that the patient sufferers were differently occupied. Some slept, while others thought of the time when they would be once more permitted to walk God's beautiful earth.

Among the cots there was one that was empty—it was No. 16. Its last occupant had been discharged that morning, and it was now waiting to be utilized again. Presently a noise is heard at the end of the long hall, and some one is being wheeled in. No. 16 has a new occupant. Weak and pale upon her pillow lay a sufferer young and fair, while on her snowy forehead clustered soft curls of golden hair.

No. 16 was wholly unconscious of the pretty picture she made. She lay there softly moaning; a cruel wheel had crushed her, and she had been brought bleeding and suffering to that great home for sufferers, the hospital. Tenderly the doctor dressed the wounds and gravely watched her first signs of returning consciousness. He was rewarded; the long lashes moved and a beautiful pair of blue eyes looked up at him. They seemed to look into his soul. Never before had grave Dr. Edgar Canton been so thoroughly moved.

He walked to the head of the bed and softly asked if she wanted anything. "Where am I? O, where am I? Why can't I move? I'm so tired!" The beautiful eyes closed again, and she had again lost consciousness. Week after week that terrible fever seemed to tear the life from the young sufferer. Day after day Dr. Canton came and watched his patient, and listened pityingly to her ravings.

It was there he learned the story of her life—how the dear mother had died and left an orphan, this beautiful girl; it was there he learned that, after months of fruitless searching, she had at last found employment as bookkeeper for a down-town firm.

He listened while that poor muddled mind added column after column of imaginary figures; but one night she fell into a deep, peaceful, dreamless sleep. Morning came, and with it new life for Millicent Everton. Slowly she began to improve; she noticed the surroundings, her fellow sufferers, the white capped nurses, and the doctors.

For each and every one she had the same wan little smile; but there was one whose coming seemed to be the only sunbeam of her life. How eagerly she watched for his coming, and how those blue eyes lit up as she saw his handsome, grave face! Every day he came to her and spoke kind words. She wondered how it would all end. Ah! too well she knew that in a few weeks she would again begin the wearisome life of the past. He would forget her, but through all her suffering she knew she could never forget him. She could never forget those dark eyes as they looked tenderly into hers—yes, in all the years to come there would be one bright spot she could remember.

One morning she watched for his coming in vain. A new doctor came in his place, and, although Millicent would have rather died than confess it, two great tears rolled down her cheek. One of the nurses came to her and placed a large bouquet in her thin hands. "They are for you," she said. "Shall I put them in water?" Millicent gazed thoughtfully at them and wondered where they came from. Suddenly a tiny piece of paper caught her eye. It was a note addressed to her. Her trembling fingers could scarcely unfold it. Involuntarily her eyes went down the page to where the name was written in a bold, plain hand, "Edgar Canton."

Softly she read the following lines:

"Dear Little Friend—I am called away to a distant city, but cannot go without bidding you goodby. I cannot come to you, as I sta. at midnight and my morning will be many miles from here. When I return you will be almost well again. Dear little girl, I will have something to tell you when I get back, try and see if you can guess what it is. I shall be home the last day of the old year. Until then I am yours, EDGAR CANTON."

How happy she was, and how she longed for his return; she dared not think of what he had to tell her. The days passed quickly, and one morning she was surprised when the doctor told her that in a week she would be able to leave the hospital. The week passed, the day of her departure came. It was Dec. 24, the day before Christmas; she knew that she would be unable to see Edgar Canton and her heart was heavy. Where was she to go, she had only a few dollars and no work. Over and over again she tried to think. Yes, she had better go to her old lodgings, the landlady was kind and she could pay her board for a few weeks at least and then perhaps get employment.

. . . . . .

It was New Year's eve; Millicent sat with her head on her arm thinking of Dr. Canton. She knew that he had probably returned, and she wondered if she should ever see him again. Just then some one knocked at the door of the room. Thinking it was Mrs. Blake, the landlady, with her tea, she simply said, "Come in," without even lifting her head.

No tea tray was put on the table, and Millicent, hearing no one, looked up. Two strong arms encircled her, and with one glad cry, she recognized Edgar Canton.

"Darling little Millie, you have guessed what I have to tell you. It is that on the first day of the new year I want to make the sweetest little girl in all the world my wife. Will you make me happy by consenting to become Mrs. Canton tomorrow?"

Tears of joy glistened on the long lashes and she softly whispered: "Is it because you pity me, Edgar?" "It is because a certain little blue-eyed girl has captivated my heart, and it is for her to decide whether my life will be worth the living. Look at me, Millie, darling; yes, I am sure that I can see love written in those blue eyes in great big letters." Slowly the golden head sank on that broad shoulder and the happy bells pealed forth the coming of a happy life for these two.—Boston Post.

SAMPLE OF A MODELED BOOK COVER.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Chicago Orchestra Concert.

The program which the Chicago Orchestra presented at its twelfth public rehearsal yesterday afternoon at the Auditorium is one of the finest which this organization has yet offered to its patrons. The selections included two novelties, in addition to several other numbers, which have long since passed into the category of first favorites with the audiences which assemble weekly to be regaled with the best the world has to offer in the musical line. The program opened with one of these novelties—the D minor (and only) symphony, by César Franck, a Belgian by birth and a Frenchman by naturalization, who, although dead these ten years, is but now coming into his rightful artistic inheritance. Franck was more or less neglected during his lifetime, as has been many a great artist, who in the end has grown to exercise an immense influence over his fellows. And perhaps this circumstance was partly Franck's own fault, inasmuch as he devoted himself, with the most unselfish enthusiasm, to the instruction of many a talented musician who has since outraced him in the acquisition of fame. But of late years his reputation has been on the gain and his various works, as they come to notice, reveal a solidity of construction, together with a stability of thought and a soundness of purpose which entitle them to, and bid fair to win for them, a lasting renown.

The D minor symphony, which this week's program serves to introduce to Chicago, impresses one as being among the most important works which have been brought forward for many a day. It is imbued with a richness of fancy and scoring and a fertility of inventiveness which at once command attention, and which, although much too intricate to be thoroughly grasped upon a single hearing, excite the deepest interest and an instant belief that this composition is destined to take a stand among the foremost works of its class. It cannot be said that this noble work achieved the most striking popular success yesterday, but this circumstance is no doubt due to the complexity of its construction, and when it shall have come to be better understood it is believed that its just value will be more fully appreciated. The three movements of which it is made up are long and more or less difficult to follow, and the first two are, moreover, of a somber complexion, which would not be likely to make a deep popular impression at a first hearing. But these are pervaded by an earnestness of purpose and a depth of emotional fervor, in addition to a great richness in their harmonic texture, which, although of a subjective rather than a sensational or picturesque character, are sure to attract the attention of musicians, and which, in the end, are likely to carry the day in the estimation of the general musical public. The finale is a brilliant composition, in which Franck's consummate musicianship is quickly made manifest by the dexterous weaving into the fabric of its own themes many of the motives from the preceding movements. The performance which this magnificent composition received was adequate in every respect, and its many beauties of theoretic construction and scoring were brought out with appealing eloquence, and, in the climactic episodes, with thrilling brilliance.

The soloist this week is Mr. David Bispham, baritone, who already enjoys the esteem of Chicago musical circles through previous appearances here in opera and concert. Mr. Bispham's numbers were Pogner's address from "Die Meistersinger," and Wotan's "Farewell" from "Die Walküre;" both of which he gave with great dramatic fervor and vocal finish. He was in good voice, and, aside from one or two slight deviations from the pitch, which were quite overshadowed by the many excellencies of his performance, his singing was of a highly polished and enjoyable order. For an encore after his first number the artist gave Hans Sachs' "Schusterlied" from the second act of "Die Meistersinger," with orchestral accompaniment.

The second part of the program opened with Mr. Thomas' arrangement of the funeral march from Beethoven's A flat, pianoforte sonato, Opus 26, now heard here for the first time, although the manuscript is already two or three years old. The scoring of this impressive movement is characterized by much the same sumptuousness of tone color with which Mr. Thomas invested his now famous Chopin funeral march. It is rich and cumbrous without being overdrawn, and serves to bring into great relief the emotional features contained in the original pianoforte version. Many of the orchestral effects have been dexterously achieved, notably the sostenuto of the trio, which is acquired upon the pianoforte through a use of the pedal, and which Mr. Thomas has successfully maintained in his arrangement through a persistent roll of the small and kettle drums. Mr. Thomas was warmly applauded at the conclusion of the selection and was twice obliged to bow his acknowledgments to his audience, although he could not be prevailed upon to repeat any portion of the piece. The remaining number on the program was Dvorak's brilliant Scherzo Capriccioso, Opus 66. This selection, which has not been heard here for so long a time as to make its revival a matter of considerable interest, was given a most spirited and masterly reading. The detailed arrangement of this fine program—which will be repeated as usual this evening at 8:15—is as follows:

Symphony, D Minor ..... César Franck
Lento—Allegro non Troppo.
Allegro non Troppo.
Fogner's Address, "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
March, Funebre, Opus 26 ..... Beethoven
Scherzo Capriccioso, Opus 66 ..... Dvorak
Wotan's Farewell, "Die Walkure" ..... Wagner
Magic Fire Scene, "Die Walkure" ..... Wagner

Close of Quo Vadis.

"Quo Vadis" closes tonight its run of eight weeks at McVicker's Theater. The management gives out the statement that the piece has done the largest business of any attraction the house has sheltered since it came under the control of Jacob Litt. The statement of receipts is as follows: First week, seven performances, $8,647; second week, nine performances, $10,880; third week, ten performances, $11,953; fourth week, ten performances, $11,840; fifth week, nine performances, $10,925; sixth week, nine performances, $11,212; seventh week, ten performances, $12,243; eight week, thirteen performances, $18,790; total $96,483, the weeks averaging slightly in excess of $12,000. The performances numbered seventy-seven, and it is the box office calculation that 177,000 persons saw the play. Not a seat was left for the remaining eight performances of the present week by Tuesday night.

Manager Jacob Litt has been in the city since Wednesday, having come on from New York to see a performance of "Quo Vadis" before its departure. He had not been in the city for several months. At his New York theater, the Broadway, another spectacular play dealing with religious subjects, "Ben Hur," is making the year a profitable one to him. He says the dramatization of General Wallace's novel will not only remain at the Broadway until the end of the season but will continue its career there next fall, contracts having been signed already. One reason for his coming to Chicago was to arrange to place seats on sale here, so that Chicagoans who go to New York and know in advance that they want to see the play can go with tickets in their pocket.

"Quo Vadis" goes from here to Cincinnati.

Paderewski Recital.

The following is the program which Paderewski will play at his second piano recital, this afternoon at 2:30, at the Auditorium:

Etudes Symphoniques—Op. 13	Schumann
Sonata—D minor, Op. 31, No. 2	Beethoven
Allegro. Adagio. Allegretto.	
Impromptu—Op. 142	Schubert
Serenade—"Hark, Hark, the Lark"	
Erlking	Schubert-Liszt
Pantaisie—F minor, Op. 49	Schubert-Liszt
Preludes—Op. 28, No. 16	Chopin
Musurka—Op. 50, No. 3	Chopin
Two Etudes—Op. 25, Nos. 8 and 9	Chopin
Valse—Op. 42	Chopin
Barcarolle—A minor	Chopin
Menuet—A major	Rubenstein
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 12	Paderewski
	Liszt

A Suspension of Rules.

Wife (to her sick husband)—"Erick, dear, here is the latch-key. You may keep it until you get well."—Sondags-Nisse.

NEWEST SKATING GOWN FROM LONDON MODELS.

The dress on the right is made of red sibilene cloth, with under bodice of spotted velvet; a scarf of cerise crêpe is gracefully threaded through the bolero, which is completed by a collarette and ends of sable. The other costume is of a delicate shade of fawn cloth trimmed with mink and coarse guipure lace of an ecru tint; at the shoulders is a capuchin arrangement of brown velvet.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

Prince George of Greece appears to have finally solved a problem that for generations—nay, one may say for centuries—has been a source of trouble and discord to the European powers. For, in the face of all kinds of obstacles and under the most adverse circumstances, he has managed to transform the people of Candia from the most turbulent and cutthroat race under the sun into a law-abiding respectable nation. What Turkish Governors and foreign Admirals have endeavored to accomplish—namely: the disarmament of a population who looked upon the rifle as the same indispensable adjunct to outdoor life as an umbrella or a walking stick is in this country—he has achieved by means of the confidence which he has inspired.

The everlasting source of trouble in Crete had been the bitter antagonism existing between the Mohammedan and Christian moieties of the population, and, as all were armed and hereditary blood feuds the fashion, the fighting was continual. Prince George has, in some amazing manner, succeeded in reconciling the two hostile factions, and, by maintaining a strict impartiality, has managed to infuse trust into the hearts of his Mohammedan subjects without forfeiting the trust or the good will of the Christian Cretan. If the Prince visits Christian churches he pays the same tribute of respect to the mosques and never loses an opportunity of proclaiming full religious and political equality for Mussulmans and Christians. Half of the members of his Cabinet belong to one faith and half to the other, and, while order is kept and the law enforced by a most efficient native gendarmerie or constabulary, commanded by Italian officers, the entire corps is subject to the direction of a Mohammedan Minister of Public Safety and of Police.

When the Prince first formed his Cabinet he offered the Presidency thereof to Dr. Sphakianakis, universally recognized as the ablest of Cretan statesmen. But when the doctor stipulated that his old political rival, Kondouros, should be excluded from the Cabinet, the Prince, determined as he was to banish the spirit of faction from his administration, announced that under the circumstances he would with regret forego the assistance of the doctor.

The national constitution, by virtue of which Crete is now being governed, was elaborated by a commission of Cretan politicos, then under the Prince's supervision. According to its terms the national assembly meets only once and for a short time in every two years for the sole purpose of enacting laws and voting a biennial budget, while the choice of Ministers and the administration of the country are vested in the Prince absolutely and entirely independent of the legislative power.

It must be understood thoroughly that the Cretans themselves invested the Prince with this degree of authority and this independence of legislative control after he had spent six months in their midst, and after they had had time to become thoroughly acquainted with him. Thanks to his initiative, a Cretan bank has been founded, which lends to the peasantry on easy terms; the measures passed by the assembly are applied so vigorously and so impartially a wholesome terror of the law and of its long arm has been imbued into the minds of Cretans of both creeds, while the assurance of order and respect for the rights of property has encouraged immense numbers of well-to-do Armenians to emigrate from Turkey to the island, their advent serving to increase the economic prosperity of Crete.

So, on the whole, Prince George may be said to have deserved well of Europe and of civilization, and he has shown that, besides being physically speaking the most magnificent specimen of manhood of old world royalty, he is likewise possessed of an extraordinary degree of statecraft and intelligence which have enabled him to solve a problem that had defied solution until he took it in hand.

The Danish Envoy to France, M. Hegerman Lindencrone, who is well known at Washington, and who is married to an American woman, widow of Charles Moulton of Washington and daughter of J. Greenough of Boston, has just met with an extraordinary accident at the Great Northern railroad terminus in Paris. While crossing the courtyard of the station he in some way got between two heavily laden baggage wagons coming in opposite directions and was so badly crushed that he has been obliged to take to his bed and to cancel all his social engagements.

The Danish Ambassadress at Paris has indeed had an extraordinary career. As a young girl she was greatly admired at the Court of the Tuileries by the late Duke of Morny. Marrying Charles Moulton of Washington, she lost her husband in a railroad accident near Philadelphia. One of her sisters was killed at the same time, while another sister is the wife of Count Paul Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador in London. Charles Moulton's widow was left badly off at his death. Being possessed of a superb voice she endeavored to put it to a practical use, and made her début on the London stage in a professional capacity. She did not, however, achieve any marked success, and her marriage with the Danish diplomat, who is now her husband, saved her from further disappointment as well as placing her above want.

The present year promises to be remarkable for the number of so-called interesting events that are taking place among the royal houses of the old world. Thus both the young Empress of Russia and the Duchess of York (England's future Queen) expect additions to the number of their olive branches in April or May. So, too, does the young French born Duchess Helene of Aosta, whose little boy, not quite 2 years old, seems destined, owing to the childlessness of the Crown Princess of Italy, to eventually succeed to the Italian throne. The Crown Princess of Greece, who is a granddaughter of Queen Victoria and a sister of the Kaiser, is expecting to become a mother once more at the end of May or beginning of June, while the widowed Empress Frederick of Germany looks forward to becoming a great-grandmother, and Queen Victoria a great-great-grandmother, about the same time through the birth of a baby to Princess Feodore of Reuss, only child of the Kaiser's eldest sister, Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen. These are only a few of the royal and imperial births that are expected this year, which has already been signalized by the birth of children to the Crown Princess of Roumania, to Princess Henry of Prussia, and to Princess Christian of Denmark.

At Breslau, in Germany, the English Vice Consul, who is merely an unpaid commercial consular agent (not strictly speaking a member of the consular corps), has endeavored to create a sort of international difficulty by publicly resenting at the local Korona club the laudatory remarks on the subject of the Boers made by a retired Surgeon-General of the German army who was present. The old officer, who was not aware that the merchant in question held the position of English Vice Consul, wrote on the following day a courteous letter of regret, but received in reply a stiff and formal intimation from the Vice Consul to the effect that his apology could not be accepted, as the incident had already been reported to the English Embassy at Berlin, and could only be settled by means of full-fledged diplomatic intervention.

Of course the German newspapers are making no end of fun of the entire affair, and, while nothing certain is known as yet about the matter, it is probable that the Vice Consul at Breslau will receive a severe snubbing from Sir Frank Lascelles, the British Ambassador at Berlin. Lucky, indeed, if he does not lose his job, the incident merely serving to show how imperative it is that none should be intrusted with consular office and dignity save those who have received consular training and who are full-fledged members of the regular consular service.

"Coffee, Sir!"

—The King.

Great Britain's Need.

What Great Britain needs in south Africa is more Generals and fewer Lords and things.—Decatur Herald.

Cabby (to gent who has been dining out)—"Ere y'are, sir. This is your 'ouse; get out; be careful, sir; 'ere's the step."
Gent—"Yeah! Thash all'ri, but watch my feet!"—Punch.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

MR. AND MRS. CYRUS H. M'CORMICK GIVE A MUSICAL.

Nearly 125 Guests Hear Mr. David Bispham Sing — Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Glessner Entertain at Dinner—Other Events of the Day—Subscription Cotillion at the Metropole—Delta Kappa Epsilon Dance at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Social events for today:

Mrs. Frank S. Gorton, 2120 Prairie avenue, a luncheon.

Mrs. Harry Channon, a luncheon at the Metropole.

The Young Men's Charity association, masquerade carnival at Libuse Hall, 936 West Twelfth street.

Mrs. Charles Ambrose Plamondon, 413 Monroe street, a tea.

Mrs. Joseph Burdett Woodruff and Mrs. Grace P. Buck, 2937 Indiana avenue, a tea for Miss Forman of Louisville.

Miss Marion Austin, 49 Bellevue place, a breakfast and theater party.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, 321 Huron street, gave a musicale last evening, at which Mr. Bispham sang. Nearly 125 guests were present, and the program was Liza Lehmann's new song cycle after Tennyson's "In Memoriam." Mr. Bispham also gave a number of songs, including Horrock's "The Bird and the Rose" and Walter Damrosch's setting of "Dannie Deever."

Mr. Bispham will sing at Mrs. A. A. Sprague's musical on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Glessner, 1800 Prairie avenue, gave a small dinner last evening, the guests being Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Shakespeare of London, Mr. and Mrs. David Bispham, and Mr. Frank Baird.

Mrs. Augustus W. Green, 2306 Calumet avenue, gave a breakfast yesterday for Mrs. Will H. Moore.

Mayor and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, 293 Schiller street, gave a dinner last evening for Miss Mervyn Winston.

The second of a series of subscription cotillions arranged by the young people of the South Side was given last night at the Metropole. The patronesses are:

Mrs. Henry W. Farnum, Mrs. William N. Pelouse, Mrs. W. G. Hibbard Jr., Mrs. Ralph M. Shaw, Mrs. F. F. Norcross, Mrs. S. B. Chapin.

The sixth annual assembly and dance of the Delta Delta Chapter of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity was given last evening at the Chicago Beach Hotel. The patronesses were:

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson, Mrs. George E. Vincent, Mrs. James R. Angell, Mrs. William M. Derby, Mrs. L. Brent Vaughn, Mrs. Charles F. Small.

The Central Art association will give a reception to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter on Tuesday, Feb. 6. Mrs. Walter C. Nelson, Mrs. Walter Olds, Mrs. George Watkins, and Mrs. W. Scott Thurber are the committee.

Mrs. Horatio O. Stone, 3522 Michigan avenue, will give a luncheon on Monday, Feb. 12, at the Union League club, the guests to attend the Young Portnightly meeting later.

The Country club of Evanston will give a musical on next Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sherwood, 4146 Lake Park avenue, will give a musical on next Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Marie Truesdale, who has been the guest of Mrs. Walter F. Cobb, 138 Rush street, will return to New York in ten days.

OAK PARK TO BE BEAUTIFIED.

Residents of the Suburb Are Forming an Organization to Produce Harmony in Decorations.

Oak Park residents are entering into a combination for the beautifying of that suburb which they say will prove as effective as it is novel.

The Oak Park Beautifying association will be organized at a general meeting on Feb. 24. At present the suborganization is being formed. Each unit of the general association will be, not an individual but a club of the residents in one block. The block organization will assume responsibility for the appearance of its block.

While the town is not to be painted in one color, members of the organization say the houses in each block will be painted with an idea to harmony and artistic effect. There will be some regulations about fences. The man who desires a barbed wire protection to his garden will have to consult the association.

The man who has dandelions in his lawn will be brought to account promptly if he does not make proper effort to keep them from spreading upon his neighbor's lawn.

Nelson A. McClary, general manager of the Ogden Gas company, instituted the movement. He says he will have back of him fifty or sixty prominent residents.

Individuality in the decoration of lawns and residences will not be discouraged but rather encouraged by the competition. Just what method of procedure will be followed if one property-owner in a block refuses to fix up his lot to the standard of the rest has not been determined.

John Farson is a member and is expected to take an active part in the work.

"While I have been interested in organizing the association," said Mr. McClary yesterday, "I do not wish to be considered at the head of it. It is taken up by the property-owners of Oak Park with the idea of making the residence district more attractive. At the meeting on Feb. 24 more definite plans will be considered and ways and means discussed. Officers will be elected and the block organizations will be received as the individual members of the general association."

Teacher Forsyth Sues Father Kroll.

John M. Forsyth, a teacher in the Henry Clay School at Hegewisch, filed suit yesterday in the Superior Court against Father Francis Kroll and Mrs. Anna Bosek, seeking $50,000 damages from them for alleged false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. Mr. Forsyth was arrested in November on a warrant sworn out by Father Kroll, accusing him of assault and battery on Vincent Bosek, Mrs. Bosek's son. Justice Holt discharged Forsyth.

French Savings Banks.

The latest available statistics of the operation of the postal savings system in France was 1896, when 2,500,000 accounts were handled, and 5 per cent was paid on $143,000,000, besides leaving a profit of $170,000. The management cost .45 per cent of the mean amount of deposit.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The costume represented, which is suited for a girl, is of beige cloth or corded velvet.

TAILOR MADE CLOTH COSTUME.

een. The bolero is trimmed with sable, and the lapels are faced with white liberty satin, with stitched plaits, and waistcoat to match. The skirt, from the edges of the apron, is in flat plaits, and has two bands of sable down the front.—New York Herald.